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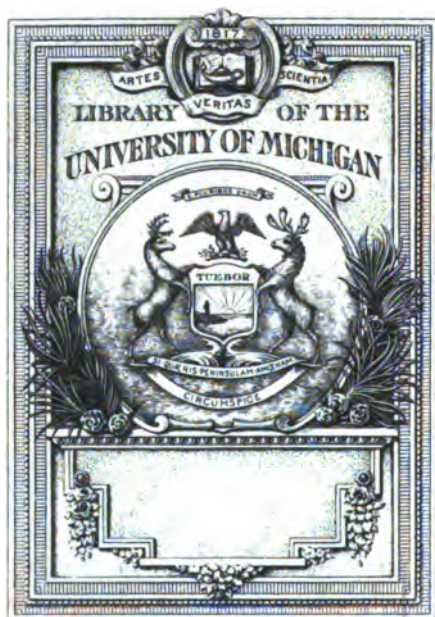
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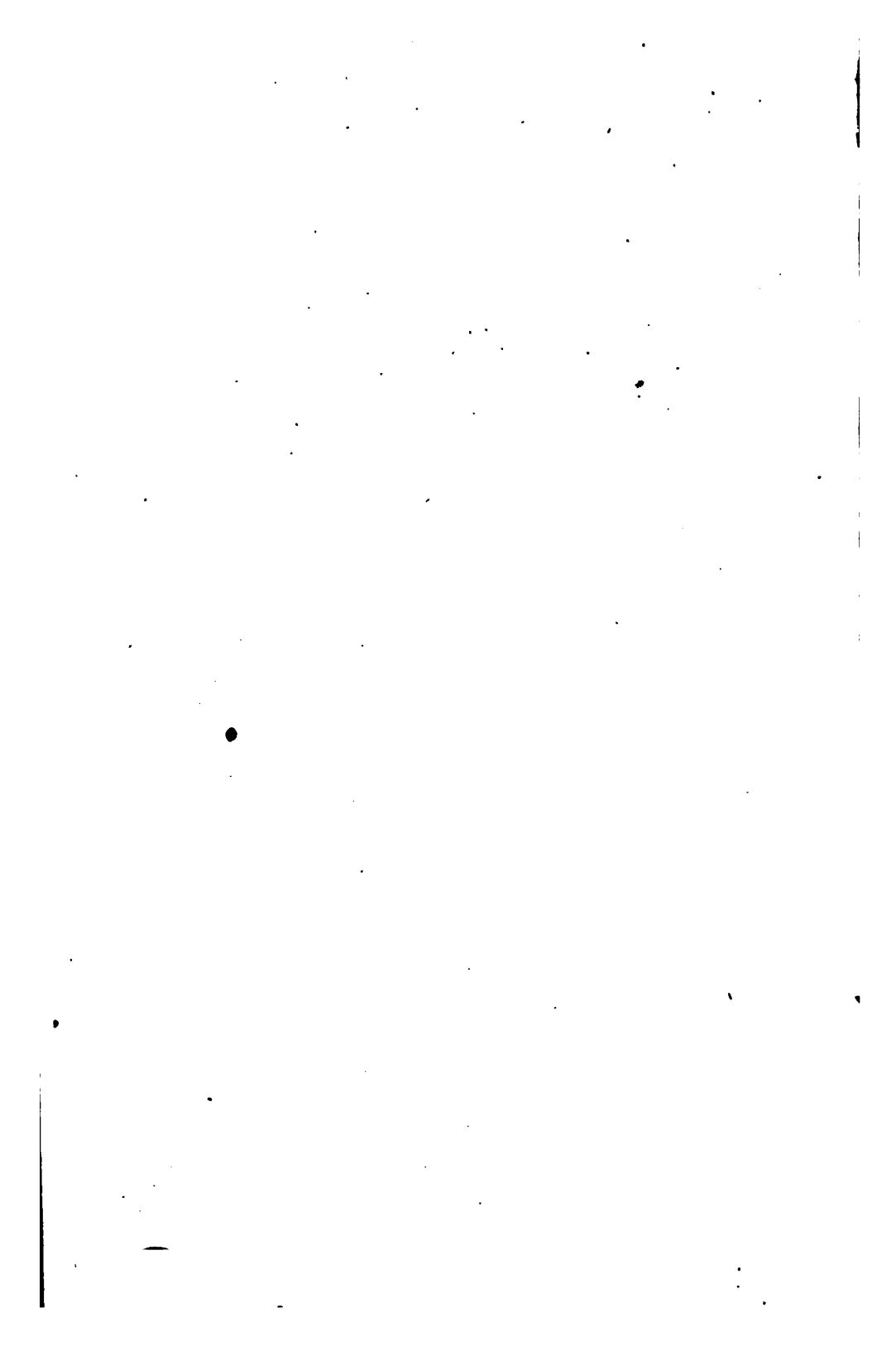
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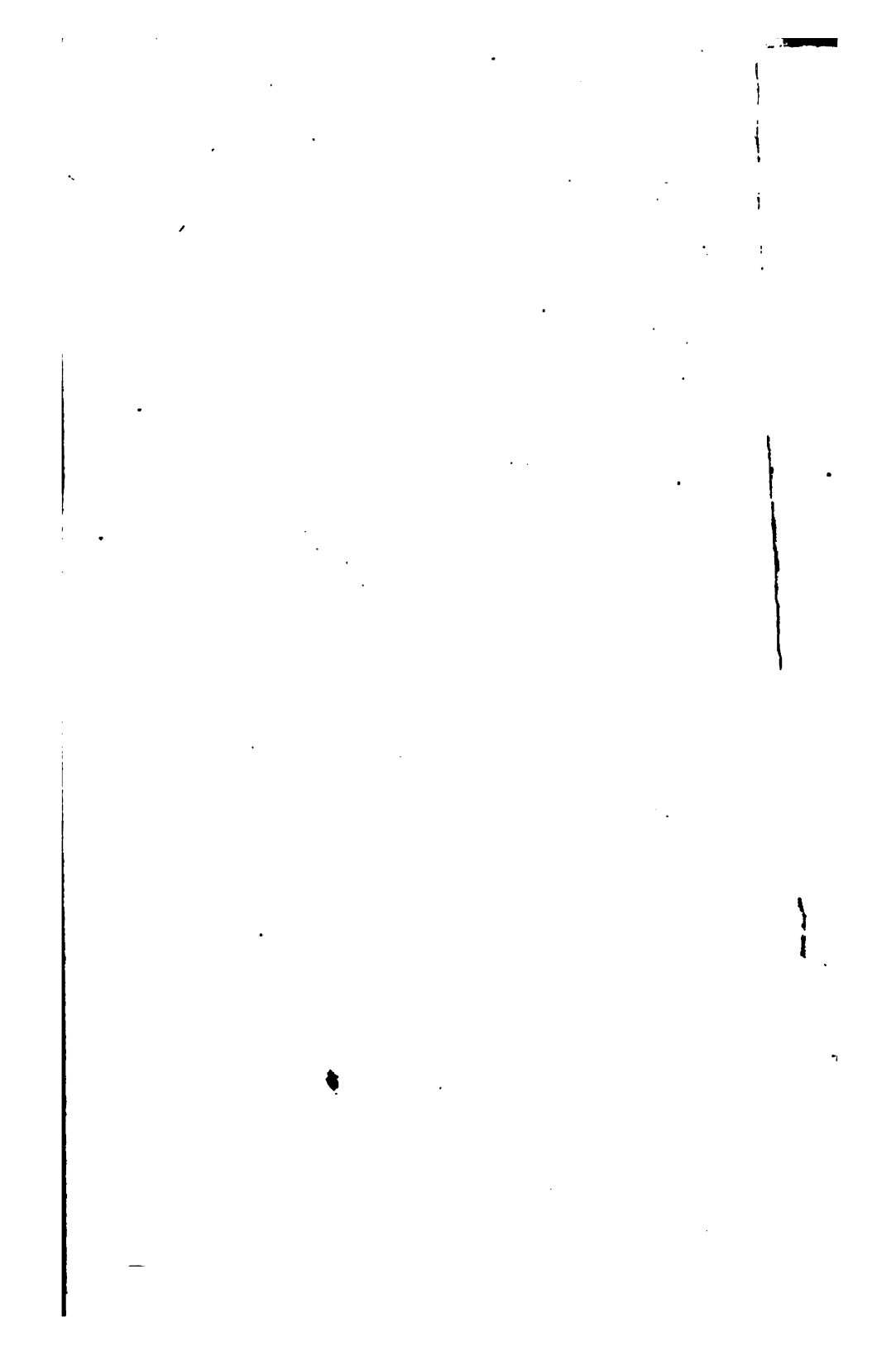
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JOINT DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN, *Legula*

FOR THE YEAR 1864.



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**BY AUTHORITY.**  
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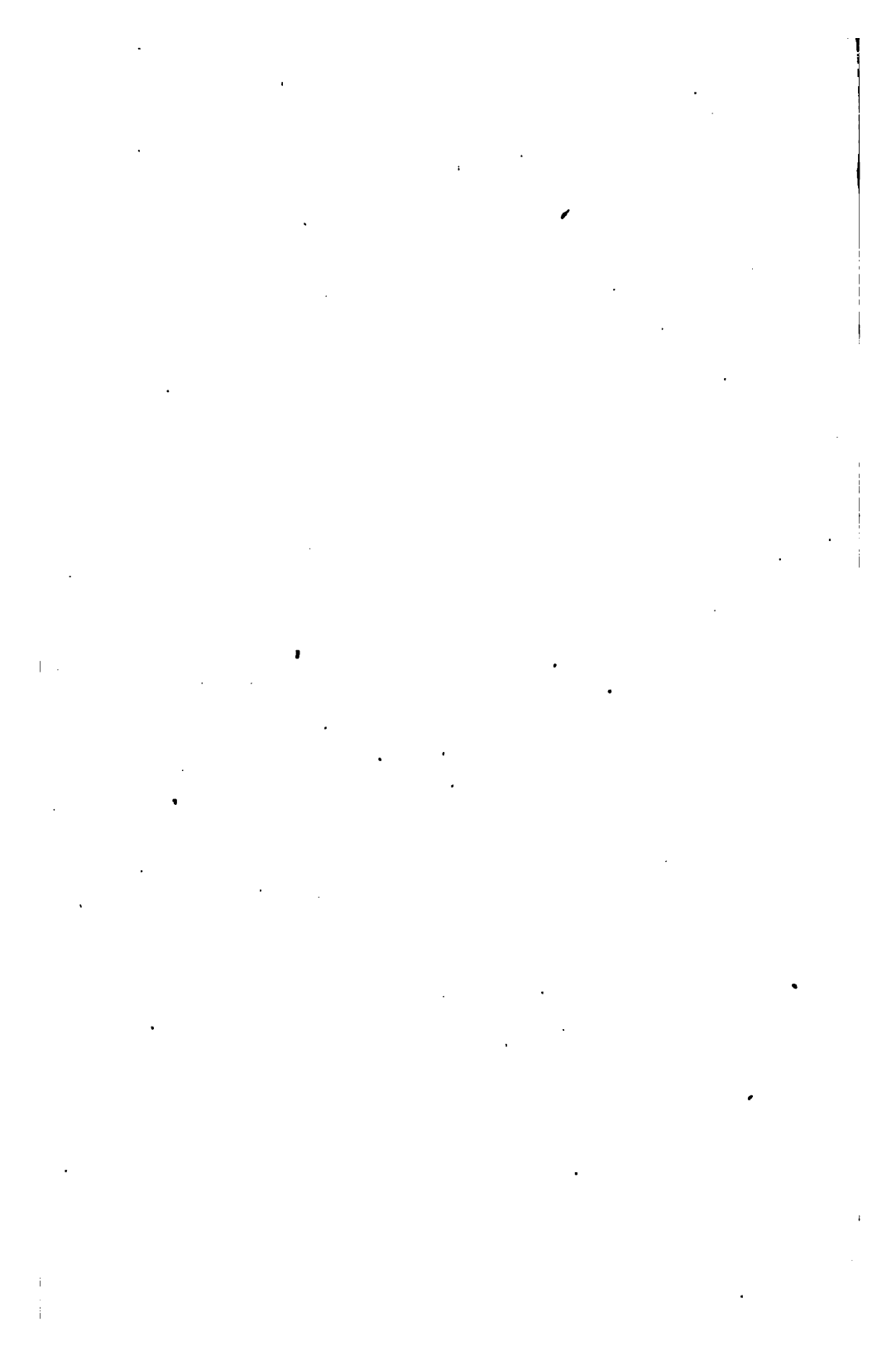
LANSING:

**JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.**

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JOINT DOCUMENTS.



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

TO THE

LEGISLATURE

OF THE

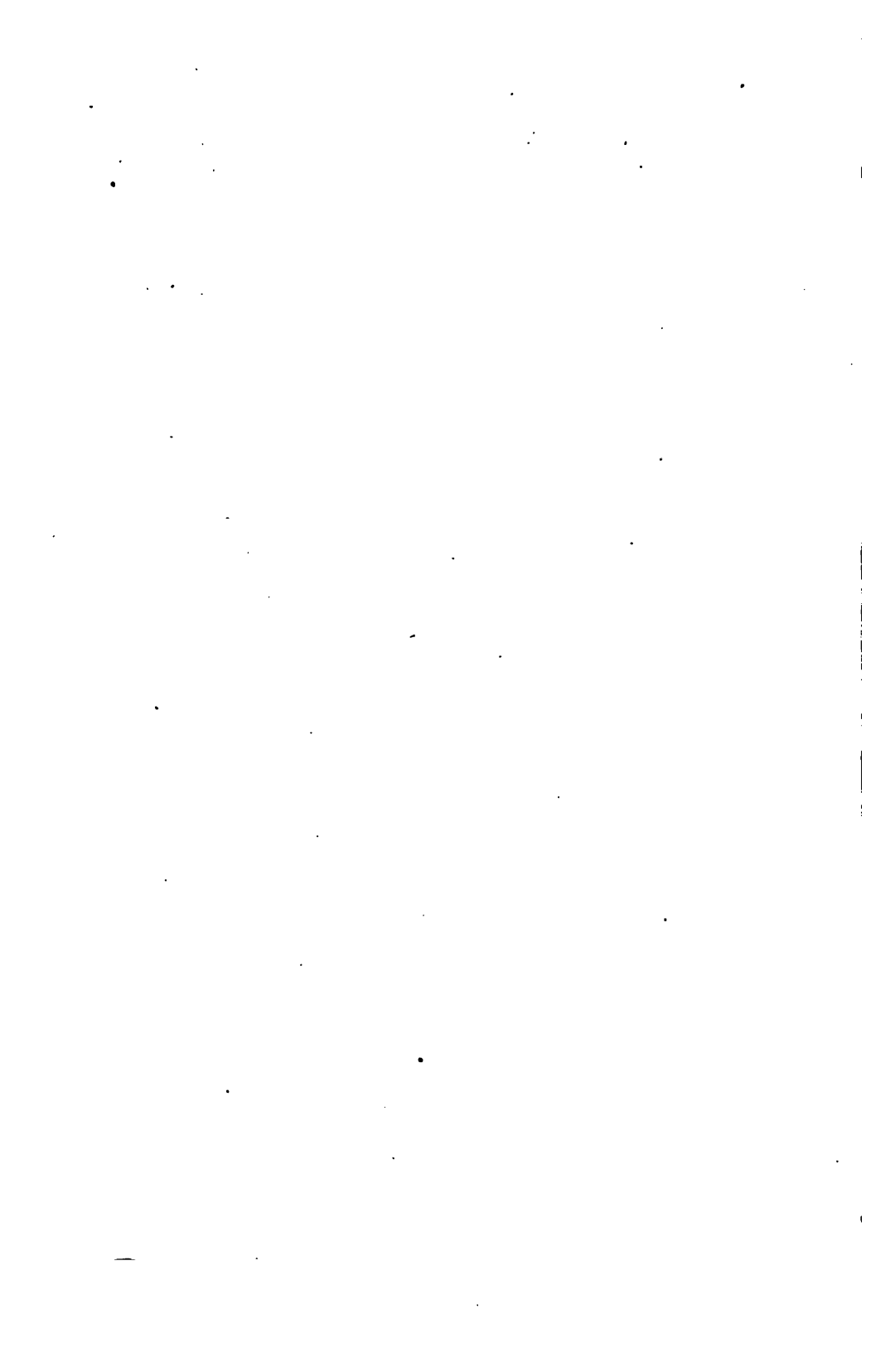
STATE OF MICHIGAN,

In Session, January 4th, 1865.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I appear before you to perform my last act as Chief Executive of the State. It is made my duty by the Constitution, at the close of my official term, to give to the Legislature "information by message of the condition of the State, and to recommend such measures to them as I shall deem expedient." In the performance of this duty, I shall be led, to some extent, over the history of the past four years—years full of great events, and destined to shape the course of our country through all time—years of bloody strife, of heroic endeavor, of sufferings courageously endured, and of triumphs nobly won. Upon the threshold of this work, I congratulate you upon the generally prosperous condition of the State. The people are in the enjoyment of health and plenty. Though in the midst of war, and subject to the trials and difficulties incident to that condition, public order has prevailed, and the rights and securities provided by the civil law have been maintained. Earnest patriotism and manly courage have a healthy growth, and a generous charity has given of our great abundance most liberally for the aid of the sick, the wounded and the needy. The State has increased in population and in wealth, in its educational facilities and in reputation, both at home and abroad. For all these blessings, let us give thanks to Almighty God, whose omnipotent hand hath led us safely through all perils.

When I came into office, in January, 1861, there had already begun to be heard the distant mutterings of that terrific storm that subsequently burst upon us in the attack upon Fort Sumter, and has raged with unabated fury during my

entire term. The duties of the Executive office have in consequence been so greatly increased, as to seem to be almost entirely of a military character—and in giving the Legislature information of the condition of the State, I shall be necessarily occupied very much in that field, and upon those subjects which connect themselves more or less intimately with it. The whole energies of our people have been taxed to the uttermost in the constant effort to raise their quotas of the volunteer troops, to supply the necessary funds to pay bounties, and meet the other financial requirements of the crisis, while at the same time they had to bear the ordinary burdens of civil government. That we have been enabled to bear at all this immense increase of the public burdens, is a subject for congratulation, while the fact that the State has grown and prospered in spite of them, should excite the most intense satisfaction, not unmixed with wonder. It has been demonstrated beyond cavil, that freedom is the best basis of power.

FINANCES.

The first, and one of the most important duties of every government, is the care of its finances. If these fail, or get into disorder, all its operations must either cease entirely, or be carried forward in such an imperfect manner, as to realize but a small share of the benefits which are the objects of its institution. Success in this field is success everywhere, while to fail here is disastrous to the same extent. On coming into the administration four years ago, we found ourselves confronted at the outset with most serious difficulties. The treasury was empty, and the Treasurer himself a defaulter in a large sum, and absent from his post and from the State, having made no report, and not being likely to make any of value. The Auditor General told us that we were in debt largely to the counties, to the asylums, and other public institutions, and recommended a temporary loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to meet these present pressing claims. His warrants had been sold in the eastern money markets at a heavy

discount to carry on the ordinary operations of government. This state of things was the plain result of the want of a proper financial policy for many previous years.

I took occasion then to say to the Legislature that "prudence and economy are the first duty of every government, as rashly incurring debt is the sure road to bankruptcy. We should at once adopt a permanent policy, looking to the steady reduction and final payment of the entire State debt." This course was adopted, with what success the present condition of the finances of the State sufficiently proves.

The following extracts from the report of the State Treasurer for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1864, show the present financial condition of the State:

The total receipts of the office, including last year's balance, are.....	\$2,444,242 25
The total payments for the same period is,.....	\$2,004,194 98
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of	440,047 27
	<u>\$2,444,242 25</u>

WAR EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

The "War Fund" was overdrawn at the close of the last fiscal year,.....	\$120,387 04
The amount of expenditures for the current year, charged to this fund is,.....	823,216 75
Making a total of.....	<u>\$943,603 79</u>

Under the provisions of act No. 109, approved March 14, 1863, I have sold War Loan Bonds to the amount of,.....\$571,000 00

On which I received for premium and accrued interest,..... 15,316 36

By the provisions of "an act authorizing a war bounty loan," approved Feb. 5, 1864, a loan of \$500,000 00 was authorized for bounty purposes, the money aris-

ing from the loan to be credited
to the war fund. Under the pro-
visions of this act I have issued
bonds to the amount of,.....\$230,000 00

All of which were taken up by
this office for the sinking funds.

Of the amount levied for interest on
the "War Loan," I have credited
the war fund for the amount of

interest actually paid,.....	54,019 00
Amount of State bounty refunded,.	50 00
The war fund is now overdrawn,....	73,218 43
	<u>\$943,603 79</u>

SINKING FUNDS.

During the past fiscal year the following sums have been set
apart for the several sinking funds, to wit:

War Loan Sinking Fund, from 1-16th mill tax,..	\$10,753 49
War Loan Sinking Fund, from surplus of taxes levied for interest,.....	30,674 00
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, from 1-8th mill tax,.....	21,506 98
Primary School Fund, receipts from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864,.....	131,892 19
University Fund, receipts from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864,.....	24,454 59
Normal School, receipts from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864,.....	2,510 93
	<u>\$221,793 18</u>

I have invested \$230,000 for the sinking funds in war bounty
bonds, as before stated.

STATE DEBT.

The funded interest-bearing debt of the State is as follows, to wit:

Renewal Loan Bonds 6's, due January 1, 1878, ..	\$216,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, 7's, due January, 1868,	250,000 00
“ “ 6's, “ 1873,	500,000 00
“ “ 6's, “ 1878,	500,000 00
“ “ 6's, “ 1883,	750,000 00
War Loan, 7's, “ 1886,	1,122,000 00
Ste. Marie Canal Bonds, 6's, “ 1878,	100,000 00
	<u>\$3,438,000 00</u>

The amount of non-interest-bearing debt is as follows:

Adjusted Bonds past due,	\$9,000 00
Full paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds, past due,	12,000 00
War Loan Bonds, \$100 and \$50, called in,	1,150 00
\$140,000 unrecognized 5,000,000 Loan Bonds adjustable for,	80,999 80
Making a total of funded and fundable debt of. .	<u>\$3,541,149 80</u>

THE TRUST FUND DEBT

Is made up of the following amounts and funds respectively, to wit:

Primary School Fund,	\$1,032,638 95
University Fund,	247,146 89
Normal School Fund,	33,000 33
Railroad Deposits,	2,157 32
	<u>\$1,314,943 49</u>

This exhibit is most satisfactory. The State has met all her obligations promptly, and will continue to do so, having now in the treasury a surplus of near \$450,000. The Sinking Fund is rapidly absorbing the public debt, and but for the necessary increase from war loans, would soon make an end of it. We

hope, of course, that this cause for increase will quickly pass away.

I have thus contrasted the present condition of the finances with that existing at the time of my coming into office, not for the mere purpose of comparison, but to emphasize the recommendation that the present policy should be continued without material change. It consists simply in paying off the public debt as rapidly as possible, by means of the Sinking Fund, and of creating no new obligations, either to the "trust funds" or otherwise, except in great emergencies; and uniformly laying taxes sufficient to meet appropriations. I have the satisfaction of adding, that the finances of the State have not suffered in any degree within the last four years from the frauds or peculations of public officers. The defaulting Treasurer was legally prosecuted, convicted and punished, and it is to be hoped that that wholesome example will be efficient to prevent the occurrence of like crimes hereafter. Some effort has also been made to recover the amount lost from the sureties upon the official bond, but I am compelled to say with little success. The sureties were found to be irresponsible, and there is little doubt that the entire amount of the defalcation will prove a total loss to the State.

STATE PRISON.

The condition of the State Prison has not materially changed since my last communication to the Legislature. The number of prisoners suffering punishment there has steadily declined since the commencement of the war, and will doubtless continue to do so. This will have the effect to render the prison less and less successful, financially, while the war lasts. Its expenses have also been largely increased by the general appreciation of prices in the country. The number of prisoners, as shown by the Agent's report, is now 292. All the laws provided for the government and discipline of the State Prison, I believe, are working well and require no material change. The pardoning power has been exercised of late, with perhaps a more than ordinary liberality. The judges, prosecuting officers, and the

people generally, have been urged and stimulated to greater activity than usual in this direction by the exceeding great demand both for soldiers and laborers, and I have felt compelled to grant their petitions more freely than heretofore. I am, however, well satisfied with the result in the cases of pardoned convicts, with very few exceptions. Many of them are doing valiant service in the ranks of the country's defenders, some have died in battle, and others are supporting themselves by honest labor. A supplement to this message will be submitted, containing the list of pardons, with the reasons for each at length. For full details in regard to the condition of the State Prison and its wants, I refer you to the full and satisfactory reports of the Agent and Board of Inspectors.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

In my message to the Legislature in January, 1863, I called its attention to the rapid increase in the number of boys in the Reform School, and recommended that some legislation be had to prevent the evil. The same or even a greater rate of increase has continued up to this time, and it is evident that the number must be restricted or the capacities of the School must be greatly increased to accommodate a much larger body. The Board of Control report the number of inmates of the School, November 16, 1864, to have been 214, of whom 114 were received during the previous year. There were dismissed in all ways, during the year, 87, but two-thirds of these were allowed to enlist in the army. "Should this outlet be stopped," the Board say, and they "compelled to discharge only on reformation, as the law requires," by November 16, 1866, the number will not fall short of 300. The Legislature appropriated to carry on this School for the years 1863 and 1864, \$15,000 per annum. The Board have expended this sum, borrowed \$8,000, and will need \$6,000 more to keep along until your appropriations shall become available. There will be required, therefore, at your hands, an appropriation of \$14,000 to supply deficiencies for the two past years, and \$44,000 for

the years 1865 and 1866, according to the estimates of the Board of Control. These sums are sufficient, I think, to attract your attention, and the whole subject requires thoughtful consideration.

The Reform School is one of the noblest charities of the State, and deserves the fostering care of the Legislature. It has two objects in view: first, the punishment of crimes; but, secondly, and principally, the education and reclamation of those criminals whose tender age gives assurance that they are still within the reach of reformation. It is to some extent a prison, but much more a school. It is not intended to bring within it all the idle, vagabond children of the State, but only such of them as are found committing such offences as society cannot tolerate, and allow the criminal to be at large. In our legislation thus far, I think two mistakes have been committed—the one in allowing too young boys to be sentenced to this school, and the other in not guarding sufficiently the trial, conviction and sentence of these youthful criminals. In my judgment, no boy should be sentenced there who is under ten years of age. He can hardly be said to be capable of crime at an earlier age, and needs much more to be guided and governed, than to be shut up and punished. We ought also to take care that only such are convicted and sentenced as are really guilty of serious offences; in other words, we should prevent its being made a poor-house. For this purpose, I am satisfied it will not do to let every justice of the peace convict and sentence without restraint. Under the present law, boys are sentenced to the School who are of the age of seven years and upwards, and for the smallest offences. Can it be wise to allow justices of the peace to sentence boys to the School for 14 years for the simplest misdemeanors? The law organizing the “House of Correction,” as it was originally called, contemplated the confinement within its walls of only those boys under sixteen years of age who should be convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. The law was changed to its present form in 1861. It will be found necessary either to

reduce considerably the number of sentences to the Reform School, or greatly extend its capacity to receive those sentenced. As to which is the preferable course, the Legislature must decide. I believe the School is well conducted under its present management.

THE ASYLUMS.

The reports of the several Boards of Trustees will give full information of the condition and wants of the Asylums for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and for the Insane. These Institutions are both of them still unfinished, and their usefulness is consequently not equal to the intentions of their founders. I think the time has arrived when great efforts should be made to complete them both speedily. The whole capacity of the Asylum for the Insane is needed now, and humanity requires that the need should be supplied. It is impossible that insane persons should be properly treated at any other place than in a well regulated asylum. They are both being conducted skillfully and economically, and I recommend great liberality toward them.

THE CANAL AND THE UPPER PENINSULA.

The business of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal continues yearly to increase. The gross earnings for the present year have been above thirty-four thousand dollars. The work is in fine condition, no accident of any considerable magnitude having befallen it during my term, and it still promises to be of great value to the trade and business of the State. Thus far it has been the outlet for the entire business of the immense mineral region lying upon Lake Superior. That will cease to be the case hereafter. The construction of the Peninsular railroad from Little Bay De Nocquet to Marquette will furnish another and rival route; but I have no apprehension that it will supersede the Canal, or even seriously interfere with the amount of business passing through it. The rapid growth and wonderful development of the mineral regions of the Upper Peninsula, will furnish abundant employment for both routes, and will

quickly require others. It is beyond question, if we consider the extent and variety of its products, the most important mineral country on the globe. It will be your duty to consider carefully what legislation may be required to accelerate the development of the immense resources of this country. Its remoteness from the more thickly settled portions of the State, and the peculiar character of its population and business, require laws and regulations peculiar and appropriate to its situation. I recommend especial attention to the interests and needs of this region.

SWAMP LANDS AND ROADS—THE MILITARY ROADS.

The policy adopted for the disposition and reclamation of the swamp lands by means of roads and ditches, which has become settled by the action of past Legislatures, continues, I think, to meet the approbation of the people. The newer and more feeble settlements of the northern portion of the State have been greatly aided by the appropriation of these lands to the building of roads, the first requirement of every new country. The situation of the country has interfered injuriously with the construction of the roads for the past two years; but considerable progress has been made in spite of all difficulties, and sound policy requires that they should be encouraged in all proper ways.

By an Act of Congress, approved June 20, 1864, a large grant of lands was made to the State of Michigan for the construction of two wagon roads for military and postal purposes. One of them to run from Saginaw City, by the shortest and most feasible route, to the Straits of Mackinaw, and the other from Grand Rapids, through Newaygo, Traverse City and Little Traverse, to the same point. The grant is a liberal one, being of three sections to the mile, and should result in the construction of a good road. The Act provides that the roads shall be located, surveyed, and constructed under the direction of such commissioners as the Governor may appoint, but has made no provision for the payment of the commissioners or their expenses.

It seems to have been supposed that the State would be willing to do this. And the supposition was reasonable. Inasmuch as Congress has freely granted the land, it is not too much to ask of the State to pay the expenses of location and superintendence. I recommend that an appropriation of money be made for this purpose. It is reasonable to anticipate great benefits to the State to arise from the construction of these roads.

AGRICULTURE AND THE COLLEGE.

Agriculture is the main pursuit of the great mass of our people, and must always so continue; and it has been properly a cherished object of legislation to promote improvement in this pursuit, in all legitimate ways. State and county societies and fairs have been liberally encouraged, and a system of liberal education, bearing upon it, has been inaugurated. It has come now to be admitted by all intelligent persons that a farmer is as largely benefitted by a thorough education and study, as the lawyer or the doctor, and the fact is clear that there are very few of the sciences and arts taught in the schools that do not more or less directly bear upon agriculture. Michigan has a fair claim to the credit of being the first State to establish a College under State patronage, for the especial purpose of teaching those sciences and arts which more immediately concern the business of farming. This Institution (the Agricultural College,) has, from the first, had to struggle with many and serious difficulties. Among these was a general want of confidence in its ultimate success. Its entire want of endowment and dependence upon the varying ideas of successive Legislatures, rendered even its continued existence doubtful. I think we may now safely say that its dangers are all passed, and its permanence and success secured. As an institution of learning, it has been steadily advancing, until now, I believe, it will compare favorably with any in the western country. Its full course of study, occupying four academic years, is thorough and well adapted to its object, which is to make learned men, and skillful, practical farmers. The corps of professors and teachers is suffi-

cient, and they are fully competent for their duties. The Institution is fully organized, with its President, Secretary and Faculty, under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture. This Board has proved a most intelligent and valuable body, and to its wisdom and energy the College owes much of its success. Its success in the future promises to be substantial and great. The Agricultural Land Grant, when it shall have been turned into productive resources, will place the College upon a basis of independence and usefulness, surpassed by none. The Commissioner of the State Land Office, to whom was committed, by the Board, the duty of selecting these lands, reports that about one hundred and fifty thousand acres have been selected, and the preliminary steps have been taken for the selection of the remaining ninety thousand acres. So far, I am satisfied the lands have been well selected. Some years will intervene, no doubt, before the fund to be created by the sale of these lands will become adequate for the support of the College, though I hope that some relief to the State may be realized quite speedily. Until the fund does become sufficient, it will be necessary still to resort to the yearly appropriations for carrying on the Institution, as heretofore. The State having accepted the grant from Congress, has bound itself in good faith to maintain the College, and to add the professorships required in the act making the grant. Regarding the contingent existence of the Institution now as an established fact, I recommend the Legislature to deal liberally with it in the matter of its finances.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will give you full and ample information in regard to the public schools of the State, and the University. The education of the people is the object at which we all aim. Provision has been made by taxation for free schools for all the youth of the State—the Normal School for the training of teachers, and the University for the education of all such as seek to become students in the higher branches of learning. We are said to

be successful, and perhaps we are reasonably so. But do we, especially in the common schools, accomplish all that ought to be accomplished? In one respect we certainly fail. There have not been brought into the free schools all those children of the poor that ought to come there; quite the contrary. But are the schools themselves what they should be, considering the amount of money expended upon them? I must confess to a belief that they are not. A large number of the people seem to suppose that when they have paid their taxes to support a free school, then their entire duty is done; they give the school itself no attention, but leave it to take care of itself. This is the one great evil of the free school system. Even the rate bill did the one good thing, that it aroused the attention of those upon whom it was levied. The School Boards are not always competent, and are not likely to be, under the present system of popular election. Can the primary school system of the State be rendered more efficient and useful by any change in the laws, is a question that I believe ought to occupy the earnest attention of the Legislature. I have once before stated to the Legislature my opinion that a system of county superintendents of schools might, to some extent at least, reach this object. If such a system should be adopted, the mode of appointment of the superintendents would be very important; it should be such as to secure careful deliberation, and avoid as far as possible, all merely political influences.

The University, at Ann Arbor, continues to merit and receive the confidence of the people, and is, I believe, realizing the best hopes of its friends. The same may be said of the Normal School, at Ypsilanti. There is also growing up in the State a number of colleges and other institutions of learning, which are supported entirely without State assistance. They are doing great good, and deserve encouragement in all practicable ways.

THE SOLDIERS' VOPE.

The "Act to enable the qualified electors of this State in the military service to vote at certain elections," approved February 5, 1864, requires some amendment. The authority to open polls at hospitals is not expressly given, as it should be, though I think it is, by fair inference. Some confusion has also occurred among the boards of canvassers of the several counties as to their duties in making returns to the Secretary of State, some supposing that no returns should be made until the final completion of their entire canvass. I recommend a careful revision of the law in these respects, and in any others in which the law may be found to lack in directness and clearness of language. In its main features the law has been found to operate admirably. The voting under it was done with as much order and propriety as at any of the polls in the State, and I hear of no complaint, from any quarter, of unfairness, or undue influence exercised over the soldiers. The voting was free, open, fair and intelligent, completely answering every objection to the policy of such a law. That volunteers in the military service shall vote in the field has become the settled policy of the whole country, and care should be taken to perfect our laws upon the subject.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.

At the extra session in 1864, an Act was passed "to provide for the preparation of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania." For that object the sum of \$3,500 of the war fund was appropriated, and a commissioner was authorized to be appointed to superintend the disbursement of the money. Such a commissioner has been appointed, and I have drawn from the appropriation the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-five dollars, which has been paid to the treasurer of the corporation created by the statute of Pennsylvania for the preparation of the Cemetery. The money will be called for from time to time as the work progresses. My vouchers for the payment of this money I have

filed in the office of the Auditor General, though the Act did not prescribe any place for such filing.

The Cemetery is in rapid progress towards completion, upon such plans as could be produced by the best artistic skill of the country. I am satisfied that when finished it will be worthy of the great event it is intended to commemorate, and a fitting tribute to the gallant men who offered up their lives there for the salvation of their country. The column of victory will tower there through the ages, over the resting place of the heroes who fell in its grandest hour. The report of Hon. T. W. Ferry, Commissioner, is herewith submitted, containing a recommendation of an additional appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars, which I think should be made. It has been rendered necessary by the immense increase in the price of labor and all the articles used in the construction of the work. For a more full statement of the condition and progress of the work, I refer you to the report itself and accompanying documents.

MILITARY.

Since my last biennial message, great activity has prevailed in all military operations. Very large calls have necessarily been made upon the State for volunteers, all of which have been filled with great promptness but at very heavy expense; and still this work is by no means finished. A call is now impending, under which the quota of the State has lately been assigned, and does not vary much from six thousand men. The whole number raised and organized in the State since the beginning of the war, is now a little in excess of eighty thousand, (80,000.) Of these, thirty-five thousand have been raised since January, 1863, though there have been added to the permanent organizations of the State only four new regiments of Infantry, five of Cavalry, and six batteries of Light Artillery. The State has now organized and in service thirty regiments of Infantry, eleven regiments of Cavalry, one regiment of Light Artillery, and one regiment of Mechanics and Engineers, besides two in-

dependent batteries of Light Artillery, and fifteen companies for various arms of service. It is not probable, and certainly it is not desirable, that any more new regiments will be formed. Many of the veteran regiments are much reduced in numbers, and sound policy requires that their ranks should be speedily filled. It has been my steady effort since the war begun to fill up old regiments rather than to form new ones. The advantages of this course are obvious, even to those who are unacquainted with military affairs, and they apply with double force where the men are enlisted for short terms. The new recruit very quickly learns his duty if placed in an organization among veterans; but put a thousand of them together, under officers like themselves, and the case is different as possible. The policy of the Government of the United States has also been adapted to the strengthening of the old organizations, and as there are now in the field regiments more than enough to contain all the quotas called from the State, I think we may regard it as settled that few, if any, new ones will hereafter be formed.

The question most important for the Legislature now to settle, is the mode hereafter to be pursued in filling the quotas of volunteers for the State. Thus far, no very fixed and steady method has been pursued. Our action has been spasmodic. Sometimes we have paid a State bounty, and sometimes not. Some localities have paid a local bounty, and some none at all, and this has been in some towns very unreasonably large in amount, and in others quite small; and sometimes it has been raised in accordance with the laws, but quite as often without much reference to the law, and the Legislature has been appealed to for the purpose of legalization. In my message to the extra session of 1864, my views are fully stated upon this question of bounties, and they are still in the main unchanged. The Legislature did not then altogether agree with me, but in opposition to my recommendation, authorized a State bounty to be paid to all volunteers alike, of one hundred dollars, and at the same time authorized the towns to raise a like amount. A half million was appropriated to pay this State bounty, but

we had only begun to raise our quotas when the appropriation was exhausted. I believe that so far as getting an additional volunteer is concerned, it is very questionable whether this expenditure has accomplished anything; and now this Legislature will find that all the men who have volunteered since the State bounty ceased to be paid for want of money, will request that an appropriation be made sufficient to pay them the same amount that the others have received, and for that purpose alone not less than seven hundred thousand dollars would be required. I shall not recommend it, though it will be very difficult for you to give a satisfactory reason for a refusal, which would not be equally a reason for rejecting the law itself. In my judgment, this whole business of bounties has been carried to a great excess, resulting in excessive taxes, with great demoralization of the people, and with no corresponding benefit to the government or to the soldier himself. Reasonable bounties, enabling the soldier to place his affairs in a thrifty condition, with proper provisions for the care and support of his family while absent, are wise and well-timed, but they should never reach the point where the service of the country becomes a matter of merchandise. The citizen owes service to his country as a patriotic duty, and his true reward consists in the laurels which adorn the hero's brow. These cannot be bought with money, nor will any soldier ever wear them worthily who enters the service merely for a bounty. My own judgment has been that a moderate local bounty, added to that paid by the United States, is all sufficient; but if any State bounty was paid at all, it should be only to those old soldiers who will reenlist, after a previous term has expired. It is a great object to retain these veterans in the service. It is not too much to say that one of them is worth three new recruits. The local districts will not usually make any distinction, because they are intent only on the filling of quotas. Such a State bounty might possibly do good. The system of bounties, as practiced in the country generally, has filled it

with a set of desperate villains, who, as substitute brokers or middle men, rob and plunder the soldiers and the people alike. I do not know as it is possible to be rid of them, but they are a set hard to bear with. I must leave this whole subject to the careful consideration and matured judgment of the Legislature, satisfied that the true interests of the soldiers and the people will be safe in their hands.

Certainly, I shall be the last man in the State to find fault with any sacrifice, however great, that may be thought necessary for the welfare of the Michigan soldier in the field. The true soldier, who, with earnest devotion to his country, has taken up arms in her defence, and enduring all hardships, has periled everything for the service, not regarding his own life, deserves much more than we are able to pay. His service is of that priceless sort which cannot be measured with money.

By an act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, "further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces," it is enacted: "That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the respective sub-divisions thereof which may procure the enlistment."

Under the provisions of this law, and the orders of the War Department issued in accordance with it, I have issued letters of appointment to a considerable number of recruiting agents, requested by various sub-districts, for the purpose of filling their quotas under the call of the President previous to the one issued recently. As a general rule, these agents were unsuccessful. They went out, of course, entirely at the expense of the localities procuring their appointment, as I had no fund that could be used for that purpose. I have not much confidence in the beneficial results to be derived from the operations of this law, and, therefore, shall make no recommendation in regard to it. But it is obvious that if the State

wishes to take advantage of its provisions, it will be necessary to provide by law for the appointment of a number of permanent agencies in the rebel States, with ample means to compete with other States which will meet them with like agencies at every point. Whether this course is advisable, your honorable bodies must decide.

By the Act approved Feb. 18, 1863, "for the relief of sick, disabled and needy soldiers," there was appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars from the war loan fund, and it was set apart as the soldiers' relief fund. This fund the Governor was authorized to use in his discretion for the class of persons mentioned in the title of the Act, and for that purpose to appoint one or more agents. In carrying into effect the wise and benevolent intention of this law, five permanent agencies have been established, employing six agents, as follows: One in the city of Washington, employing two agents, and one each in the cities of Nashville, St. Louis, Louisville, and Detroit, employing each one agent. In addition to these, some special agents and many volunteer surgeons have been employed, being paid expenses only. I have drawn from the Treasury, out of the fund, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, and probably the remainder will be required to pay outstanding liabilities. My statement of the expenditures, and vouchers for the same, are on file in the Auditor General's office. I am satisfied that in no other way could the soldiers have been benefitted to an equal degree by this amount of money. The number relieved has been very great, and in most instances at a small expense. The agencies have become homes for the soldiers, when separated from their commands, and they resort to them for information and assistance in every emergency—to break them up would occasion deep regret among all our troops. I earnestly recommend that a like appropriation be made for the next two years.

GENTLEMEN—Again and for the last time I commend the Michigan troops to your continued care and support. They have never failed in their duty to the country or to the State.

Upon every great battle-field of the war their shouts have been heard and their sturdy blows have been delivered for the Union and victory. Their hard-earned fame is the treasure of every household in the State, and the red blood of their veins has been poured out in large measure to redeem the rebellious South from its great sin and curse. At this hour they stand under the flag of their country, far away from home, in every quarter where the enemy is to be met—along the banks of the father of waters—in the great city at his mouth—on the Arkansas—in the captured forts of the Gulf—by the waters of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and of the Savannah—in the chief city of the Empire State of the South—among the conquering columns in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and in the trenches under the eye of the Lieut. General in the great leaguer of Petersburg and Richmond. Alas, that they are also perishing of cold and hunger, and disease, in the filthy rebel prisons and pestilential camps of the South. In every situation their bravery has won the approval of their commanders, and their heroic endurance of hardships has added lustre to their name. It is my sole regret at quitting office that I part with them. My earnest efforts for their good shall follow them while I live, and now from this place I bid them hail, and farewell!

THE UNION AND LIBERTY.

The great conflict has had its useful lessons. Under the hard experiences of the past four years, the relations sustained by the State and National Governments toward each other have come to be more clearly understood and more accurately defined. We understand now the full meaning of that pernicious phrase "sovereign States," which had stealthily crept its way into so many public documents, political speeches and platforms, and finally into the common language of the people, until it came to teach and be understood to mean that there was no other sovereign in this country but the States, and that whatever they decided to do, it was lawful to perform. Under this teaching, the foundations of loyalty and fidelity to the

National Government were sapped, and insensibly the false theory grew and extended itself, until, under the shadow of that upas tree, the whole body of the rebellion found shelter and protection. It had in it just enough of truth to conceal its fundamental errors. When applied simply to the authority of the States over their own domestic affairs, there is no objection to it, though even then the word sovereign is not very correctly applied. A sovereign, without authority to make war or conclude peace, to make treaties or contract alliances, or even to coin money or levy duties and imposts, is certainly not a very dignified one, nor is he likely to have the nations much in awe.

There is and can be, under the Constitution of the United States, only one paramount sovereign authority, and to that every other is subordinate. Nor does this theory in the least interfere with the proper and harmonious working of our system. On the contrary, it is essential to it. The rights reserved to the States are not in any respect interfered with, though some of the claims which have been set up for them may be. It is not surprising that some of the powers assumed at this time by the National Government should startle the unreflecting by their apparent departure from former precedents. The fact that the exigencies of the country have not previously called for their exercise, does not, however, prove that they do not exist. A state of war necessarily calls for the exercise of the utmost powers of sovereignty, which are wholly disused in time of peace. More especially is this true of a domestic war like the present. The whole war power is conferred by the Constitution upon the National Government, and the propriety of its exercise at such a time as this will hardly be questioned. In fact the imperative necessity for its exercise is one of the propositions made too clear for argument by the condition of the country. The people of the loyal States have acquiesced in it with great unanimity. They have disregarded the unreasonable and factious complaint that the liberties of the country were endangered by the encroachments of the General Government, and have most emphatically sustained the Administration.

They know that the liberties and existence of the country are threatened together by the rebellion, and that they can only look for union and peace through the total destruction of that rebellion. For this purpose they have rallied around and upheld the government of the United States, and they will continue to uphold it. The march of events has made many things clear which have been considered doubtful. Four years ago, when we assembled here, the discussion turned upon the repeal of the personal liberty laws, and the propriety of sending commissioners to meet John Tyler and his Virginia traitors to endeavor to effect another compromise. Michigan spurned both, to the great grief of timid conservatives, and declared that she demanded her rights under the Constitution, and intended to accept nothing less; that she would abide by the law, but the day of compromises was over; she would not meet Virginia to consider whether by further abasement we could win her to remain in the Union; the Union was a fixed and eternal fact, and if any should attempt to destroy it, and our birthright in it, then she offered the national government her entire military and monetary power to maintain it by force of arms. And she has kept her pledge. Who now would have had it otherwise? Many a brave hero has bit the dust maintaining that pledge; many a household has been draped with mourning, and many a heart has broken. But who would take it back? That is priceless which is bought with blood.

Thus has our national Union been made sacred, and its emblems endeared in the hearts of the people. Thus we restore national sentiments, national honor and national faith. Have we paid too high a price for it? We do more; instead of casting down any of the safeguards of liberty, we rebuild the ancient landmarks of freedom and destroy forever the bulwarks of slavery. Prejudices made venerable by age, which nothing else could have made respectable; time-honored stupidity, once called statesmanship, and even the religion of mammon, are being swept away in the earnestness of the conflict, which every one now knows to be "irrepressible." Men drive at once at

the root of the matter, and having found the infamous author of all our troubles, they recognize our old acquaintance, "the peculiar institution," and prepare a fitting end for him. As he has lived and increased in power and become bloated with pride, through hypocritical pretences of reverence for the Constitution and impudent demands for its protection, so let him perish by the Constitution which he has insulted and defied. By the glorious amendment of universal freedom, we are about to break every yoke, wipe away the last spot from the national banner, and stand forth a nation of freemen indeed. And the people cry amen, and amen! Who now would have this otherwise?

The close of the great drama approaches. The skies of the Southern horizon are lighted up with the glow of Union victories. The proud and boastful chivalry fly before the despised mudsills, "the greasy mechanics and small fistcd farmers" of the North—nay, before the dark-skinned bondmen of their own household. No part of their territory is longer safe from invasion. The army that started to avenge the fall of Atlanta, by planting its victorious banners upon the banks of the Ohio, routed and broken, is fleeing to hide itself south of the Tennessee. Deprived, to a great extent, of its transportation, its arms and munitions, it is not likely that it will ever be really formidable again. At the call of their Commander-in-Chief they have "pressed the soil of Tennessee," but all in vain. Tennessee has thrust them forth from her loyal bosom in the smoke and flame of battle, and henceforth she is free. The Empire State of the South has been traversed by a Union army from border to border, from the mountains to the sea. The shell of the rebel power is broken, and its hollowness laid bare. The fairest fields of their sunny South are laid waste, and there are none to defend them. Cotton is no longer King, but a fallen captive. The army that was to re-capture the valley of the Shenandoah and carry the war across the Potomac upon Northern ground, thrice beaten, has consulted its safety by giving up its work and seeking safer and more quiet camping ground.

Only a single army remains to the Confederacy, and that under its boasted, "invincible chief," has fled to its intrenchments around their besieged capital. How long can it stand?

Only until the Union armies, flushed with victory, and strengthened by reinforcements, at the command of the Lieut. General, from every point of the compass, commence their triumphal march upon the doomed place. It will fall, and in its fall the Confederacy, black with treason, stained with blood, and abhorred by all good men throughout the world, will perish miserably. Upon the blackened spot where it fell will rise in resplendent beauty the reestablished Union, purified in the heated furnace of its fierce trial; consolidated in unity and affection by common sufferings and dangers; adorned with the garlands of victory and peace, it will start upon its new career. It is the career of liberty to all men. This is proclaimed to whom it may concern. In fancy we might seek to penetrate the future, and proclaim the triumphant progress of our country in its new path. But not now. It is enough that it is clear and bright. Peace approaches, following victory. Its dawning is already visible, and its full blaze will fulfill our utmost desire.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Lansing January 4, 1865. }

APPENDIX.



PARDONS.

The following contains a list of all the pardons granted during the year 1863 and 1864, with the reasons for the same, so far as it is possible to state them within any reasonable compass:

Peter Higgins.—Convicted of adultery in the Circuit Court for Monroe county, Nov. 7, 1862, and sentenced for two years. The offense was committed with a lewd woman, whose husband has cohabited with her ever since. The facts indicate that Higgins "was more sinned against than sinning." He had a good character before this, except that he sometimes drank too deep. The jurors who tried him, and the best citizens generally, requested his pardon.

Pardoned January 19, 1863, on condition of abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Nathan McOmber.—Convicted of adultery in the Circuit Court for Lenawee county, at the February term of 1862, and sentenced for three years. He is an old man, and feeble in health; the husband of the adulterous woman has continued to live with her; the evidence on the trial was very inconclusive, and there is reason to fear that there was collusion between the woman and her husband to extort money.

Pardoned March 25, 1863.

George White.—Convicted of robbery in the Circuit Court for St. Joseph county, June 19th, 1861, and sentenced for three years. The crime of the prisoner was certainly not robbery, though he was much to blame in the affair. I think his punishment has been quite sufficient. The Prosecuting Attorney and many citizens, recommended his pardon.

Pardoned March 25, 1863.

Edmund J. Bobier and William Bobier.—Convicted of arson, in the Circuit Court for Ingham county, at the April term, for 1858, and sentenced for ten years each. They have been well conducted in prison, and have served out more than than half their time. I was engaged in the trial of both of them, and am familiar with the whole case. I had then great doubt of their guilt, and have more now; but they had been keeping bad company, and drinking to excess. Their pardon has been requested by many citizens of Ingham county, and nearly all the jury who tried them.

Pardoned April 15th, 1863, on condition of abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and enlistment in the United States service within thirty days.

D. J. Quinn.—Convicted of assault and battery in the Police Court of Detroit, March 11th, 1863, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25, or in default to be imprisoned in the House of Correction seventy-five days. Quinn was a soldier, and a good one. It is better that he should serve in his regiment. The sentence was too long.

Pardoned April 22, 1863.

Patrick Connell.—Convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Circuit Court for Ottawa county, April 17th, 1857, and sentenced for twelve years. Patrick was a boy of only seventeen years, and committed the act in a spree on New Year's day. There was no malice, and I am satisfied that the unlucky blow was not intended to kill. He had a good reputation previously, and has been unusually well behaved in prison. The Prosecuting Attorney, the entire board of supervisors, and most of the leading men of the county, have recommended the pardon. I have full confidence that he will be a good citizen.

Pardoned April 30th, 1863, on condition of abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

John Cook.—Convicted of forgery in the District Court for Ontonagon county, July 3d, 1858, and sentenced for eight years. Cook was a lawyer, given to habits of intemperance,

and through these fell into crime. He is a man of intelligence, and has been faithful, trustworthy and useful in the prison. I think his term has been long enough already, and there is good ground to believe that he is reformed.

Pardoned April 30, 1863, on condition of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Cornelius Jackson.—Convicted of polygamy in St. Joseph county, May 8th, 1862, and sentenced for three years. The prison physician certifies that this man is very sick with scrofula, and will not recover in prison. He has conducted himself properly while there, and humanity seems to require his release.

Pardoned June 3d, 1863.

Sidney B. Bean.—Convicted of the wanton destruction of three sheep, in the Circuit Court for Calhoun county, June 17, 1862, and sentenced for three years. Bean is very young, and his family very destitute, and this is his first offense. The punishment seems sufficient.

Pardoned June 19, 1863.

George Elliott.—Convicted of rape, in the Circuit Court for Lenawee county, June 23, 1855, and sentenced for fifteen years. This sentence was unreasonable and cruel. There was nothing to distinguish this case from others of its class. Elliott is still very young, and it is not necessary to destroy him altogether. He has heretofore indulged somewhat in drinking sprees.

Pardoned June 19, 1863, on condition of abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

James S. Hanford.—Convicted of passing counterfeit bank-bills, in the Wayne County Circuit Court, in the year 1855, and sentenced for ten years. Hanford has now been imprisoned over seven years; he had previously a good reputation, and has behaved well in the prison. I think the punishment is sufficient.

Pardoned July 7, 1863.

sentence seems out of all reason, but the Judge thought the law left him no discretion. No real injury was done; nothing was stolen, or attempted to be, nor was the man seriously harmed by the assault. He was a drinking acquaintance, and Staley and Luner, who was convicted with him, made free to go into the house and fling out the occupant. Gov. Wisner pardoned Luner.

Pardoned October 28, 1863, on condition of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, during his whole life.

Henry Thompson.—Convicted of receiving stolen goods, in the Circuit Court for Lenawee county, August 24th, 1861, and sentenced for three years. Thompson was nearly sixty years of age, and had always borne a good reputation. His health is suffering from confinement, and he seems very penitent. The Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney, and his neighbors generally, recommend his pardon.

Pardoned October 28th, 1863.

David Campbell.—Convicted of burglary, in the Circuit Court for Lenawee county, August 25th, 1860, and sentenced for five years. The offense was one of no great magnitude, and the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney recommend a pardon, if he will enlist and fight the rebels.

Pardoned November 3d, 1863, on condition that he shall enlist within ten days and serve out his term, unless sooner discharged.

DeWitt C. Anderson.—Convicted of keeping a house of ill-fame, in the Recorder's Court of the city of Detroit, May 23d, 1863, and sentenced to the House of Correction for eight months. Anderson was a good musician, and wanted to enlist in the colored regiment.

Pardoned November 7, 1863, on condition of enlisting immediately.

John L. Green.—Convicted of burglary, in the Circuit Court for Genesee county, in February, 1863, and not sentenced by

the Judge, for the reason that he was not satisfied with the verdict. The verdict was obtained upon the uncorroborated testimony of a young woman who claims to have been an accomplice. She was also proven to be the mother of an illegitimate child. The story told by her is improbable, and her impeachment apparently completely successful. The Judge and Prosecuting Attorney both think the conviction wrong, and the bar generally concur in this view.

Pardoned November 19, 1863.

William Scrimshaw.—Convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Circuit Court for Sanilac county, May 3d, 1862, and sentenced for five years.

Scrimshaw was a soldier in the 10th Michigan Infantry. Judge Green states the following facts: "1st. Scrimshaw had been previously an orderly, quiet, well disposed citizen. 2d. That the man alleged to have been murdered was a quarrelsome, abusive man; and while Scrimshaw was with his regiment committed depredations upon his property, and abused his family. 3d. Scrimshaw, by advice of his commanding officer, went home to protect his family, and believing it to be necessary, provided himself with a gun or pistol; that he found this man in the woods, at work with an axe, and upon approaching and remonstrating with him, the man raised his axe and sprung towards him, saying he would split him down with it; thereupon Scrimshaw fired, inflicting a mortal wound. Scrimshaw may have believed this the only safe course, retreat being dangerous."

On the whole I think he was justifiable.

Pardoned Nov. 20th, 1863.

Patrick Haggerty.—Convicted of having in his possession a counterfeit bill, with intent to pass the same as true, in the Recorder's Court of the city of Detroit, Nov. 22d, 1860, and sentenced for four years.

Patrick is about twenty-four years old, and has now served out over three years of his term. This is believed to be his first offense. The case was not altogether free from doubt; he

was apparently confused by drink. The Prosecuting Attorney, the Judge and most of the jurors recommend his pardon.

Pardoned Dec. 4, 1863, on condition of abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks.

William Williams.—Convicted of assault and battery with intent to murder, in the Circuit Court for Allegan county, Jan. 7, 1860, and sentenced for fifteen years.

The assault was committed upon an Indian, in a drunken rout, and the case depended upon the testimony of Indians. It is very doubtful whether the *intent* existed at all. He has been well behaved in prison, and his pardon is recommended by the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and most of the substantial men of Allegan county.

Pardoned Dec. 18, 1863, on condition of abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks.

Thomas Saul.—Convicted of passing counterfeit bank-bills, in the Circuit Court for Kalamazoo county, May 25, 1863, and sentenced for three years. Saul had previously had a good character; he was convicted upon the testimony of one Blood, who claimed to be an accomplice; Blood subsequently forfeited his recognizance and run away; I do not think Saul ought to have been convicted upon such testimony.

Pardoned December 23, 1863.

John Wilson and Catharine Wilson.—Convicted of assault and battery, in the Circuit Court for Calhoun county, at the November term, in the year 1863, and sentenced, the said John for six months, and Catherine three months in the common jail. The Sheriff, upon whom the assault was committed, requests the pardon on condition that Wilson shall enlist, and the Prosecuting Attorney joins in the application.

Pardoned December 28, 1863, on condition that John Wilson enlist immediately in the army.

Ansa A. Fuller.—Convicted of larceny, at the June term of the Circuit Court for Eaton county, in the year 1860, and sentenced for five years. Fuller is a young man, and this his first offense. He had previously borne a good character as an

industrious, honest man, of fair education and respectable family. His conduct in prison has been good, and there is reason to believe that he is reformed.

Pardoned January 23, 1864.

James Willersdee.—Convicted of larceny, in the Circuit Court for Calhoun county, September 2, 1862, and sentenced for two and one-half years. This was also a first offense. Previously, he had borne a good character, and has been well behaved in the prison. Mr. A. O. Hyde, upon whom the offense was committed, requests the pardon. The Prosecuting Attorney recommends, and the Judge says he does not oppose it. The family of Willersdee are very poor, and sorely need him.

Pardoned February 22, 1864.

August Becker.—Convicted of burglary and larceny, upon two informations, in the Recorder's Court of the city of Detroit, June 9th, 1858, and sentenced for fifteen years. Both offenses grew out of the same transaction. The sentence was very severe, and the Judge entered upon his minutes, at the time, that he would recommend a pardon after a reasonable time, which he now does, thinking the punishment sufficient. Becker was very young—in fact, a mere boy—and his conduct in prison has been good. I concur with the Judge, that the punishment has been sufficient.

Pardoned February 22, 1864.

Frank Wetz.—Convicted of burglary, in the Recorder's Court of the city of Detroit, June 9th, 1858, and sentenced for twelve years. Frank was under twenty-one years of age, and this his first offense. His reputation had been good, and he has been obedient in prison. The sentence was, in my judgment, much too severe, considering his youth, and he has been punished enough for public justice, and more than enough for reformation.

Pardoned March 17, 1864.

George Hughes.—Convicted in the Circuit Court for Oakland county, March 28th, 1857, of the crime of feloniously entering a dwelling-house in the night-time, being armed with

deadly weapons, and putting persons lawfully therein in fear. Sentenced for life. Hughes is still a young man; the Judge says he sentenced him for life because the statute allowed him no discretion, and he, with the Prosecuting Attorney and many other persons, recommend a pardon. This is an absurd statute, and should be amended. I think the punishment in this case has been sufficient.

Pardoned March 17, 1864.

Bridgett Mathews.—Convicted of manslaughter, in the Circuit Court for Ottawa county, January 10, 1863, and sentenced for three years. This woman is the mother of several small children, who require her care; the offense grew wholly out of drunkenness; her husband is a soldier in the 14th Infantry, and earnestly sought a pardon on account of the children; she had not been given to intemperance before, and her neighbors attribute her fault to the evil influence of her associate; the Prosecuting Attorney, and the people generally in the neighborhood recommended the pardon.

Pardoned March 24, 1864, on condition of total abstinence.

George Hersey.—Convicted of burglary, in the Circuit Court for Wayne county, December 29, 1854, and sentenced for thirty-five years. George is a negro, as any one might know by this sentence; I cannot learn that he had ever been a criminal before, and he has been faithful while in the prison; the men against whom the crime was committed have petitioned for his pardon, and the Agent of the Prison recommends it.

Pardoned March 27, 1864.

William Hicks.—Convicted of incest with his daughter, in the Circuit Court for Washtenaw county, at the October term, in the year 1861, and sentenced for five years. The conviction was had upon the testimony of the daughter alone, who is nearly *non compos mentis*, and confessed in my presence, that her testimony was false; the Judge who tried the cause says her testimony was not satisfactory, and he, together with the Prosecuting Attorney, recommended a pardon.

Pardoned April 6, 1864.

John Stone.—Convicted of larceny, in the Circuit Court for Jackson county, May 25th, 1861, and sentenced for eight years. Stone lost his arm by an accident in the prison, and his suffering and loss were so great that he was pardoned, from motives of humanity alone.

Pardoned April 7th, 1864.

Henry B. Farrington.—Convicted of passing a ten dollar counterfeit bank bill, in the Circuit Court for Saginaw county, at the March term, 1863, and sentenced for two years. Having carefully examined the testimony taken on the trial, and other proofs by affidavit, laid before me, I am satisfied that Farrington was not guilty.

Pardoned April 13th, 1864.

Allen J. Hastings.—Convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Circuit Court for Livingston county, at the June term in 1861, and sentenced for ten years. The crime consisted in allowing an infant child to perish from neglect, immediately after its birth, the child being illegitimate, and born in his house. The Judge says the evidence did not make it clear that Hastings designed the death of the child. He is a dull man, and seems to have been the tool of the mother in the transaction. The Judge and Prosecuting Attorney recommended the pardon, and very many others did the same.

Pardoned May 16th, 1864.

Swantan Bateman.—Convicted of robbery, in the Circuit Court for Jackson county, December 9th, 1859, and sentenced for ten years. This young man is now twenty-three years of age. He was convicted with his brother, who is twenty-seven years old. It now appears clearly that this robbery was committed by the elder Bateman and one O'Neil, without the assistance of Swantan Bateman; that in fact he refused to assist, and dissuaded the others; his fault consisted only in concealing his brother's guilt.

Pardoned May 19th, 1864.

Edwin Belles.—Convicted of petit larceny, before M. T.

Lane, Justice, Detroit, March 17, 1863, and sentenced to the Reform School, he then being but twelve years old. This is an orphan boy, adopted by a reputable family in Detroit. He was convicted on the complaint of the head of the family, who now wishes him pardoned, that he may return to his house. Mr. Justice Lane recommends it.

Pardoned May 20, 1864.

Thomas Burrows.—Convicted of assault, in the Recorder's Court of Detroit, and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, or in default, to be imprisoned six months in the House of Correction.

Burrows is a soldier, and committed the assault in a grog-shop, with other soldiers, having strong provocation. He has been a brave soldier, and is the only support of his mother, who is a widow. Recorder Hyde recommended his pardon.

Pardoned May 27th, 1864, on condition of returning to his regiment in one week.

Thaddeus W. Emmons.—Convicted of petit larceny, May 9th, 1864, before Justice M. T. Lane, of Detroit, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, and in default to be imprisoned in the House of Correction seventy-five days.

The circumstances do not indicate great guilt, and it is a first offense.

Pardoned June 2d, 1864, on condition of payment of the fine.

Thomas Cannon.—Convicted of manslaughter, in the Recorder's Court, of the city of Detroit, at the February term, in the year 1861, and sentenced for fourteen years.

Thomas was under twenty years of age when the offense was committed, and it is evident from the case that the killing was entirely without malice. Judge Morrow recommended the pardon, and says he intended to do so at the time of sentence.

Pardoned June 16th, 1864.

Benoni Hays.—Convicted of passing counterfeit bills in the Circuit Court for Kent county, upon three indictments, Nov. 1st, 1859, and sentenced to three years on each. Judge Lovell states that the three cases were substantially one, and he is

satisfied that the sentence was too long. The man was somewhat given to drink, and now seems reformed. His son has gone into the army, and his family are destitute.

Pardoned June 17, 1860, on condition of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Bartholomew Linahan.—Convicted of larceny at Marquette, and sentenced to the Reform School. The boy's parents live in Milwaukee, and are respectable. He ran away, and his family are very anxious to have him home. He is only ten years of age. Gov. Lewis, of Wisconsin, requested the pardon.

Pardoned June 22, 1864.

Richard Betallick.—Convicted of assault, with intent to murder, at the June term of the District Court for Houghton county, in the year 1860, and sentenced for eight years. The prisoner was drunk and cross, having in his hands a loaded gun, which his little son tried to get away from him, and in doing so it was discharged, and the boy seriously wounded. It is very doubtful whether the discharge of the gun was intentional. The boy and his mother ask for a pardon, and the Prosecuting Attorney recommends it.

Pardoned July 12, 1864, on condition of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

James P. Hannah.—Convicted of arson, in the Circuit Court for the county of Lenawee, March 1st, 1860, and sentenced for ten years. Hannah's reputation had previously been good, and the evidence against him was entirely circumstantial, and not very conclusive. The Prosecuting Attorney and many citizens recommended his pardon.

Pardoned July 13, 1864.

Edward Eisenhart.—Convicted of burglary and larceny, on three informations, in the Recorder's Court of Detroit, June 7th, 1858, and sentenced for forty years.

Eisenhart was convicted with John Unger, August Becker and Francis Welch. Unger is dead, and Becker and Welch have been pardoned. He was only 19 years old, and this his

first offense. His conduct has been good in the prison, and his health has become impaired. I think his punishment has been sufficient. Judge Morrow and others recommend his pardon.

Pardoned July 23d, 1864.

John Waddell.—Convicted of larceny, before Justice Lane, of Detroit, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, or be imprisoned ninety days in the House of Correction, July 9th, 1864.

He is a boy only 19 years old, and the amount stolen was small.

Pardoned July 26th, 1864, on condition that he pay the fine in five days.

James Scott.—Convicted of burglary and assault with intent to commit rape, in the Circuit Court for Macomb county, Oct. 28th, 1859; sentenced for life.

Scott pleaded guilty, without counsel, and the Prosecuting Attorney says he is now satisfied that he was innocent of the crime, and did not know the effect of his plea. His neighbors certify to his previous good character, and their belief of his innocence. The sentence was cruel.

Pardoned August 1st, 1864.

Albert Jones.—Convicted of larceny, in the Circuit Court for Eaton county, June 12th, 1862, and sentenced for three years and six months.

Jones was convicted on the testimony of one Brown, an accomplice, who claimed to have testified under a promise of pardon, if he convicted Jones. The Prosecuting Attorney says Brown was without doubt the principal offender, and recommends the pardon.

Pardoned Aug. 5th, 1864.

George W. Rosier.—Convicted of arson, in the Circuit Court of Kalamazoo county, at the January term, in the year 1860, and sentenced for fifteen years.

The members of the bar of Kalamazoo county, and many

citizens, certify that there was reasonable doubt of Rosier's guilt, and recommend his pardon. His health has become very infirm, and there is no probability of his living long. Drink was the cause of all his troubles.

Pardoned Aug. 15, 1864, on condition of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

James M. Thornton.—Convicted of arson, in the Circuit Court for Berrien county, at the September term, in the year 1861, and sentenced for seven years.

Thornton is a man of considerable ability and education; his guilt is very doubtful. So the Judge says who tried him. The people in his neighborhood have generally applied for his pardon, and state their belief of his innocence.

Pardoned Aug. 15th, 1864.

Hugh Duffie.—Convicted of larceny of a watch, about two years since, and sentenced to the Reform School.

The boy's family live in Chicago, and were very anxious to have him return home. The Superintendent of the School finally recommended his pardon.

Pardoned Aug. 20th, 1864, on condition of immediately leaving the State.

William Courtwright.—Convicted of burglary and larceny, in the Circuit Court for Cass county, upon three informations, Jan. 15th, 1860, and sentenced for three years on each.

These three burglaries were substantially one offense. The amount of property taken was small. He had previously had a good reputation. The sentence was pretty severe, as the Judge now admits, and recommends his pardon, together with the Prosecuting Attorney and many citizens. I thought the punishment was sufficient.

Pardoned August 22d, 1864.

Mary Bush.—Convicted of keeping a house of ill-fame, in the Recorder's Court of Detroit, May 10th, 1864, and sentenced to the House of Correction for ten months. This woman has several children, and there is no one to take care of them. Her

APPENDIX.

husband has enlisted in the army. The Judge and Prosecuting Attorney recommend a pardon.

Pardoned August 25th, 1864.

George Martin.—Convicted of burglary and larceny, in the Circuit Court for Genesee county, at the February term in the year 1863, and sentenced for five years. This man was a soldier, then lately enlisted, and on his way to join his comrades at Saginaw, stopped in Flint with a relative of bad character, and while there this burglary was committed, and the relatives, by their testimony, convicted him. The Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and Sheriff, all say that they are now convinced that George was not the guilty party. I believe they are right.

Pardoned August 29th, 1864.

John Cahoon.—Convicted of larceny, in the Recorder's Court of Detroit, August 21st, 1862, and sentenced for three years. Cahoon had previously a good character. He was convicted on the testimony of one King, who claimed to be an accomplice, and who was, on his own showing, the principal thief. There was no corroboration of King, and he was an old offender, and soon after came to the State Prison for another larceny. I think Cahoon should not have been convicted.

Pardoned August 29th, 1864.

Patrick Daily.—Convicted of assault, with intent to murder, in the Circuit Court for Lenawee county, August 25th, 1862, and sentenced for four years. Daily is represented as an industrious, well behaved man, except when in drink. This offense was committed in a quarrel in which there was considerable provocation. His family are suffering for want of his assistance. The Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, and most of his neighbors, urge his pardon.

Pardoned September 14th, 1864.

Thomas H. Barney.—Convicted of uttering spurious bank bills, in the Circuit Court for Lenawee county, May 7, 1862, and sentenced for five years. Barney's family are respectable, and he had a good reputation until, by excess in drink, he came to commit this crime; he has long been sick, and has

nearly lost his sight; his wife, who first sought his pardon, is now dead, and his son, a fine, intelligent soldier in the army, now repeats the request; the Agent recommends the pardon.

Pardoned September 14, 1864.

Daniel Mizner.—Convicted of assault with intent to commit a rape, in the Circuit Court for Kent Co., at the June term, in 1861, and sentenced for five years. Mizner is a young man, and well educated; was a soldier in the 3d Infantry; through bad company and drink he fell into this crime; the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, and most of his neighbors request the pardon; some extraordinary circumstances have appeared since the trial.

Pardoned September 26, 1864.

James Johnson.—Convicted in the Circuit Court for Oakland county, of assault with intent to murder, March 27, 1858, and sentenced for life. This assault was committed in an attempt to break jail, upon Sheriff Mathews; the evidence against Johnson was given entirely by an accomplice, one Pedrick; I am satisfied now that Pedrick himself struck the blow, and his evidence was false; Judge Green says he should have mitigated the sentence greatly if he had known, as he now does, that Johnson's previous character was good; I think he has served long enough.

Pardoned September 26, 1864.

John Powers.—Convicted with William Young, of murder, in the Circuit Court for Ottawa county, at the October term, in 1857, and sentenced for life. The evidence in this case very clearly did not justify the verdict; Judge Martin, who tried the cause, says "the verdict might very properly have been of murder in the second degree;" the main witness against the defendants was one Cronin, a sailor, and his testimony is so entirely contradicted by other material facts that he ought not to be believed; Young states, and has always stated, that he himself fired the fatal shot, and that Powers was not present; I am convinced of the truth of this; Powers was always

before a peaceable, quiet man; I am confident of his innocence.

Pardoned September 26, 1864.

John Lee.—Convicted of larceny from the person, in the Recorder's Court of the city of Detroit, December 1st, 1862, and sentenced for five years. John is now about twenty-one years of age, and had previously a good reputation. He has been well behaved in prison, and the Agent expresses doubts of his guilt. Judge Morrow and the Prosecuting Attorney also say his guilt is doubtful, and they all recommend a pardon.

Pardoned October 13th, 1864.

Silas Babcock.—Convicted of assault, with intent to murder, in the Circuit Court for Oshkosh county, January 16th, 1861, and sentenced for seven years. This was an aggravated assault and battery; but it is very doubtful whether any intent to kill existed. The Prosecuting Attorney and the injured party request a pardon. He has been well behaved in prison, and I think the sentence was unusually severe. Babcock was intemperate.

Pardoned October 26th, 1864, on condition of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Alva Wilson.—Convicted of arson, in the Circuit Court for Hillsdale county, at the March term in 1859, and sentenced for fifteen years. This sentence is wholly unjustifiable, even if the guilt of Wilson was beyond doubt, which it is not. The Prosecuting Attorney, and other people generally, in the neighborhood, recommend a pardon. I think he has served as long as the public good requires.

Pardoned November 18th, 1864.

John W. Burdick.—Convicted of forgery of a mortgage and note, at the September term of the Circuit Court for Oshkosh county, in the year 1864. Burdick forged this mortgage and four notes, and sold them to A. L. Clark, a street broker in Battle Creek. He was informed against as to four of the notes and pleaded guilty; was sentenced for 18 months, and has served out his time. Clark now prosecutes him again, on the

mortgage and other note. It was really all one transaction. The Judge suspended sentence, to allow an application for pardon. One punishment is sufficient.

Pardoned November 26th, 1864.

John Henry—Convicted of burglary and larceny, in the Circuit Court for Washtenaw county, at the April term, in the year 1864, and sentenced for seven years.

Henry has always borne a good reputation, and was convicted solely on evidence of being with the men who had the stolen goods in possession. The Judge says he is satisfied that Henry was only a dupe, and he joins the Prosecuting Attorney, the jurors and all the members of the bar of Washtenaw county in requesting a pardon.

Pardoned Dec. 2d, 1864.

Barney Bailey.—Convicted of burglary, in the Circuit Court for Washtenaw county, July 9th, 1863, on two informations, and sentenced for five years.

Bailey was sick in the hospital, and had been there for four months; he seems not likely to live but a short time, and the physician says his only chance of life is to get out of prison. The Judge and Prosecuting Attorney recommend his pardon.

Pardoned Dec. 3d, 1864.

Dayton George.—Convicted of burglary and larceny, May 1st, 1857, in the Wayne county Circuit Court, and sentenced for twelve years.

The burglary was committed in the store of Thomas Lewis, in Detroit. The money was recovered by the father of the prisoner, who was used as a witness to convict his son. Under the circumstances the sentence was very severe. He has served near eight years, and Mr. Lewis says it is enough. So says the Prosecuting Attorney who tried him, and so I think.

Pardoned Dec. 12, 1864.

William Smith.—Convicted of obstructing the track of the Michigan Central Railroad, in the Circuit Court for Cass county, March 21, 1860, and sentenced for fifteen years.

Smith is a married man, having but one arm, and has been

exceedingly obedient and trustworthy in prison. There is great doubt of his guilt; but he was badly given to drink, and people thought he might as well be in prison as anywhere. His neighbors now think they can reclaim him. The Prosecuting Attorney and the people generally recommend his pardon.

Pardoned Dec. 13, 1864, on condition of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Abraham Van Cuen.—Convicted of assault with intent to murder, in the Hillsdale Circuit Court, March 21, 1860, and sentenced for fifteen years. The offense was committed against the wife of the prisoner, in consequence of jealousy, and when he was in liquor; it turns out since that there was sufficient cause for the jealousy; the Prosecuting Attorney, and his neighbors generally, recommend his pardon; I think he has been sufficiently punished.

Pardoned December 22, 1864, on condition of abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Horatio Cummings.—Convicted of rape, in the Genesee county Circuit Court, May 22, 1860, and sentenced for seven years. The case was not very clear at the trial, and since then the character of the complaining witness proves to be bad; the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney say they are now satisfied that he ought to be pardoned; he had previously had a good reputation.

Pardoned December 22, 1864.

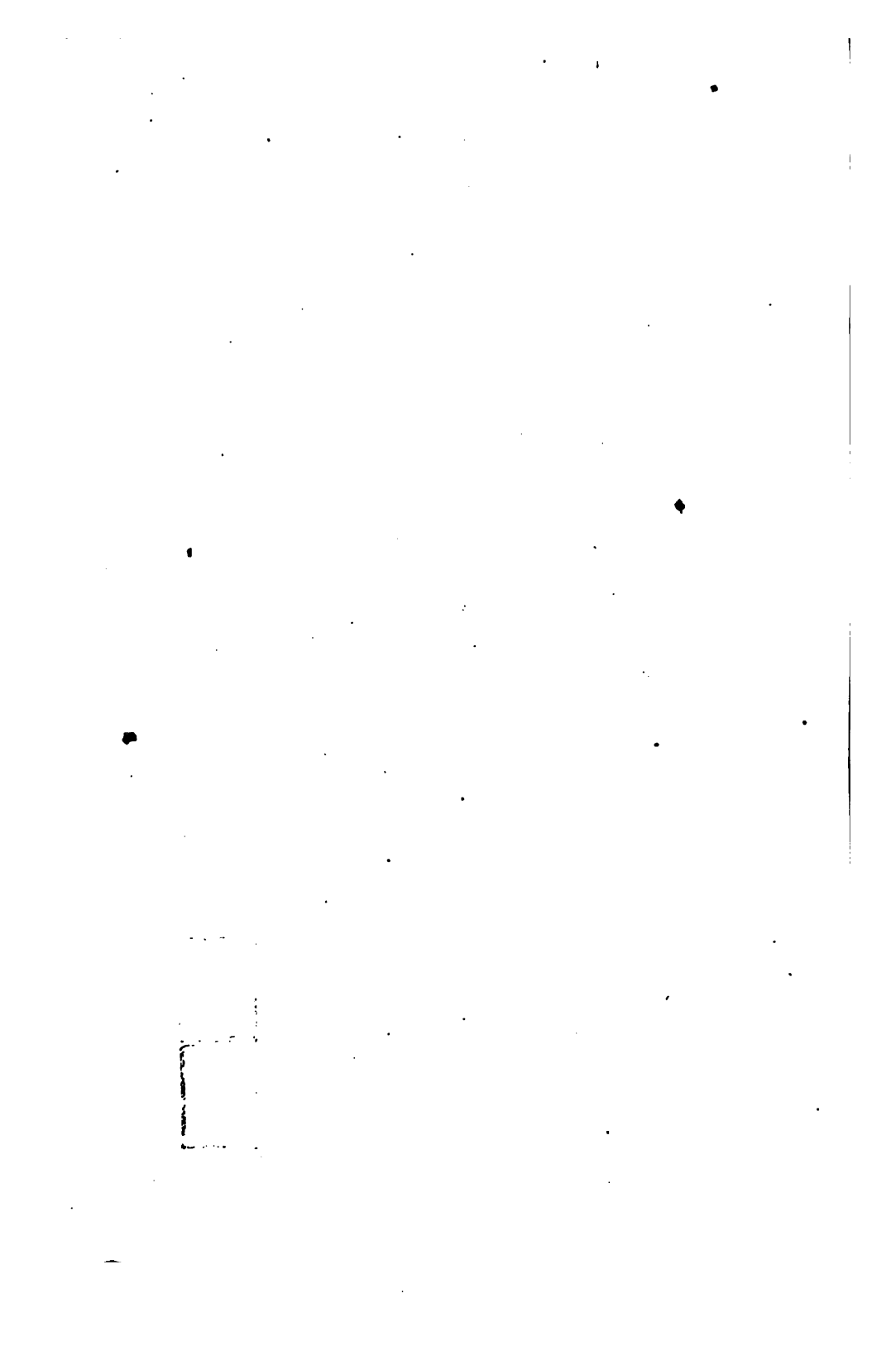
GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE
TO THE
LEGISLATURE
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,

In Session, January 4th, 1865.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.



GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

Having been selected as representatives of the people, and having taken the oath of office, we are now assembled in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the Constitution, for the purpose of inaugurating another biennial term in the political history of Michigan; of examining critically the condition of the State, and of considering what legislative action is required to promote and secure the best interests of those whom we represent. Relying upon our capacity and judgment—upon our integrity and honesty of purpose—our fellow-citizens have delegated to us, to a certain extent at least, the exercise of their political rights; and have conferred upon us the requisite authority for the proper performance of the duties thus imposed.

Before proceeding to the fulfillment of those duties, it becometh us to pay our vows of obedience to the Ruler of the Universe, and with grateful hearts to acknowledge his bountiful goodness.

Since the representatives of the people were last assembled within these Halls, a beneficent Providence has watched over the interests of the State, and health has prevailed within her borders; and notwithstanding the shadows that may have clouded our National horizon, we have been graciously surrounded with peace and prosperity, and are now permitted to assemble under favorable auspices; and although our granaries may not have been filled to overflowing, yet the earth has yielded an abundant supply for all our necessary wants—industry has found an abundant reward, and all the channels of business

have been more than ordinarily prosperous. Let us, then, with profound gratitude for the mercies of the past, look to that same guidance for wisdom in the future, in our endeavors to promote the continued welfare of our noble commonwealth.

The Constitution of our State provides that the Executive, at the close of his official term, "shall give to the next Legislature, information by message, of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures to them as he shall deem expedient." This provision of the Constitution is sufficiently clear and explicit where both the retiring and incoming executive officer is the same person; but when such is not the case, as nothing is said in the Constitution in reference to the duty of the Executive in this particular, at the commencement of his official term, it may be somewhat doubtful how far his duty requires of him specific recommendations, which may be but repetitions of, or perhaps in conflict with, those made by the retiring officer, and must necessarily be made in the absence of a full knowledge of all the facts. But if the Constitution does not, an unbroken custom does demand of him at least a brief inaugural address, and a failure to comply with the public expectation in this regard, if not unconstitutional, would at least be singular.

The condition of our country, and the present and prospective high rates of taxation, require that appropriations and outlays of money should be made with great caution and prudence; not that prudence which is merely another name for parsimoniousness and meanness, but that prudence which is liberal without being profuse and extravagant. True economy avoids all extremes, and looks to the saving of money by a rational and judicious expenditure of money. The policy of the Legislature in the enactment of laws should be such as to secure the best interests of the whole State; and all mere local or special legislation, designed to promote the exclusive and separate interests of some particular section, but which would be to the detriment of the interest of the State at large—no matter how great the benefit may be to that section—should be avoided.

And, on the other hand, legislation for the promotion of the interests of any particular locality should be freely and promptly made if the benefits to be derived therefrom should exceed the expenditure thereby incurred on the part of the whole State.

FINANCE.

The financial affairs of the State are in a prosperous condition; and the receipts and payments of the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1864, have been as follows, viz:

The total receipts into the Treasury were \$2,444,242 25, and were derived from the following sources, viz:

Balance of cash in the Treasury, Dec. 1st, 1863,...	\$354,121 08
Received on account of General Fund,.....	751,117 31
“ “ Internal Imp. Fund,....	11,650 13
“ “ Primary School Fund,..	176,706 64
“ “ Prim. School Int. Fund,	60,806 53
“ “ University Fund,.....	32,934 02
“ “ Univ. Int. “	15,298 08
“ “ Normal School Fund,...	5,464 85
“ “ Nor. School Int. “ ...	2,560 96
“ “ State Building, “ ...	2,373 60
“ “ Asylum “ ...	6,897 62
“ “ Swamp Land “ ...	182,415 79
“ “ Swamp Land Int. “ ...	8,780 17
“ “ Ste Marie Canal “ ...	15,144 00
“ “ War “ ...	816,366 86
“ “ Suspense Act. “ ...	1,580 36
“ amt. refunded H. S. Clubb,.....	24 75
Total receipts,.....	<u>\$2,444,242 25</u>

The payments from the Treasury amounted to \$2,004,194 98 and were as follows, viz:

Paid on account of General Fund,.....	\$478,114 56
“ “ Internal Improvement Fund, 1,250 00	
“ “ Primary School Fund,.....	160 86
“ “ Primary School Int. Fund,..	137,154 86
“ “ University Fund,.....	120 00.
“ “ University Interest Fund,...	42,590 31
“ “ Normal School Fund,.....	40 00
“ “ Normal School Int. Fund, ..	11,410 50
“ “ State Building Fund,.....	5 75
“ “ Asylum Fund,.....	72,011 00
“ “ Swamp Land Fund,.....	171,470 44
“ “ Swamp Land Int. Fund,....	439 95
“ “ Ste. Marie Canal Fund,....	6,000 00
“ “ M. S. R. R. Deposits,.....	60 00
“ “ Soldiers' Relief Fund,.....	13,000 00
“ “ War Loan Sinking Fund, ..	247,150 00
“ “ War Fund,.....	823,216 75

Total payments,.....\$2,004,194 98

Leaving a bal. in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864, of 440,047 27

\$2,444,242 25

STATE DEBT—(INTEREST BEARING.)

Canal Bonds, 6 per cts., due Jan. 1, 1878,.....	\$100,000 00
Renewal Loan Bonds, 6 per cts., due Jan. 1, 1878,	216,000 00
“2,000,000 Loan” Bonds, 7 per ct., due Jan. 1, 1868,	250,000 00
“ “ 6 “ “ 1873,	500,000 00
“ “ 6 “ “ 1878,	500,000 00
“ “ 6 “ “ 1883,	750,000 00
War Loan Bonds, 7 “ “ 1886,	1,122,000 00
	<u>\$3,438,000 00</u>

Add non-interest bearing debt:

Adjusted Bonds,.....	\$9,000 00
"5,000,000" Loan Bonds,.....	12,000 00
War Loan Bonds, called in,.....	1,150 00
\$140,000 outstanding <i>part-paid</i> "5,000- 000" Loan, unrecognized, adjusta- ble for,.....	80,999 80
	<hr/>
	\$103,149 80
	<hr/>
Total State debt.....	<u>\$3,541,149 80</u>

THE TRUST FUND DEBT,

Is made up of the following items, to-wit:

Primary School Fund,.....	\$1,032,638 95
University "	247,146 89
Normal School "	33,000 33
Rail Road Deposits,.....	2,157 32
	<hr/>
Total Trust Fund Debt,.....	<u>\$1,314,943 49</u>

SINKING FUNDS.

War Loan Sinking Fund, 1-16 mill tax,.....	\$10,753 49
War Loan Sinking Fund, from surplus of taxes levied for interest,.....	30,674 00
"\$2,000,000 Loan" Sinking Fund, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill tax,...	21,506 98
Primary School Fund, from July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864,	131,892 19
University Fund, from July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864,	24,455 59
Normal School Fund, from July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864,	2,510 93
	<hr/>
Total,.....	<u>\$221,793 18</u>

My predecessor has recommended in his valedictory, a continuance of the financial policy adopted by the Legislature of 1861, upon the recommendation then made by him in his Inaugural, and which has since been steadily pursued, viz:—That we

raise by taxation, from year to year, the funds required to meet all the ordinary and incidental expenses of the State, leaving the Sinking Fund to clear off the State debt. This policy for the management of our financial affairs, I should hope might become a *permanent one*, as it recognizes the obligation of a prompt payment of all our debts; and its tendency will be to prevent the incurring of any indebtedness for schemes and enterprises of doubtful expediency. By "paying as we go," all the ordinary and incidental State expenses, and assuming the responsibility and burden of all expenditures made by us, we shall be much more likely to examine carefully the character of our appropriations than though they were to be met at the present time by creating an indebtedness to be paid in the future. A rigid adherence to this policy will preserve the credit and honor of our State, and her finances will never become deranged or embarrassed. By the ordinary and incidental expenses of the State, I do not mean to include any appropriations which it may be deemed advisable and necessary to make for the payment of war bounties, or any other purely war expenses.

The question of State bounties to volunteers will, undoubtedly, engage your attention; but as it is more appropriately the duty of my predecessor than of myself, in connection with what has already been done, to make specific recommendations in regard to this subject, I shall defer an expression of my own views to a subsequent communication. should I hereafter deem such expression material and necessary.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Legislature of 1861 adopted an amendment to Article XX of the Constitution, in the following section:

■ "Sec. 2. At the general election, to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in each sixteenth year thereafter, and also at such other times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question of the general revision of the Constitution shall be submitted to the electors qualified to

vote for members of the Legislature; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the Legislature, at the next session, shall provide, by law, for the election of such delegates to such convention. All the amendments shall take effect at the commencement of the year after their adoption."

The same having been voted upon and ratified by the people at the general election in November, 1862, it would seem to be necessary that some legislative provision be made to govern the manner in which the question of the general revision shall be submitted to the electors, at the general election to be held in the year 1866. I submit the matter to your consideration.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

The State of Michigan, although having at the present time a population of little less than one million, and an amount of accumulated personal wealth that will compare favorably with many of the older States, is nevertheless in her infancy. The area of her territory is more than 56,000 square miles; being more than 10,000 square miles larger than either of the great States of New York or Pennsylvania, and more than 16,000 square miles larger than Ohio, and nearly as large as the whole of New England. When as thickly settled as Massachusetts now is, her population would reach nine millions. Surrounded on almost all sides by noble inland seas, her shores are washed by at least fourteen hundred miles of navigable waters. Her soil is varied, but rich and fertile; and notwithstanding the severity of our climate, produces in abundance every variety of fruit, grain and vegetable belonging to this latitude. Her agricultural resources are as yet undeveloped, and have never been appreciated, either at home or abroad. Her immense forests of the choicest timber are of great value, giving employment to large numbers of hardy and robust men, in converting it into lumber and conveying it to market, thereby creating a home demand for much of her surplus agricultural products. Her fisheries, another important

item in the catalogue of her resources, are of too much value to be overlooked, having reached for the year ending June 1, 1860, as appears by the census returns, the sum of \$250,467, being an amount from this source only exceeded by four States in the Union, viz: Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island. They, too, give employment to a large number of men, and thus also increase the home demand for our surplus products.

A large portion of the territory of Michigan is underlaid by vast beds of mineral deposits; and in this description of wealth she is unsurpassed by any State in the Union. Her copper is of great purity, and its mines, of unknown extent, have already, although in their infancy, reached an annual yield of more than 10,000 tons, equal in value, at the point of shipment, to the sum of \$7,000,000. Her iron mines are also of great extent, and the ore is of the richest and finest quality; and although they have very recently been opened—the first yield being only 1,447 tons in the year 1855—yet during the past year the shipments from Marquette have reached the aggregate of 248,000 gross tons, besides 25,000 tons supplied to the furnaces of Marquette, of the aggregate value of more than \$2,000,000. The immense increase exhibited here, in a commerce but just born, as it were, renders it futile to attempt an estimate of its future importance. The prospective worth of these mines is, in truth, almost incalculable.

Michigan has also extensive fields of coal, containing a quantity sufficient to feed the furnaces of the world. Much of it is of good quality, and all of it is valuable for manufacturing and other purposes. In the absence of manufactures, and from the abundance of fuel incident to a new woodland country, little attention has heretofore been given to this subject, yet the time is not far distant when the coal fields of Michigan will be a source of much wealth. There are also extensive beds of gypsum, of unsurpassed richness, and of great value, not only to the farmer, as a fertilizer, but to the State as an article of commerce.

Numerous springs of saline waters abound in the Saginaw Valley, as well as in other sections of the State which, it is believed, will yield an inexhaustible supply of the strongest brine. To aid in giving a more general idea of the great importance and value of this interest, I will state briefly a few facts in connection with the manufacture of salt in that valley for the year 1864:

Amount of salt produced, barrels,	488,189
" wood consumed, cords,.....	122,047
Aggregate value of wood,.....	\$335,178 00
Equal to acres of land cleared,.....	3,051
Average number of men employed,.....	747
Aggregate value of barrels used,.....	\$219,685 00
Total amount capital invested,.....	\$2,100,000 00
Average value of salt, at shipping point, per barrel,	\$2 25
Aggregate value of salt, at shipping point,.....	\$1,098,425 00

I have no doubt the interest of this great staple would be materially benefitted by the passage of a proper law for its *inspection*; and, as those engaged in this business will undoubtedly ask for some law on the subject, I would recommend such legislation as will the most effectually promote the interests of the manufacturers, and at the same time protect the public from imposition by the sale of an impure article.

It is also believed by many that rich and productive springs of oil will yet be discovered within the limits of the State, indications of which are found in many places; and to aid in a more speedy settlement of this question, I would suggest, for your consideration, the passage of a law authorizing the payment of a reasonable bounty on oil, subject, however, to such restrictions, as to duration and amount, as would prevent the same from becoming burdensome, in the event of a success in the discovery, similar to that of salt in the Saginaw Valley.

These are some of the great natural resources of Michigan, and which, when properly developed, are destined to make her one of the most prosperous and populous, as well as one of the

richest States in this Union. Even now she is advancing rapidly in wealth and importance, and must very soon, if wisely governed, occupy a proud position among her sister States. Her geographical position and natural advantages cannot fail to secure for her a prosperous future. I commend these great interests to your fostering care and to your favorable consideration, and ask that such special and local, as well as general laws, may be enacted as will tend to secure their speedy and permanent development. To attain this important object two things are essentially necessary—the acquisition of *labor*, and the introduction of *capital*; and to these ends should legislation be directed.

IMMIGRATION.

A very small portion of the State has yet been reclaimed and settled, and I apprehend it is safe to calculate that nearly five-sixths of her entire territory remains to-day a wilderness. *We want settlers.* These vast tracts of woodland, however rich and fertile they may be, are of no use to us until cleared and improved; and nothing but *labor* can do it. Our rich mines of copper, iron, coal and gypsum; our springs of salt, and, as we trust, of oil; our fisheries; and our forests of valuable timber, are all of little consequence unless developed and made productive by the hand of *labor*.

I say, then, again, most emphatically, *we want men—we want settlers*; and the true interest of the whole State requires that immigration should be encouraged and fostered by needful legislation.

A knowledge of our agricultural resources, of our mineral wealth, of the healthiness of our climate, and of the productiveness of our soil, should be communicated to the hardy emigrants from the over-populated countries of Europe, who are seeking homes, by tens of thousands, on this western continent. They are inured to toil by habits of industry and labor,—the true elements of real wealth. Regarding labor as honorable, they cherish a just pride in working out with their own hands a competence, and securing for themselves and their fam-

ilies comfortable homes. They also bring with them more or less wealth. I invite your attention to the importance of this subject, and will express the hope that such legislation may be had as will materially aid in inducing immigration to our soil. This is the more necessary from the fact that Michigan has often been misrepresented, to her great disadvantage, either through ignorance or prejudice, by those interested in securing the greatest possible share of this immigration to States lying still farther west, and beyond us.

MANUFACTURES.

Michigan in the future is destined to become an important manufacturing district; and there is, perhaps, no State in the Union which to-day holds out so many advantages for the establishment of many kinds of manufactures. We here possess not only the raw material for many of the leading and staple manufactured products of our country, but also in abundance the necessary supplies for the sustenance of those employed in such works. We also possess, to a very great extent, not only a home market for these products, but can reach a vast "Western market" at less expense by far than can those portions of our country now supplying such market. By encouraging the establishment of manufactures, and the introduction of the necessary capital and labor for such object, we shall not only supply ourselves with needful articles at less cost than must otherwise be incurred, but at the same time very greatly increase the home consumption of the farmers' surplus products—thereby increasing to us the prices received for what we may have to sell, and decreasing the prices paid for what we may be required to buy. The idea of depending upon New England and the East, under such circumstances, for our manufactured goods, is simply against the laws of trade and in direct violation of all the principles of political economy. Our policy should certainly be to legislate so as not to *repet* capital, and skill, and labor, from the State, but to invite and encourage their introduction.

I recommend, therefore, to your favorable consideration, all

measures having a tendency to encourage the investment of capital and labor in any and all branches of manufactures.

GEOLOGY.

Although science has partially revealed to us the rich stores of mineral wealth which abound in our State and lie beneath its soil, and skill and labor have conclusively demonstrated the fact, yet we know very little of their vast extent. The geological surveys, which have heretofore been attempted, although attended with considerable success, have nevertheless, been partial and incomplete in their results. A full and complete geological survey of the State has never yet been effected. And when it is remembered that for every dollar heretofore expended in this work, we have received hundreds and even thousands in return, I submit to your judgment and discretion the propriety of making such appropriations for the speedy prosecution of the work, to its final completion, as its present condition and the importance of the subject demand. In my opinion the required outlay would be fully justified, even in times like these, in view of the value of the information which would be thus acquired.

SAULT STE. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL.

This is a great National work; and although Michigan can derive no direct revenue from it, yet it is of incalculable value to the State by rendering material aid to her commerce, and opening immense avenues of trade to her people. The Superintendent of the Canal, in his annual report, states that the value of the exports and imports of Lake Superior for the past year does not fall much short of \$25,000,000. The amount received by tolls during 1855, the first year the canal was in operation, was \$4,374 66. The amount received during the year 1864 is \$34,287 31. This shows the rapid increase of business in the Lake Superior region for the last ten years—the result almost wholly of the existence of this canal. It was originally constructed by means of a grant of lands from the General Government, and after its completion was committed

to the care and supervision of the State, with the authority on her part to charge such rates of toll on vessels passing through the same as would meet the expenses of all necessary and extraordinary repairs, and of operating and having the care and charge of the same.

Extensive repairs being then required for the preservation and efficient operation of the canal, the Legislature, by an act approved February 14, 1859, authorized the raising of a sum of money, not exceeding \$100,000, by loan, to be applied solely in making, from time to time, "such repairs upon the locks, gates and walls thereof" as might be deemed necessary for such object; and for the redemption of which, as the same should fall due, all the tolls and other income from said canal were pledged, after the payment of the cost of its care and management. In accordance with the provisions of said act the bonds of the State were issued in June, 1859, to the amount of \$100,000, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the canal fund, to be applied and used for the purposes aforesaid. The total expenditures upon the canal, in pursuance of the act authorizing said loan, as determined by the Board of Control, was \$96,083 33.

The amount of net earnings at the present time, after the payment of all repairs and other expenses, and which goes to constitute a fund for the payment of said bonds at maturity, is \$50,064 07. The present rate of toll is *six cents* per ton on the enrolled measurement of vessels passing through the canal. I have reason to believe that application will be made to the Board of Control by parties interested in the Lake Superior commerce, urging a reduction of this rate for the coming year. The Superintendent is of the opinion that *four cents* per ton will be sufficient hereafter to keep the canal in good repair, pay running expenses, make such improvements as may be necessary, and leave a sufficient sum of net earnings to pay the indebtedness assumed by the State, in 1878, the period when the canal bonds fall due. Much, perhaps, can be said in favor of this change. On the other hand, it may be a question

whether the interest to be affected by a reduction of tolls would not be more effectually benefitted by maintaining the present rates, and thereby acquiring—at the earliest practicable moment—the means necessary to make such improvements and such an enlargement of the work as will meet the rapidly increasing wants of the trade dependent upon the ready passage of vessels to and from Lake Superior.

But as this whole subject is in the hands of the Canal Board of Control, I apprehend no legislation will at present be required thereon.

SWAMP LANDS AND STATE ROADS.

The policy of using swamp lands for State Roads was inaugurated by an act of the Legislature, approved February 12th, 1859; and by subsequent acts and repeated appropriations this may now be regarded as the settled policy of the State. The purpose for which these lands—amounting to nearly six million acres—were ceded to the State, as expressed in the act of Congress, approved Sept. 28, 1850, was to enable her “to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the same;” and the act of cession expressly provides that “the proceeds of said lands, whether for sale or direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.” By an act of the Legislature, approved June 28th, 1851, the State accepted this grant according to the conditions contained therein; and she expressly declares in this act of acceptance, “that all the money received from the sale of said lands shall be and remain a fund for the purpose of reclaiming said lands, in conformity to the provisions of the grant.”

Without questioning the right of the State so to construe the provisions of these acts as to apply the swamp lands to the purposes of constructing roads, or the wisdom or utility of so applying them, I am clearly of the opinion that the practice which has latterly prevailed, to a very great extent, of making indiscriminate and wholesale appropriations of these lands for this object, is, to say the least, of very doubtful expediency.

While the opening of many of these roads, and especially those which constitute "main routes," and will, as such, connect important points, are of great value, not only to the particular sections where located, but to the State at large, by having opened up the country and thereby invited settlements, others have been and will continue to be for years to come, without the least practical utility; and the appropriations made for their construction, if not wholly lost, may be regarded as of very little real worth.

This is certainly an important subject, and should receive careful consideration. Of the six million acres of land thus ceded to us, while large portions of it may be regarded as worthless, some of it was, nevertheless, very valuable. Nearly or quite all of this latter class has been sold at the minimum price, or taken upon contracts for roads which have already been built, or has been selected to meet the payment of such as have not yet been built. Among the evils which have resulted from a too liberal appropriation of these lands is this: the large quantities of scrip thereby thrown upon the market, and in the hands of parties unable to hold it, have reduced their value to little more than *fifty cents* on the *dollar* of their minimum price. This involves the necessity of making very large appropriations for the construction of the roads, otherwise they cannot be let, and of course must remain unopened. Another evil is, that in the scramble for appropriations of these lands, combinations are formed more with a view, it is feared, of securing private interests than of promoting the public good.

Without, therefore, recommending any change in the policy, which now seems to be a settled one, of appropriating these lands for the building of roads, I would most respectfully suggest that a careful and thorough examination on your part be devoted to an investigation of the claims of any and every road hereafter asked for, and that none be located excepting such only as are manifestly for the public interest; and I the

more readily recommend this course, from the fact that many of the roads already located have never been let, while many others have been but partially constructed, and that, too, in such a manner as to render of little value the work already expended upon them. Statistics of the precise condition, at the present time, of all the swamp land roads, would be valuable, and should be obtained in such form as to show at a single glance: The date of their respective locations—their termini and general route—whether completed or otherwise—if not completed, whether let or otherwise—if let, to whom and on what terms—what amount of work has been expended upon each—how much has been paid upon each—and whether the original contracts have been abandoned or are still in force.

The cash sales of swamp lands, for the past year, amount only to the sum of \$33,804 49. The very small amount thus disposed of, is owing to the fact that large quantities of these lands are offered for sale at very low rates by road contractors, or other persons holding scrip, issued in payment for the building of roads. These lands, although now nearly worthless, will, as soon as the State becomes settled and improved, be of much value, for which reason they certainly should not be squandered at the present time, nor indeed be disposed of in any manner without the State receiving a fair equivalent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The State Reform School now numbers two hundred and fourteen inmates, being twenty-seven more than at the close of the preceding year—one hundred and fourteen having been received, and eighty-seven having left during the year. The number of those who have been discharged is unusually large; but this is owing to the fact that about two-thirds of the whole number were permitted to enlist in the army by the consent of their friends. It should be borne in mind that the increase of inmates in the Institution will be far greater per annum whenever no discharges are allowed, except on reformation, which is in accordance with the strict letter of the law; and this fact

should be taken into account in making the necessary estimates for the future. An appropriation was made of \$15,000 per annum to meet the current expenses of the School for the years 1863 and 1864. This sum, in consequence of the great advance in prices during the past two years, has proved insufficient to meet these expenses, and the Board of Control has been under the necessity of borrowing the sum of \$8,000, to procure the necessary supplies of food and clothing to the present time. They also state that the further sum of \$6,000 will be required to sustain the Institution until an appropriation from the Legislature will become available. The Board of Control, therefore, ask that an appropriation of \$14,000 be made to meet the deficiencies of 1863 and 1864, and also the further sum of \$44,000, to meet the current expenses of the School for the years 1865 and 1866.

The object of this Institution is a noble one, being the reformation and education of juvenile offenders, and although burdensome to the treasury, commends itself to our sympathies, and claims our support.

The School is represented as being in a flourishing and prosperous condition, and as fully accomplishing the benevolent purposes for which it was instituted.

I therefore, respectfully recommend that such appropriations be made, as may, upon a careful examination, be deemed necessary to meet all its legitimate wants for the years 1865 and 1866.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College was originally established by Act of the Legislature, approved February 12th, 1855, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, which declares that "the Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; and shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an Agricultural School." By the provisions of said Act, 676 acres of land were subsequently purchased for the purpose of an ex-

perimental farm and site for such Agricultural School—buildings were erected thereon—and on the 18th day of May, 1857, the School was formally opened. Here we find Michigan taking the lead in the progressive spirit of the age. By this action she became the first State in the Union to found and establish an institution of learning in connection with agricultural labor and experiment. By an Act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, an appropriation of 240,000 acres of the public lands was made to the State for the “endowment, support and maintenance of at least one College where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislature of the State may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.” Said act of Congress also provided that no portion of the fund arising from the sale of said lands, nor interest thereon, “shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.” By an Act of the Legislature, approved February 25th, 1863, this grant was accepted by the State in accordance with all the conditions and provisions in the aforesaid Act of Congress. This endowment, if these lands are carefully and judiciously selected, will very soon be sufficient to give the Institution a fair if not a liberal support. In the meantime it is imperative upon the Legislature, by the express provisions of the Constitution, to make reasonable appropriations for its support. I am aware that in consequence of the very unfavorable circumstances surrounding this Institution during the first few years of its existence, and which to a very great extent controlled its operations, many of the people of the State, who should have been deeply interested in its prosperity and success, imbued strong prejudices against it, and were even disposed to abandon it altogether. I trust, however, that such persons will suspend judgment—if they

have not already done so—until an opportunity shall have been had for the Institution to do justice to itself and to its friends, which I am very certain it will, if reasonable time be given for that purpose. It has now, I believe, outlived much of the prejudice heretofore existing against it, and will very soon, with proper encouragement and support, begin to develop some of the many benefits and blessings that are yet destined to flow from it.

Of all classes of our citizens, the farmer is the most deeply interested in its success. It is, in fact, the *farmer's institution*, and *he* should, as I hope he very soon will, regard it with pride. If to some it may have seemed that its demands upon the treasury have thus far been somewhat large, yet it should be remembered that we are laying the foundation of a noble institution—one destined to reflect great credit not only upon the farmer and the mechanic, but also upon the whole State; and that the amount which has been expended, although large in itself, is yet small in comparison with the magnitude of the interests which it secures. Agriculture is no longer what it was once regarded by the majority of other professions of men, and partially admitted by the farmer himself to be—a low, menial employment, a mere drudgery, delving in the soil, a simple round of labors, in which no thought, or mind, or study, was necessary, but is becoming recognized as a noble science. Formerly, any man who had merely sufficient sense to do just as his father did before him, and to follow his example, and imitate his practice, was regarded as fully competent to become a farmer; and the idea of applying science—of agricultural chemistry—to the business, was sneered at by many of the farmers themselves, denounced as “book farming,” and resisted as an unwarrantable encroachment upon their own peculiar prerogatives. But at the present time the cultivation of the soil has justly come to be regarded as one of the most noble and dignified callings in which an educated and scientific man can be engaged.

The appropriations made by the last Legislature for the sup-

port of the Institution for 1863 and 1864, were \$18,000. This sum has proved sufficient to meet its expenses. The Board in their annual report—to which I respectfully invite your attention—ask an appropriation of \$30,000, which they believe will be necessary to carry on the Institution for the years 1865 and 1866. I trust your appropriation for this object will be sufficient to meet all its reasonable wants.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

This Institution claims our favorable consideration and liberal support; and the Constitution itself declares that it “shall always be fostered and sustained.” Its present condition and wants are fully and clearly set forth in the Biennial Report to the Board of Trustees, to which I beg to call your attention. The appropriations which were made by the last Legislature to meet the necessary and ordinary expenses of the Institution for 1863 and 1864, as also that which was made for completing the centre building, and one of the wings and its connections, proved inadequate for those objects. This has been owing to the greatly increased cost of everything since the estimates were made, upon which the appropriations were based, and also to the fact that such appropriations were much less than the estimates made by the Board.

The Trustees ask that sufficient appropriations be made to support and successfully carry on the Institution for 1865 and 1866, without having an indebtedness to be provided for by subsequent legislation; and to effect this object, they ask that \$16,000 be appropriated for 1865, and \$15,000 for 1866; and also the additional sum of \$10,000 to pay the present indebtedness on account of deficits, both for support of the Institution, and for building purposes. They also ask for such further appropriation as may be sufficient to complete the west wing, and to finish some portion of the main edifice.

So long as this and similar institutions are to be sustained by the State, wisdom and sound policy require that ample and adequate provision should be made for their support; and when

such is not provided, the Board are compelled either to dismiss and send home the pupils, or borrow money, or otherwise create debts for the purpose of accomplishing the very objects which the Legislature intended should be done. From such practice, I can see neither advantage, benefit, nor saving; but, on the other hand, serious inconvenience and loss. It would certainly be wiser and much better to have a small balance on hand at the close of the year, than a deficit to be provided for. A delay in supplying means for present expenditures does not, by any means, cancel the indebtedness arising from such expenditures. I would, therefore, hope that a sum might be appropriated sufficient to cancel the present indebtedness, and also to meet the ordinary and necessary expenditures of the Institution for the next two years. In regard to the appropriation asked for by the Board, still further to complete the building, I have no doubt that such appropriation is very necessary and desirable, and that the efficiency of the Institution seriously demands it. But in view of the numerous and excessive requisitions upon the treasury at the present time, it is a subject for the exercise of your discretion, how far and to what extent the work shall be prosecuted during the next two years.

I have no hesitation, however, in expressing my opinion, that the policy heretofore pursued by the State in the erection of Asylums for this and other humane and benevolent objects, is both unwise and injudicious. Their erection by piece-meal must necessarily very nearly double their cost, besides which, their deterioration is very greatly enhanced, so long as the buildings are left in an unfinished state. As these structures were designed to meet the wants of the future, and so far to benefit those who come after us, it was neither prudent nor just to require the present tax payers to sustain the whole burden of their cost, in addition to that of their annual support. In my judgment, the money necessary for their erection should have been borrowed upon the bonds of the State, and the payment of the interest, with a small per centage of the principal, should only have been met by an annual tax upon the people.

But a different course having been adopted, it only remains for us to do what may seem for the best interests of the State, under existing circumstances. I have little doubt, however, that the economist, acting solely with a view to his interest, would complete the buildings at the earliest practicable moment. The board also ask that the law in relation to the clothing and other expenses of the pupils, chargeable back to the counties from which they came, may be so amended that a sum not exceeding *forty dollars*, instead of *twenty dollars*, as at present provided, may be used, if found necessary, for that purpose. To this I can see no objection, and would therefore recommend that such alteration be made.

INSANE ASYLUM.

This Institution also claims your fostering care; and the Constitution has not left it to voluntary legislation, but has made it imperative upon you to grant it ample support. An appropriation was made by the last Legislature, of \$2,200, for the payment of arrears existing at the close of the year 1862, and also an appropriation of \$29,000 for 1864, and of \$29,000 for 1865, for the purpose of completing the erection of the north wing, and finishing the same. What the precise condition of its finances may be, I am unable to say, not having seen the biennial report of the Board of Trustees, nor do I know what sum will be sufficient to meet its future wants.

I trust, however, your appropriations in behalf of this Institution will be such as to meet the claims which its unfortunate inmates have upon us, and such, also, as was contemplated by the Constitution.

STATE PRISON.

The condition of the State Prison is shown by the report of the officers of that Institution, and to which I respectfully refer you.

The number of convicts on the 30th day of November, 1864, was 292, showing a decrease in two years of 118. This continued reduction in the number of inmates in that Institution is

undoubtedly owing to the fact that the repletion of our armies has had a tendency to draw into the ranks many of those restless and lawless spirits who not unfrequently are led to the commission of crime in mere wantonness. This diminution, however, I fear, can only be regarded as temporary, and that as soon as the causes which have produced it cease to operate, we may again look for a rapid increase. I find by reference to the records of the past that the increase from Dec. 1, 1849, when the number was only 110, reached the enormous number of 621 on the 1st day of December, 1860; being a ratio of increase infinitely greater than that of the population of the State for the same period. *

In regard to the real condition and wants of the Prison, financially and otherwise, I beg to refer you to the Reports of its officers, believing that your action thereon will be such as to meet all its just and reasonable demands. I may be permitted, however, to say that every subject connected with our criminal jurisprudence is worthy of your most careful and patient deliberation. The safety of society requires the punishment of crime; and this punishment has in view both the reformation of the criminal and the influence his fate may have in deterring others from the commission of like offenses.

Although it may not be strictly in place here, yet I beg your indulgence while referring briefly to the exercise of the pardoning power in the Executive. It has been said that "Justice tempered with Mercy is an attribute of the Deity, and the executive who refuses to entertain an application for pardon because he is liable to be imposed upon, shuts his heart to all the better feelings of our nature." This may be true in an abstract sense, but when considered in connection with all that is involved in the principle which recognizes a necessity for the infliction of punishment for the commission of crime, it should be received with some caution. The first object which society has in punishing a criminal is the prevention of crime; and there is no doubt that certainty of punishment is a more

powerful corrective than severity. But it is manifest that certainty of punishment is incompatible with a too liberal exercise of the pardoning power on the part of the Executive. Such power is given him, I apprehend, not that he may at his pleasure, and upon perhaps *ex parte* investigation, reverse and overrule the proceedings of courts and the verdicts of juries, had upon a full and fair hearing of all the testimony and circumstances, but that he may in extraordinary cases exercise it as a remedial measure, warranted only by an unusual state of facts, and to be always used with the greatest circumspection. If in the future history of this State, we should insensibly drift away into a too frequent exercise of such clemency, it is not difficult to imagine that men tempted to crime would calculate upon it as one of their avenues of escape from penalty. Nor is it impossible that the rigid enforcement of the rules and practice of judicial investigation might become relaxed, upon the plea that mistakes could easily be remedied by executive interference; to say nothing of the bad effect of such interference—if it becomes too frequent—upon prisoners and the discipline of prisons. The only way to deter the lawless and vicious from the commission of crime is to let them understand that punishment is certain, and that no fictitious plea of reformation and regret in view of such punishment, after their conviction for the commission of such crime, can release them from the consequences entailed by their guilt; and that an escape from such consequences, by the exercise of the pardoning power in the Executive, can only be reached in extreme cases.

I am led to these remarks from an examination of the records, and in view of the great number who have been the subjects of Executive clemency in the past, and also from the fact that I have already been importuned to reverse decisions of the juries and judges of our courts of justice by pardoning convicts who have been confined in prison but a few months, and that, too, without an attempt or purpose on the part of the applicants to show any just and reasonable cause for such clemency, beyond the simple fact of an earnest desire to secure the benefits of a pardon.

EDUCATION.

Not less sublime in its moral aspects than the peaceful and quiet solution of the excitement preceding the fall elections, is the fact that in the midst of the gigantic civil war in which the nation is engaged, the cause of education is as well cared for, and our system of public schools continues as successful and progressive as in the most tranquil days of halcyon peace. The people of Michigan have always, and justly, prided themselves upon their system of popular education. Founded in the beginning upon a broad and firm basis, and liberally endowed, the system has been growing in strength, beauty and usefulness, until we witness its effects to-day in the public sentiment, which places Michigan in the fore-front of the most reliable and devoted of the loyal States arrayed in defence of Republican liberty; while the gallantry and heroism of Michigan soldiers, in support of the old flag, are emblazoned in characters of living light, upon the records of nearly every battle field where a heavy blow has been struck against treason and rebellion. The free schools are the nurseries of patriotism; and to-day we are reaping the fruits of the wise foresight which planted them in our midst, and of the statesmanship which recognized their worth and steadily cherished their development, through all their various grades, from the humble district school which accompanies the pioneer into his first clearings in the wilderness, up to the noble University at Ann Arbor, which has already acquired a national reputation.

As the law makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare a report annually, for the information of the Legislature, containing:

1. A statement of the condition of the University, of all incorporate literary institutions, and of the primary schools;
2. Estimates and amounts of expenditures of the school moneys;
3. Plans for the improvement and management of all educational funds, and for the better organization of the educational system, if, in his opinion, the same be required;

4. The condition of the Normal School;
5. The annual report, &c., as far as he shall deem the same of sufficient public interest, of the Board of Control of the State Reform School; and,
6. All such other matter relating to his office, and the subject of education generally, as he shall deem expedient to communicate.

And as I have not yet seen his report for the year 1864, I am unable to speak in detail of the present educational statistics of the State, or of his recommendations (if any) of amendments in the school laws. While the system has thus far worked out the very satisfactory results I have alluded to, the lapse of time and lessons of experience reveal minor defects and suggest improvements, which it will be the province of your wisdom to consider and act upon as your judgment shall determine.

I respectfully refer you for further information to the Superintendent's report, satisfied that you need no prompting from me to secure your fostering and thoughtful attention to that corner stone of all our greatness—the education of the youth, who, in the next generation, are to be the legislators, the judges, the executive officers, the ministers, the teachers, and the citizen soldiers of their day and age.

THE DEFENSE OF OUR FRONTIER.

Michigan is peculiarly situated in regard to the exposed and defenseless condition of her frontier. Bordering as she does for a vast extent upon the territory of a nation with whom the Federal Government is liable at any time to be brought into collision, and from which she is separated only by inland, navigable seas, and by narrow rivers, with many of her larger towns and villages, as well as a great extent of her territory, exposed not only to the attacks and inroads of regular armed forces, but to those of lawless marauders, the subject of a provision by Congress for her defense becomes a matter of serious consideration, and to which I would call your early and earnest attention.

Having cheerfully and promptly responded to every call made upon us, and having without stint sent our best, noblest, and most gallant and heroic men into the field to fight for the defense of the nation, for the perpetuity of the Government, and for the preservation of the Union, we feel that our claims to protection should not be overlooked by the General Government. Fortifications should be constructed at certain important and exposed points and properly garrisoned; and depots of military stores should be established. And as Michigan possesses inexhaustible beds of iron ore of a superior quality for gun metal, a great national foundry, for the manufacture of heavy ordnance, as well as the more ordinary gun foundries, might, with great propriety, be established at some proper point within the State.

I earnestly commend this whole subject to your careful and candid investigation, for such action as your wisdom may suggest, firmly convinced that prudence and our safety alike demand that decisive measures should be speedily taken by Congress for the adequate defense of our extended and exposed frontier; which would undoubtedly be one of the most obvious precautions against foreign war.

RECRUITING AND ENLISTMENT.

In view of the probable demand for more men before the rebellion shall be overthrown and the war shall have been brought to a close, I would most respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of adopting at once and continuing a thorough, vigilant and persistent system of recruiting, to fill and keep full *all calls* for troops—and in advance of such calls—until it shall be evident no more will be required. This will be attended with some cost, but in the end will prove the best economy, while the effects upon the enemy cannot fail to be salutary, and at the same time will retain our State in the front rank for steadfast patriotism and unswerving loyalty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

I would most respectfully call your attention to the present provisions for the organization of the military forces of the State, and would venture to suggest the propriety of some alteration in the existing laws on that subject.

The present law provides for the raising of volunteer, uniformed companies, known as State troops, who are first to be ordered into service in case of war, rebellion, invasion, the prevention of invasion, the suppression of riots, and to aid civil officers in the execution of the laws. It also provides for the enrolling, by the assessors, of all able bodied men between the ages of *eighteen* and *forty five* years, which enrollment is to be returned to the office of the Adjutant General by the county clerks. Although in the case of the volunteer uniformed troops, the law provides that they should be supplied, at the expense of the State, with arms, equipments, &c., yet they are required to provide themselves, at their own cost, with the prescribed uniforms. This is an expense which they consider should be assumed by the State, and it operates as a serious drawback in the organization of companies for State troops. If reliance is to be had, in cases of emergency, upon this class of troops, some provision, I think, should be made for furnishing them with uniforms at the expense of the State; and perhaps it might be advisable to add other encouragements for the formation of such companies. The present enactment is little more than a dead letter in this respect.

The law in regard to the enrolled militia of the State, requires no organization whatever; and without some efficient organization, the simple fact of a loose system of enrollment is of very little consequence. Could the enrolled militia of the State be organized into companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, and properly officered, armed and equipped, and required to meet for inspection, parade or drill, at stated times, either as companies, regiments or otherwise, they could thus be disciplined, and made efficient and available in any emergency. I commend this whole subject to your serious attention, trust-

ing that it will receive at your hands that consideration which its importance demands; and that such alterations may be made in the present law as the best interests of the State require. We occupy certainly an exposed position. Nearly *seven hundred miles* of our coast border upon the territory of one of the most powerful nations on the globe; and it must be remembered that the most effectual way of commanding respect, of preserving peace, of maintaining our rights, and of enforcing order, is to prepare for war in time of profound peace.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Since the commencement of the war, as appears by the report of the Adjutant General, Michigan has furnished to the armies of the general government, to November 1st, 1864, 80,794 men. Of these, there have been killed on the field of battle, in skirmishes or on picket duty, or have died of their wounds or of disease, to November 1st, 1864, 16,367.

This is indeed a fearful sacrifice to be made, even in the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity; and fearful is the penalty, and terrible is the suffering which the authors and leaders of treason and rebellion deserve and must endure, as a just consequence of this enormous crime. These brave men—the Michigan troops—are worthy of all praise. I commend them to your warmest sympathies—to your highest regards—to your active support. They have done heroic deeds on every battle-field; they have won a name for undaunted courage in every conflict with a deadly and persistent foe; they have endured hardships and privations without a murmur, and their loyalty and patriotism have never been tarnished. Those who have fallen upon the battle field or on the march, or have died in hospitals—who now sleep in death, martyrs to the cause of human freedom—our gratitude, our sympathies can never reach. But of those who suffer through loss of them, and of those brave veterans who yet survive, we should ever be mindful. A nation's gratitude should ever be theirs; and justice, at least, should be their reward.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Although the rebellion—involving a civil war of unparalleled magnitude—which was inaugurated at the close of the administration of James Buchanan by conspirators and traitors, for the overthrow of our government, still aims its blows at the dismemberment of the Union; causing the devastation of portions of our fair land, depleting the national treasury, and destroying many of our best, most loyal and patriotic men—the efforts for its suppression continue to be prosecuted with undiminished vigor and with unfaltering purpose; and the events of the past year have served but to increase our confidence in the permanency and power of our republican institutions. The nation, it is true, has been sorely tried, yet it has exhibited strength and resources far beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends—while its enemies, both at home and abroad, have been compelled to confess their disappointment.

How long this unhappy strife shall continue it is needless to conjecture. The people of the loyal States at the recent election have declared most emphatically that the war shall continue, regardless of the cost, so long as armed rebellion defies the supremacy of the government and traitors seek to destroy the Union. While we have an earnest desire for peace, and shall joyfully greet its return yet it can be obtained only upon the submission of rebels to the lawful authority of the government. This is the verdict of the people, as indicated in the election, and which has been received by the minority without bitterness or repining, while the majority have displayed less than is customary of that personal and party exultation, which has marked the result of many of our Presidential contests.

Notwithstanding the momentous principles involved, the earnestness with which those principles were discussed, and the unprecedentedly large vote which was cast, there was no strife or unusual excitement. By this peaceful election, in the midst of a great civil war, republican institutions have achieved an important and glorious victory. This event cannot but

have a most salutary and beneficial effect, as indicating to other nations the character of our citizens, and the strength of our government.

I do not propose to discuss, in this place, the issues involved in the election, but simply to declare that the result plainly establishes the determination of the American people that slavery shall cease to exist, and that the authority of the government shall not be made subservient to the doctrine of State sovereignty and the right of secession. Let us hope that these questions are now working out a final solution, and that the Federal Union, freed from the curse of slavery, which has been the cause of discontent and treason, shall take its place as a mighty nation, powerful enough to overcome its enemies, both at home and abroad.

In the accomplishment of this great work, Michigan will not be wanting, and in furnishing the necessary means for that end, whether of men or money, she will in the future, as in the past, promptly and cheerfully meet every just demand made upon her. Her people are, as they ever have been, truly loyal; and we have the proud satisfaction of believing that no more gallant, noble, heroic or self-sacrificing bodies of men have gone into the Federal armies than those which have been organized in, and sent from the State of Michigan.

On previous occasions, the Legislature of Michigan has not been backward in expressing by joint resolutions, the abiding loyalty and patriotism of her people; and I submit to your consideration whether the present would not, be an appropriate time for a renewal, in that form, of the declaration of their firm determination and unaltered purpose to stand by the Government in its efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States. I also suggest—as a further embodiment of the late expression of the popular will in our State—the propriety of your officially requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their influ-

ence in favor of the adoption of the necessary measures for so amending the Constitution as forever to prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the national jurisdiction.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The Constitution of the State has clearly defined the appropriate duties of the Executive and the Legislature. It is not necessary for me to repeat them. Let us apply ourselves honestly and faithfully to the discharge of those duties, mindful of the trusts committed to us, and keeping constantly in view the interests of the whole people of the State, and the high and noble purposes for which this government was established. To this end and with this spirit I tender you my prompt and earnest coöperation.

HENRY H. CRAPO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lansing, January 4, 1865. }





ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AUDITOR GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.



REPORT.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., Dec. 28th, 1864. }

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit the following, my annual report for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1864:

At the commencement of the fiscal year there was

a balance in the Treasury of \$353,603 95

The receipts during the fiscal year are as follows:

From sale of War Loan and War Bounty Loan

Bonds, 816,316 36

From sale of University, Normal and Primary

School Lands, 215,105 51

From Specific Taxes, 160,510 02

From Canal Tolls, 15,144 00

From all other sources, State Tax, &c., 883,045 28

Total available funds for the year, \$2,443,725 12

Warrants have been drawn during the fiscal year as follows:

For payment of State Bonds other

than War Bonds, \$5,970 00

For interest on State Bonds, 196,306 00

For expenses of the War Fund, ... 823,216 75

Taxes collected, paid over to Coun-

ties, 67,662 70

For other expenses, 910,524 00

2,003,680 37

Leaving a balance in the Treasury subject to war-

rant, Dec. 1, 1864, \$440,044 75

be made carefully, and strictly in proportion to the demands of his Department—in one word, they should not be “over-estimates.”

During the last fiscal year, the estimates of the Quartermaster General were so frequent, and for such large amounts, that he often closed his monthly accounts with a balance on hand of \$50,000. Estimates were sometimes forwarded for twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars at a time, when the Quartermaster General had still the same amounts in his hands, unaccounted for, and in such cases I have deemed it prudent to decline to issue my warrant for such estimates. While, on the one hand, I deem it unjust to refuse the Quartermaster General the necessary funds to meet the expenses of his department, I would, nevertheless, consider it imprudent to make him, in fact, the depository or Sub-Treasurer of the State. It will be for you to decide whether any amendments to our present laws are needed in this direction.

Out of the *Soldiers' Relief Fund*, created by Act 31, Session Law, 1863, I have issued my warrant, at the request of the Governor, in the fiscal year 1863, for \$5,000; and during the fiscal year 1864 for \$13,000, leaving a balance of \$2,000 in the fund. According to accounts and vouchers, filed December 1st, 1864, the Governor has expended \$14,783 18, out of the \$18,000 received by him.

There was, at the commencement of the fiscal year, in the State Military Fund, created by Act 16, Session Laws 1862, a balance of....	\$7,580 15
The transfer from the General Fund, being Military tax provided for in Section 93 of said Act, amounts to.....	19,828 70
Total,.....	<u>\$27,158 85</u>

No warrant has been drawn on the fund during the fiscal year.

Whether our present circumstances are of such a nature as to require an increase of the fund for our State Militia, it will be for you to decide.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE U. S.

In connection with my report of last year, in which I informed the Governor that to my knowledge nothing had been done by the Administration at Washington, to regulate our claims against the United States, and that, according to the statement of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, the accounts and vouchers sent by me to the Secretary of the Treasury had not reached their destination, I can now inform the Legislature that these documents have at last made their appearance at Washington, after having been there mislaid for about a year. This is, so far, a matter of congratulation, as the re-furnishing of the papers would have been very difficult and expensive.

Whether or how far our claims against the U. S. have been adjusted, I have not as yet been officially informed. I only see by the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the adjustment has been commenced with several States, among which is Michigan, and that various difficulties have arisen. I could not say anything as to the nature of these difficulties, never having received any special information on this subject. The general appearance of things, however, seems to indicate that the final adjustment of these claims will not be made until after the close of the war.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL FUND.

The balance on hand at the commencement of	
this fiscal year was,.....	\$55,375 29
Amount remitted by the Superintendent, on ac-	
count of tolls,.....	15,144 00
Total,.....	<u>\$70,519 29</u>
The expenditures are as follows:	
For payment of interest on the Canal	
Loan,.....	\$6,000 00

Amount transferred to General		
Fund, under Joint Res. No. 2,		
Ses. Laws 1863,.....	\$14,455 20	
		<hr/> \$20,455 20
Leaving a balance in the Fund at the close of the		
fiscal year,.....		<hr/> \$50,064 09

Besides this, there was a balance in the hands of the Superintendent, November 30th, 1864, of \$933 02.

The aggregate amount of taxes paid on the Canal Lands, which are hereafter to be refunded to the different counties under the above-cited joint resolution, is about \$40,000.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

On comparing the different items of the funded and fundable debt with those of last year, as specified on page 18 of my report of that year, you will find some changes. While the Two Million Loan, the Renewal Loan, the Canal Loan, and also the matured full-paid Five Million Loan Bonds, as well as the part-paid unrecognized Bonds, remain in "*statu quo*," you will observe that the balance of the temporary loan, amounting to \$5,000, has been paid, and you will also find a decrease of \$1,000 in the matured adjusted Bonds. Referring to the War Loan, however, you will observe an increase of over half a million, which was necessary for the purpose of paying bounties under Acts 23 and 27, Session Laws of 1864.

Thus the funded and fundable debt of the State has been increased from \$2,993,293 80 to \$3,541,049 80, or a little over half a million dollars. (See Schedule H.)

With reference to Table "A" of this report, I deem it necessary to give a few explanatory remarks. It will be seen that in some instances the amounts paid are smaller than the appropriation, viz: in the salary of the Governor, also in the salary of the Deputy Auditor General, and two principal clerks, while in other instances the amounts paid are considerably larger than the appropriations, viz: in the salaries of Adjutant General and Quartermaster General and their assistants.

As far as the Governor's salary is concerned, the balance of the same was only drawn after the close of the fiscal year, and the salaries of Deputy and two principal clerks in this department, are somewhat less than the appropriation, as I did not employ any Deputy during a part of the year. With reference to the salaries of Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and their assistants, I have to say, that their salaries were increased several times by the Board of State Auditors, beyond the appropriation of the State Legislature. While Section twenty-nine, Act sixteen, Session Laws 1862, authorizes the Board of State Auditors to fix the annual compensation of the Adjutant General, Inspector General, and Quartermaster General, the Legislature in 1863, made a definite and limited appropriation for the salaries of these officers; and thus, after the exhaustion of that appropriation, the said Board audited and allowed the additional accounts of these officers. As the Board of State Auditors, after the close of the present fiscal year, have again passed a resolution increasing the salaries of these officers, *from and after July 1, 1864*, I would suggest that in order to prevent any misunderstanding in this matter, the Legislature should either make unlimited appropriations from the General Fund for the salaries of these officers, or should repeal Sec. 29, Act 16, Laws 1862, in case a definite and limited appropriation should be preferred.

STATE TAX

The various items of State Tax which I have levied and apportioned among the different counties are as follows:

Two-mill Tax, (Act No. 63,).....	\$344,111 62
One-eighth-mill Tax, Sec. 4, Act 122, '61,.....	21,506 98
One-sixteenth-mill Tax, Sec. 6, Act 5, Extra Session of 1861,.....	10,753 49
Military Tax, Sec. 93, Act 16, Extra Session of 1862,.....	19,628 70
Appropriation for Insane Asylum, Act 137, of 1863,.....	29,000 00

Appropriation for Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum,

Act 141, of 1863,.....	\$10,000 00
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Interest on War Bounty Loan, Act 22, Extra Ses-

sion of 1864,.....	\$35,000 00
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	<u>\$470,000 79</u>
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By reference to Schedules "I" and "J" it will be observed that at the close of this fiscal year the counties of Gratiot, Ingham, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Manitou, Ontonagon, Shiawassee, St. Clair, Van Buren and Wayne, had not made their returns of the annual tax sales and sales of State tax lands to this department. The practice of withholding these returns, for so long a time has been adopted for a number of years by some of our County Treasurers, and I think this should not be tolerated any longer, as there is no reasonable excuse for embarrassing this department from year to year by withholding these returns till after the close of the fiscal year. To write letters to these County Treasurers, urging upon them the necessity of making their returns, has proved to be "Sisyphus labor," and I therefore deem it necessary to call the attention of the Legislature to this subject. Our tax law provides that returns of delinquent taxes shall be made to this office in the month of March; also that lands remaining delinquent for taxes shall be advertised for sale during the months of August and September; and further, that the public sale of such lands shall take place on the first Monday of October, but it fails to fix any time within which the returns of such sales shall be made to this department. This defect in our tax law should be remedied, and I therefore most respectfully and earnestly recommend that the law be so amended as to require the County Treasurers to make their returns of sales to this department *on or before the 15th of November next after the day of sale*, a time more than sufficient to make these returns, even from the most remote counties in the State. This amendment, if made, would properly attach to Section 88 of the Tax Law of 1858.

Act 136, Session Laws 1863, which authorizes the Auditor

General to set aside tax sales in certain cases and to refund the moneys paid on such sales, also to issue certificates of error to the parties whose titles are beclouded by erroneously executed tax deeds, is certainly a very wise measure. While previous to the passage of this act persons whose titles were beclouded entirely without their fault, but by error or neglect of supervisors, township treasurers, tax collectors, or county treasurers, or perhaps by mistakes made in this department, had to remove such incumbrances at a great sacrifice of time and money, the mode of correcting such errors is now a simple one, and the expenses are a mere trifle.

With a view to protect the interest of all the parties concerned, and also that of the State, I have, pursuant to the provisions of the above cited act, in all cases where an erroneously issued deed was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, required the party who applied to have the purchase money and interest on such deeds refunded, to furnish a recorded quit-claim deed of his title to the Auditor General, and also a certificate of the Register of Deeds of the county in which the land is situate, that no conveyance of such lands were on record in his office previous to the time of the recording of said quit-claim deed. Complaints have been made about the expenses connected with getting up, acknowledging and recording a quit-claim and obtaining an official certificate from the Register of Deeds, but I do not see how I could have safely proceeded differently in such cases under the provisions of the act.

Nothing has occurred to me, during my administration, which would make any material change in our present Tax Laws necessary, or even desirable. The laws seem to work well. Taxes have been paid more promptly the last year than previously. The Tax Sales have, consequently, been lighter all over the State, but the receipts for individual sales are, in proportion to the lands advertised, about the same as in previous years. Some fears were entertained and expressed, that the decision of the Supreme Court, by which Sec. 124 of Tax Laws of 1858 was declared invalid, would weaken the confidence in

tax titles, and that there would be a want of buyers at this year's tax sales; but the result of our last tax sales does not show any falling off in this direction, in proportion to the number of descriptions offered for sale.

Publishers of newspapers, employed in printing the delinquent tax lists for the various counties, are paid at a rate of forty cents per description, for eight publications, but as the prices of paper and other printing material are considerably higher now than at the time when the above rate was fixed, and as the wages of compositors and printers have constantly increased within the last two years, I would suggest to your honorable body the propriety of increasing the above rate to fifty cents per description. In case such increase should be made, I would, of course, have to add the additional ten cents to the "expenses of sale," or "advertising charges."

SPECIFIC TAXES.

By reference to table "D," you will observe that a large amount of specific taxes remain unpaid. While the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company has promised the payment of its tax at an early day, the Amboy, Lansing & Traverse Bay Railroad Company has paid no specific tax whatever. Proper steps will soon be taken by the Attorney General and myself to enforce the collection of these taxes, and in this connection I deem it proper to say that the collection of specific taxes of corporations would be greatly facilitated, if the Legislature would so amend the laws of 1853 as to give the State a prior lien upon all the property of the corporation, and to authorize the Sheriff to seize and sell the real estate of the company, as well as its personal property, for the collection of taxes.

As far as Railroad Companies are concerned, it is often the case that only the superstructure is owned by the Company, and the rolling stock and other personal property by lessees and in such a case, the present tax law would be insufficient for the purpose of collecting the taxes.

The necessity of increased taxation, in order to pay the extraordinary expenses for War purposes, calls upon us to use all and every honorable means to relieve the citizens of our own State from the burden imposed upon them.

With this object in view, I would respectfully call your attention to the very small amount of tax now paid by Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in this State. The tax of one per cent. seems not to be in proportion to the amount of business transacted by these companies, or rather to the enormous dividends annually declared by them.

The amount of tax paid by these companies during the fiscal year is only \$6,654 28, while in Wisconsin, a State of about the same number of inhabitants, the taxes paid by Insurance Companies during the same period, are \$25,579, or nearly four times as much. A tax of five per cent. instead of one, upon the aggregate amount of business transacted by these companies, would probably yield an annual revenue of \$30,000, without increasing the premium of Insurance, and it would undoubtedly, in a great measure, assist our home companies in obtaining the business of our citizens, thus retaining a large amount of capital at home, to be invested in State bonds or other home securities.

In this connection I would also suggest to your honorable body the propriety of levying a proper tax upon the capital stock, or upon the receipts, of telegraph companies of the State, such companies ranking among the most profitable stock companies, and being mostly composed of non-residents.

In Schedule "M" I lay before you an estimate of the revenue and the expenses for the next fiscal year. With reference to the Revenue Table, I do not think that I have over-estimated a single item of our State revenue, but, on the contrary, I believe that I have taken the lowest figures, as far as land sales, receipts into the canal fund, and interest on bank deposits are concerned.

Some items of the expenses I have estimated somewhat higher than in any previous year, viz: the current expenses of

the State Prison, Reform School, &c., but perhaps not quite high enough, if the prices for the necessities of life should continue as they are now.

The last item of expenditures, on Schedule "M," "Bonds matured payable on demand, \$103,149 80," includes the four last items of our State indebtedness, as exhibited on Schedule "H," viz: the matured adjusted bonds, amounting to \$9,000, the matured full-paid five million loan bonds, at \$12,000, the war loan bonds, on which interest has been stopped, amounting to \$1,150, and the outstanding part-paid (unrecognized) bonds, which, when adjusted, will amount to \$80,999 80.

According to the estimate of revenue and expenditure, there would be a surplus, at the end of the next fiscal year, of \$385,389 02, but there may be some change in these figures, as they are only estimates.

At the conclusion of this, my annual report, you will allow me, gentlemen of the Legislature, to make a few remarks concerning the department I have for the past two years administered, and its employes. It is known that the department of the Auditor General is the most extensive, as far as the business there transacted and the labor performed is concerned, of the various departments of our State. The work to be performed is of the most multifarious character, a part being of a mechanical nature, as, for instance, copying, ordering and arranging of letters, vouchers, certificates, and other papers, indexing of books, &c., the other part of the work requires more skill and a greater degree of intelligence. Next to the position of the Deputy, that of the Book-keeper is the most important and responsible, and after it that of the first Corresponding Clerk. Next in importance are the position of the assistant corresponding clerks, and of those who are employed in the revision and entering of returns, and in the correspondence with County Treasurers. Then the revising and examination of the accounts and vouchers of the Quartermaster General, the Superintendent of the Canal, and of the agents and officers of the various Institutions of the State, require more skill and con-

sideration, than the above mentioned mechanical labor. Notwithstanding the great variety and vast difference in the labor performed, the salaries of all the clerks are alike, the Deputy only receiving \$100 more per year. He receives \$700, and the clerks \$600.

While, in consideration of the fact that the necessities of life have been enhanced on the average by 100 per cent., a general increase of the salaries of the clerks would certainly be desirable, I would at the same time suggest that discretionary power be given me to classify the clerks of this department, according to their ability and the nature of labor performed by them, into three, or *at least two* classes. In case of such classification, larger salaries should be allowed to clerks of the first class or classes, than those of the third class, and the salary of the Deputy should of course also be increased.

Such an alteration of the next appropriation bill I would consider nothing more than a simple act of justice. Some may object to the increase of clerks' salaries because the elective State officers receive only salaries from \$800 to \$1,000. But it should be considered that our constitution expressly prohibits an increase of the salaries of elective State officers. Were this not the case I do not think that the Legislature would be averse to a considerable increase of the salaries of State officers; and I cannot see why the clerks in the State departments should suffer from this clause of the constitution. The clerks employed in the Adjutant and Quartermaster General's offices, I see by their vouchers, are paid at the rate of \$100 per month.

I hope that the Legislature will take my recommendations into their mature consideration, and that in their wisdom they may come to the conclusion that the proposed amendments are desirable and just.

Very respectfully,

E. ANNEKE,

Auditor General.



SCHEDULE A.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1864.

The balance in the hands of the State Treasurer
on November 30, 1863, exclusive of amount to
meet outstanding warrants upon General Fund
and Swamp Land Fund, was \$353,603 95

	Expended.	Received.
General Fund,.....	\$478,114 56	\$751,117 31
Internal Improvement Fund,.....	1,250 00	11,650 13
University Fund,.....	120 00	32,934 02
" Interest Fund,.....	42,590 31	15,298 03
Primary School Fund,.....	160 86	176,706 64
" " Interest Fund, ...	137,164 86	60,806 53
Normal School Fund,.....	40 00	5,464 85
" " Interest Fund, ...	11,410 50	2,560 96
Swamp Land Fund,.....	170,955 83	182,440 54
" " Interest Fund, ...	439 95	8,780 17
State Building Fund,.....	5 75	2,373 60
Asylum Fund,.....	72,011 00	6,897 62
Sault Ste. Marie Canal Fund,	6,000 00	15,144 00
Suspense Account,.....	.....	1,580 36
M. S. R. R. Deposits,.....	60 00	.....
War Fund,.....	823,216 75	316,366 26
Soldiers' Relief Fund,.....	13,000 00	.....
War Loan Sinking Fund,.....	247,160 00	.....
*Balance charged State Treasurer, Nov. 30, 1864,.....	440,944 75	.....
	\$2,443,725 12	\$2,443,725 12

*To this amount add for outstanding warrants \$2 52, making actual cash balance in hands of State Treasurer, \$440,947 27.

SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

From sales of land for taxes in October,	\$95,108 49
“ delinquent taxes collected,	109,651 75
“ “ tax interest,	5,411 13
“ State bids sold,	11,788 81
“ “ interest,	1,611 34
“ State tax lands,	11,585 62
“ “ interest,	574 47
“ redemption of State bids,	9,753 01
“ “ sales to individuals,	15,884 85
“ sundry counties, taxes collected, &c.,	310,682 26
“ expense of sales,	1,493 19
“ office charges,	3,766 82
“ fees—Bank Department,	13 68
“ peddlers' license,	306 85
“ interest on surplus funds deposited, &c., ..	5,353 97
“ sales of St. Salt Spring Lands and interest, ..	5,226 70
“ sale of Compiled Laws,	148 15
“ insurance specific tax,	6,654 23
“ bank specific tax,	4,870 58
“ railroad specific tax,	148,985 26
“ sales of Michigan Reports,	808 30
“ awards Board State Auditors, refunded, ..	5 00
“ dog tax,	2,098 40
Total,	<u><u>\$751,117 81</u></u>

SCHEDULE C.

GENERAL FUND—EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of Public officers, (Table A,).....	\$23,809 87
Extra Clerks—Land, Sec. State, State Treasurer, and Supt. Pub. Ins. Offices,	6,027 54
Expenses of the Judiciary, (Table B,).....	33,558 08
State Library,	200 00
Trustees to Michigan Asylums,	268 68
Expenses of State Prison,	13,000 00
Awards of Board of State Auditors,	62,399 04
Coroners' fees,	1,286 67
Wolf bounty,	276 00
State Reform School—Current Expenses,	16,000 00
Sundry Appropriations, (Table C,).....	16,651 46
State Salt Spring Lands, Appraisals, &c.,	8 00
Bank Specific Tax—refunded,	822 20
Interest on \$2,000,000 Loan Bonds,	122,940 00
“ Renewal Loan Bonds,	12,810 00
Paid Temporary Loan Bonds,	5,000 00
Paid sundry counties, on account,	67,662 70
Expenses Legislature, Extra Session, 1864,	12,300 00
Refunded—delinquent taxes,	2,926 01
“ “ “ interest,	567 52
“ office charges,	4 46
“ redemptions,	29,590 71
“ State bids,	5,160 13
“ “ interest,	966 81
“ State Tax Lands,	3,663 40
“ “ “ interest,	106 77
Expenses of Sales, refunded and disbursed from proceeds of sales,	40,108 51
Total,	<u>\$478,114 56</u>

SCHEDULE D.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance Dec. 1, 1864,	\$2,432,077 50	.....
interest on full paid 5,000,000		
Loan Bonds,	180 00	.....
paid Adjusted Bonds,	970 00	.....
By Int. Impt. Lands so'd,		\$1,277 69
State Asset Lands sold,		400 00
Received of United States for 5 per		
per cent. on sales of Pub. Lands,		9,445 44
By this am't of Specific Taxes under		
provis. of Revised Const'n,		180 00
By this amount rec'd on acc't of lia-		
bilities of John Swegles,		527 00
By this am't overcharged on War-		
rant No. 2,162,		700 00
Debit balance, Nov. 30, 1864,		2,420,697 37
Total,	\$2,438,227 50	\$2,438,227 50

SCHEDULE E.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, Dec. 1, 1863,.....		\$55,875 29
Am't received from Canal Supt. on account of tolls collected,		15,144 00
To paid interest on Canal Bonds, ..	\$6,000 00	
This am't transferred to Gen'l Fund under J. R. No. 2, 1863 (Canal Land Taxes,).....	14,455 22	
Balance, Nov. 30, 1864,	50,064 07	
Total,.....	\$70,519 29	\$70,519 29

SCHEDULE F.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance, November 30, 1863,.....		\$141,951 99
Am't received on sales of State Swamp Lands,		
Cash, \$44,781 15; Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.) \$128,118 54; Warrants, (Act 107, '61.) \$9,566 10.		182,415 99
To am'ts expended on State Roads, viz:		
Newaygo and Northport,		
Cash, \$1,826 25; Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.) \$21,418 26.	\$23,044 51	
Lexington and Flint River,		
Cash, \$6 00; Warrants, (Act 117, '59.) \$1,816 18.	1,822 16	
Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay,		
Cash, \$208; Warrants, (Act 117, '59.) \$8,050 02.	8,258 02	24 75
Port Huron, Bay City and Lan- sing,		
Cash, \$18,650 34; Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.) \$8,914 85.	17,564 69	
East Saginaw and Sauble,		
Cash, \$9,506 79; Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.) \$6,918 15.	16,421 94	
Marquette and Bay de Noc,		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.)	544 20	
Englishville and Croton,		
Cash, \$3 50; Warrants, (Act 117, '59.) \$5,400.	5,402 50	
Greenbush and Gratiot,		
Cash.	3 00	
Greenville and Big Rapids,		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.)	4,011 46	
Newaygo and Dayton,		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.)	5,859 82	
Saginaw and Genesee,		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.)	1,232 50	
Saginaw City and Owosso,		
Cash, \$3 75; Warrants, (Act 117, '59.) \$7,650.	7,653 75	
Sand Beach and Bay City,		
Warrants (Act 117, 1859.)	8,202 56	
Big Rapids and Grand Rapids, ..		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.)	3,802 38	
Port Austin and Sanilac,		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.)	5,969 32	
Ionia and Vermontville,		
Cash, \$2 50; Warrants, (Act 117, '59.) \$6,962 48.	6,964 98	
Saginaw and Gratiot,		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1859.)	1,900 00	

SCHEDULE F—CONTINUED.

	Dr.	Cr.
Duncan, Alpena and Sauble River,.....		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1860.)	\$9,222 04	.....
Port Sanilac and Tuscola,.....		
Cash, \$2 50; Warrants, (Act 117, '60,) \$6,612 08.	6,614 58	.....
Capac and Olyde,.....		
Cash.	3 00	.....
Muskegon and Cedar Springs,..		
Cash, \$5; Warrants, (Act 117, '60,) \$2,400.	2,405 00	.....
Almont and Cass River,.....		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1860.)	593 78	.....
Midland and Isabella,....		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1860.)	1,450 00	.....
Ithaca and St. Charles,.....		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1860.)	4,194 15	.....
Mackinac and Little Traverse Bay,.....		
Warrants, (Act 117, 1860.)	988 51	.....
State Ditches,.....		
Cash, \$38; Warrants, (Act 117, '60,) \$4,860.	4,883 00	.....
Incidental expenses,....		
Cash.	94 25	.....
Balance, November 30, 1864,...	175,291 48	.....
Total,.....	\$324,392 58	\$324,392 58

SCHEDULE G.

TRUST FUNDS.

	Expended.	Received.
University Fund,.....	\$120 00	\$32,984 02
Primary School Fund,.....	160 86	176,708 64
Asylum Fund,.....	72,011 00	6,897 62
Normal School Fund,.....	40 00	5,464 85
Swamp Land Fund,.....	170,955 83	182,440 54
University Interest Fund,.....	42,590 81	15,298 08
Primary School Interest Fund,...	137,154 86	60,806 53
Normal School Interest Fund,....	11,410 50	2,560 96
Swamp Land Interest Fund,.....	439 95	8,780 17
Total,.....	\$484,883 31	\$491,889 41

SCHEDULE H.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The funded and fundable debt is as follows:

Renewal Loan Bonds, due January, 1878,.....	\$216,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, due January, 1868,....	250,000 00
" " 1873,....	500,000 00
" " 1878,....	500,000 00
" " 1883,...	750,000 00
War Loan Bonds, due January, 1886,.....	1,122,000 00
Total,.....	<u>\$3,338,000 00</u>
Canal Bonds guaranteed by State,.....	100,000 00
Matured Adjusted Bonds, interest stopped, payable on demand,.....	9,000 00
Matured full paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds, interest stopped, payable on demand,.....	12,000 00
War Loan Bonds, interest stopped, payable on demand,.....	1,150 00
Outstanding part paid (unrecognized) Bonds, \$140,000, adjustable at	80,999 80
Total,.....	<u><u>\$8,541,149 80</u></u>

SCHEDULE I.

STATEMENT of Sales of State Tax Lands at the Annual Tax Sales, October 3, 1864.

COUNTIES.	Am't offer'd.	Am't above minimum.	Am't Sold.	Redeemed or Discharged.	Unsold.
Allegan,.....	\$2,444 48	\$0 02	\$355 38	\$433 04	\$1,660 20
Alpena,.....	1,344 24		89 66		1,154 60
Antrim,.....	1,317 78				1,317 78
Barry,.....	1,229 61		334 12	39 12	856 37
Bay,.....	2,095 67		126 38	177 64	2,391 70
Berrien,.....	4,583 32	3 14	433 68	16 00	4,136 79
Branch,.....	625 68		8 35		617 33
Calhoun,.....	184 00		4 36		180 24
Cass,.....	29 90		3 00		26 90
Cheboygan,.....	778 09			10 38	767 71
Chippewa,.....	724 77	8 36	187 38		545 75
Clinton,.....	191 78		85 22		106 66
Delta,.....	1,567 26				1,567 26
Eaton,.....	72 00				72 00
Emmet,.....	73 85		3 06		70 80
Genesee,.....	62 00		80 78		31 22
Grand Traverse,.....	619 12		35 16		583 96
Gratiot, (No returns),...					
Hillsdale,.....	600 68		49 41		511 17
Houghton,.....	471 95	1 90	217 54	38 80	219 71
Huron,.....	2,397 08		145 10	25 80	2,726 16
Ingham, (No returns),...					
Ionia,.....	464 74		35 55		428 89
Iosco,.....	794 61			218 32	576 29
Isabella,.....	2,305 86		12 48	54 13	2,290 25
Jackson,.....	11,961 64				11,961 64
Kalamazoo,.....	184 38		111 96		72 38
Kent,.....	1,255 79		168 68	6 28	1,081 33
Keweenaw,.....	498 22		174 64		323 58
Lapeer,.....	949 95		82 01	261 06	606 98
Leelanaw,.....	2,570 19		34 66		2,535 53
Lenawee,.....	347 47		16 72		330 75
Livingston,.....	559 45		198 82	28 61	337 02
Mackinac, (No returns),...					
Macomb, (No returns),...					
Manistee, (No returns),...					
Manitou, (No returns),...					
Marquette,.....	678 15		157 25	15 38	505 52
Mason,.....	843 36		66 58	3 42	773 41
Meosets,.....	5,799 99	12 28	341 37	140 76	5,330 14
Menominee,.....	664 90		20 84		644 06
Midland,.....	4,450 61		112 82	265 47	4,072 32
Monroe,.....	7,106 79		802 67	276 45	6,027 67
Montcalm,.....	4,231 55		248 09	116 46	3,867 01
Muskegon,.....	5,409 75		640 46	270 41	4,498 88
Newaygo,.....	2,552 79		159 61	345 59	2,047 69
Oakland,.....	451 08		6 76		444 32
Oceana,.....	2,942 07	12 60	258 65	68 29	2,613 83
Ontonagon, (No returns),...					
Ottawa,.....	3,714 69	12 14	354 68	221 19	3,151 06
Saginaw,.....	6,758 07		144 16	1,109 79	5,504 12
Sanilac,.....	7,707 43		158 79	468 10	7,080 64
Shiawassee, (No returns),...					
St. Clair, (No returns),...					

SCHEDULE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Am't offer'd.	Am't above minimum.	Am't Sold.	Redeemed or Discharged.	Unsold.
St. Joseph,.....	\$ 124 80	.....	.....	.....	\$ 124 80
Tuscola,.....	8,120 04	\$5 84	\$333 05	\$445 15	7,451 85
Van Buren, (No returns.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washtenaw,.....	165 96	.....	.....	.....	165 96
Wayne, (No returns,)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,.....	\$105,958 87	\$56 28	\$6,649 08	\$5,055 08	\$94,311 00

SCHEDULE J.

*STATEMENT of Tax Sales, October 3, 1864, for Taxes of 1863,
and unsold descriptions of previous years.*

COUNTIES.	Amount Ad- vertised.	Paid County Treasurers before sale	Am't Sold.	Bids to the State.	Paid or dis- charged at A. G. Office.
Allegan.....	\$3 202 63	\$1,038 26	\$3,838 45	\$1,892 43	\$583 44
Alpena.....	1,839 89	920 15	72 32	844 70	2 72
Antrim.....	828 15	97 28	.....	559 34	169 58
Barry.....	4,480 63	590 36	2,982 04	599 32	318 92
Bay.....	3,574 57	882 66	1,152 37	1,336 18	203 86
Berrien.....	2,524 44	508 02	1,320 39	535 70	160 33
Branch.....	1,060 57	240 29	710 38	17 50	82 40
Calhoun.....	2,417 88	397 42	1,649 87	229 11	181 48
Cass.....	679 96	136 14	469 22	72 70	1 90
Cheboygan.....	232 08	12 15	.....	115 80	104 05
Chippewa.....	702 67	245 02	120 27	322 65	14 73
Clinton.....	5,868 15	1,056 90	3,896 80	26 54	887 82
Delta.....	408 78	82 60	.....	311 33	9 85
Eaton.....	3,342 72	601 10	2,337 87	.....	408 75
Emmet.....	166 93	.....	26 53	81 06	59 34
Genesee.....	6,702 25	1,732 99	3,907 56	286 43	775 22
Grand Traverse.....	1,061 06	141 64	167 10	534 29	213 08
Gratiot, (No returns.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsdale.....	1,260 88	273 10	937 07	46 39	14 43
Houghton.....	1,285 85	384 15	609 33	12 06	279 06
Huron.....	3,024 17	636 86	250 14	1,756 21	380 96
Ingham, (No returns.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ionia.....	5,504 72	1,345 30	2,085 43	1,763 49	310 50
Iosco.....	702 93	.....	11 70	518 36	173 87
Isabella.....	2,389 33	.....	54 39	1,852 70	432 24
Jackson.....	1,301 19	203 54	870 01	182 93	44 71
Kalamazoo.....	1,394 90	257 62	933 78	4 59	83 91
Kent.....	10,471 68	2,435 43	4,878 29	1,389 30	268 06
Keweenaw.....	3,741 96	371 10	541 63	469 93	2,359 29
Lapeer.....	4,739 13	1,095 71	2,308 61	1,177 93	256 33
Leelanaw.....	510 96	64 36	94 17	343 09	9 33
Leawee.....	3,855 46	690 39	3,023 40	43 89	92 73
Livingston.....	2,019 63	216 33	1,138 79	409 72	264 73
MacKino, (No returns.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macomb, (No returns.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manistee, (No returns.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitou, (No returns.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette.....	872 21	541 23	228 53	82 56	9 90
Mason.....	466 96	3 21	128 35	196 37	125 52
Meosia.....	3,062 03	170 51	337 55	2,090 29	454 77
Memominee.....	918 29	136 11	19 93	743 54	39 06
Midland.....	4,336 33	1,336 45	550 93	2,670 73	283 19
Monroe.....	6,716 26	1,191 23	2,331 90	2,921 41	231 09
Montcalm.....	5,929 76	731 07	913 00	3,576 95	713 34
Muskegon.....	3,521 21	306 02	713 23	2,406 14	106 32
Newaygo.....	3,336 06	612 14	594 21	2,073 32	244 29
Oakland.....	2,442 43	288 99	1,116 04	1,034 31	3 14
Ocean.....	2,697 85	317 74	600 33	1,567 69	361 73
Ontonagon, (No returns.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	4,778 03	1,511 16	2,217 96	1,032 64	124 63
Baginaw.....	15,309 85	3,384 03	3,133 54	6,000 93	151 27
Sanilac.....	3,190 11	2,433 13	913 79	4,571 93	296 33
Shiawassee, (No returns.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair, (No returns.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE J.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Amount Ad- vertised.	Paid County Treasurers before sale	Am't Sold.	Bids to the State.	Paid or dis- charged at A. G. Office.
St. Joseph,.....	\$1,079 22	\$447 06	\$ 604 08	.....	\$37 23
Tuscola,.....	10,387 56	1,453 98	1,296 04	\$7,123 86	414 83
Van Buren,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washtenaw,.....	1,148 49	235 49	665 51	224 78	22 71
Wayne, (No returns.)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,.....	\$161,376 37	\$32,417 48	\$50,686 48	\$56,387 58	\$13,383 33

SCHEDULE K.

STATEMENT of Delinquent Taxes of 1863, returned to Auditor General's Office, and of Balances due to or from the several Counties, November 30, 1864.

COUNTIES.	1863. Taxes Returned	Dr. Nov. 30, 1864.	Cr. Nov. 30, 1864.
Allegan,	\$17,992 18		\$ 744 02
Alpena,	3,176 25		2,503 00
Antrim,	2,791 97		1,877 50
Barry,	8,281 64		1,420 04
Bay,	10,845 07		3,687 61
Benzie,			
Berrien,	5,124 54	\$2,722 25	
Branch,	2,412 96		512 94
Calhoun,	3,717 41	1,280 63	
Cass,	1,550 30		68 97
Cheboygan,	360 16		903 48
Chippewa,	707 70		67 98
Clinton,	11,488 53		144 30
Delta,	494 64	137 65	
Eaton,	8,055 10	50 24	
Emmet,	180 08		77 05
Genesee,	11,662 03	3,748 58	
Grand Traverse,	2,175 59		3,339 77
Gratiot,	9,735 84		11,465 31
Hillsdale,	2,166 07	2,406 75	
Houghton,	1,493 20	619 24	
Huron,	4,214 35		390 04
Ingham,	11,565 37		821 04
Ionia,	9,130 74		1,954 41
Iosco,	1,408 13		1,215 27
Isabella,	10,271 71		5,981 22
Jackson,	1,740 05		1,536 67
Kalamazoo,	2,857 25		54 91
Kent,	15,156 06	1,012 40	
Keweenaw,	5,393 26	5,555 87	
Lapeer,	10,367 59	309 30	
Leelanaw,	450 49		267 99
Lenawee,	6,278 42	3,692 07	
Livingston,	2,851 78	2,476 49	
Mackinac,	562 17		3,027 77
Macomb,	3,187 84	4,161 16	
Manistee,	4,148 32		5,505 24
Manitou,	270 11		191 08
Marquette,	1,335 66		821 53
Mason,	2,641 22		2,685 21
Mecosta,	8,562 44		8,043 52

SCHEDULE K.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1863.	Dr.	Cr.
	Taxes Returned	Nov. 30, 1864.	Nov. 30, 1864.
Menominee,	\$ 1,471 55		\$ 243 96
Midland,	14,491 53		12,736 94
Monroe,	8,929 79	\$474 76	
Montcalm,	12,998 46		10,607 18
Muskegon,	4,481 98		2,229 26
Newaygo,	9,036 20		7,185 26
Oakland,	5,102 54	443 94	
Oceana,	5,832 86		5,980 12
Ontonagon,	5,366 63		10,471 84
Otsego,	9,104 52		16 22
Saginaw,	31,360 83		11,328 78
Sanilac,	18,272 90		11,533 54
Shiawassee,	10,950 83	402 11	
St. Clair,	10,473 33	4,569 66	
St. Joseph,	1,907 84	5 92	
Tuscola,	19,004 22		14,807 51
Van Buren,	9,737 28	2,979 66	
Washtenaw,	1,607 98		151 61
Wayne,	16,992 63	18,113 10	
Total,	\$403,868 12	\$54,961 78	\$146,600 10

SCHEDULE L.

LEDGER BALANCES, NOV. 30, 1864.

	Dr.	Cr.
General Fund,		\$1,380,162 09
University Fund,		247,146 89
State Building Fund,		20,316 22
Military Fund,		27,158 85
Normal School Fund,		33,000 33
Swamp Land Fund,		175,291 48
Internal Improvement Fund,	\$2,420,697 37	
Asylum Fund,		50,340 47
Normal School Interest Fund,		4,380 79
University Interest Fund,		2,324 30
Primary School Interest Fund,		52,994 34
Suspense Account,	52,305 38	
Sault Ste. Marie Canal Fund,		50,064 07
Swamp Land Interest Fund,		78,862 48
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund,		43,013 96
Primary School Fund,		1,032,688 95
War Fund,	73,218 48	
*State Treasurer,	440,044 75	
Soldiers' Relief Fund,		2,000 00
War Loan Sinking Fund,	235,110 58	
Treasury Notes,		730 00
Contingent Fund,		392 35
M. C. R. R. Deposits,		1,947 02
M. S. R. R. Deposits,		146 72
St. Jo. Valley R. R. Deposits,		55 00
O. & O. R. R. Deposits,		8 58
Land Warrants,		1,602 56
Land Warrants, 2d series,		656 06
Internal Improvement Warrants,		3,553 75
Swamp L'd Warrants, Act 117, '59,		11,872 17
" " " 107, '61,		717 08
Total,	\$3,221,876 46	\$3,221,876 46

* To this amount add for outstanding warrants \$2 82, making actual cash balance in hands of State Treasurer, \$440,047 27.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

SCHEDULE M.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR THE ENSUING FISCAL YEAR.

Salaries of public officers,.....	\$26,500 00
Extra clerks,.....	7,000 00
Expenses of Supreme and Circuit Courts,.....	34,000 00
Awards of the Board of State Auditors,.....	63,000 00
Coroners' fees,.....	1,300 00
Teachers' Institutes,.....	1,800 00
Trustees to Michigan Asylums,.....	500 00
State Reform School, current expenses,.....	20,000 00
Wolf bounty,.....	500 00
Current expenses of the State University, &c.,...	43,000 00
Primary School apportionment, &c.,.....	130,000 00
Appropriation to Asylums, balances,.....	17,000 00
Expenses of State Normal School, &c.,.....	12,000 00
State Prison, current expenses,.....	20,000 00
Swamp Land Interest, for appraisals of forfeited lands, &c.,.....	500 00
Current Interest on State debt, and arrears,.....	225,792 50
Internal Improvement Warrants, on demand,....	3,553 75
Expenses of Legislature, 1865,.....	44,000 00
State Agricultural School,.....	15,000 00
" Canal Taxes " under J. R. No. 13, 1861, due counties,.....	10,000 00
Payment of War Bonds, Act No. 5, Extra Session, 1861,.....	10,753 49
Payment of 2,000,000 Loan Bonds, Acts 122, 1861, and 134, 1863,.....	121,506 98
Bonds matured, payable on demand,.....	103,149 80
Total,.....	<u><u>\$910,856 52</u></u>

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SCHEDULE M.—CONTINUED.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE ENSUING FISCAL YEAR.

Cash on hand,.....	\$440,044 75
State Tax for 1864,.....	470,000 79
Specific Taxes, Licenses and Duties,.....	160,000 00
Sales of State Salt Spring Lands and Interest,..	2,000 00
Sales of University Lands,.....	18,000 00
University Interest,.....	14,000 00
Sales of Primary School Lands,.....	80,000 00
Sales of Normal School Lands,.....	2,000 00
Primary School Interest,.....	60,000 00
Asylum Fund,.....	4,000 00
Normal School Interest,.....	2,000 00
Swamp Land Sales, (in excess of appropriation to Roads,)	15,000 00
Swamp Land Interest,.....	8,000 00
State Building Fund,.....	1,200 00
St. Mary's Canal,	16,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits, &c.,.....	4,000 00
Total,.....	<u>\$1,296,245 54</u>

TABLE A.

Table of the Salaries of State Officers, and of other officers, provided by law to be paid from General Fund, showing the appropriations for 1864, and the amount paid during the last fiscal year.

	Appropriations.	Amounts Paid.
Governor, Austin Blair,	\$1,000 00	\$ 250 00
Secretary of State, James B. Porter, ..	800 00	799 48
State Treasurer, John Owen,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Auditor General, Emil Anneke,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Com. State Land Office, Sam'l S. Lacey,	800 00	800 00
Supt. Public Instruction, J. M. Gregory,	1,000 00	1,083 37
Attorney General, A. Williams,	800 00	799 92
State Librarian, J. E. Tenney,	500 00	583 35
Adj. General, John Robertson,	1,500 00	1,741 62
Quartermast'r General, Wm. Hammond	1,200 00	1,800 00
Dep. Sec'y of State, Geo. H. House, ..	700 00	699 97
" State Treas., James Turner,	700 00	699 98
" Ad. Gen. and 2 principal clerks,	1,900 00	1,762 54
" Com. Land Office, and book keeper	1,300 00	1,300 00
" Supt. Pub. Ins, C. H. Stebbins, ..	700 00	748 35
Register Bank Dept., James Turner, ..	800 00	800 00
Governor's Private Secretary,	500 00	125 00
Clerk to Attorney General,	400 00	400 08
Assistant Adjutant General,	1,152 00	1,324 63
Assistant Quartermaster General,	1,152 00	1,312 33
Com'r on D. D. and B. Asylum,	800 00	800 00
Officers Insane Asylum,	3,818 75	3,811 75
Inspector General,	500 00	150 00
Total,	\$24,022 75	\$23,809 87

TABLE B.

EXPENSES OF THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George Martin,.....		\$2,500 00
Associate Justice, I. P. Christiancy,.....		2,500 00
“ “ J. V. Campbell,.....		2,500 00
“ “ Randolph Manning,.....		2,500 00
E. H. C. Wilson, } Franklin Johnson, }	Judge 1st Circuit,.....	1,500 00
Nathaniel Bacon, } Perrin M. Smith, }	Judge 2d Circuit,	1,500 00
B. F. H. Witherell,	Judge 3d Circuit,.....	1,500 00
Edwin Lawrence, “ 4th “		1,500 00
B. F. Graves, “ 5th “		1 500 00
Sanford M Green, “ 6th “		1,500 00
Josiah Turner, “ 7th “		1,500 00
Louis S. Lovell, “ 8th “		1,500 00
F. J. Littlejohn, “ 9th “		1,500 00
James Birney, } J. G. Sutherland, }	Judge 10th Circuit,.....	1,500 00
Henry A. Morrow, } B. F. Hyde, }	Recorder, city of Detroit,..	1,454 17
Daniel Goodwin, District Judge, Upper Peninsula,		1,875 00
District Attorney, Upper Peninsula,.....		700 00
Reporter Supreme Court,.....		625 00
Sheriffs' fees, advertising, etc.,.....		2,172 24
Publishing Michigan Reports, Vol. XI.,....		1,731 67
Total,.....		<u><u>\$33,558 08</u></u>

TABLE C.

AMOUNTS PAID ON GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS.

For Teachers' Institutes, Act 70, 1855,.....	\$1,300 00
" State Agricultural School,.....	10,000 00
" " " Society,.....	950 00
" New Treasury Building,.....	2,385 00
" Expense of locating Agricultural land grant, Act 140, 1863,.....	500 00
" Artesian well at Reform School, Joint Resolu- tion No. 1, 1864,.....	1,516 46
Total,.....	<u>\$16,651 46</u>

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TABLE D.

Table showing Specific Taxes collected during the year, and Corporations paying the same.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TITLE.	When Due.	Amount Paid.	Unpaid.
Detroit and Milwaukee,	July 1,	\$22,971 48	\$22,000 00
Flint & Pen ^a Marquette,	"	.....	4,092 47
Det., Monroe & Toledo,	"	4,122 00	4,122 00
*Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay,.....	"	.....	1,224 12
Grand Trunk,.....	"	6,295 24	.....
Erie & Kalamazoo,.....	last w'k Jan	6,617 88	.....
Michigan Central,.....	"	73,434 36	.....
Michigan Southern,.....	"	35,544 30	15,473 70
Total,	-	\$148,985 26	\$46,912 29

*Tax of 1861. No report filed since.

BANKS.

Michigan Insurance,....	2d Mon Jan	\$1,712 08	.....
Peninsular,	"	689 29	.....
Farmers' & Mechanics',	"	1,500 00	\$500 00
Bank of Michigan,.....	"	469 16	330 84
State Bank of Michigan,	July 1,	500 00	.....
Total,.....		\$4,870 53	\$830 84

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Ætna Life,.....	.....	\$139 84	.....
Ætna Fire,.....	.....	4 28	.....
Ætna, .....	.....	470 56	.....
Adriatic, .....	.....	53 58	.....
Adriatic Fire, N. Y.,...	.....	5 76	.....
Albany City Fire,.....	.....	1 61	.....
American Exchange,...	.....	15 39	.....
Amer., Providence, R. I.,	.....	8 85	.....
Atlantic Fire,.....	.....	11 92	.....

TABLE D.—CONTINUED.

TITLE.	When Due.	Amount Paid.	Unpaid.
Atlantic Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.,.....		\$22 07	.....
Beekman Fire, N. Y.,.....		3 64	.....
Breevoort Fire, of N. Y.,..		15 41	.....
Charter Oak Fire & Marine,		66 67	.....
City Fire,.....		14 11	.....
City Fire, of Hartford, Conn.,		35 00	.....
Columbia Fire,.....		20 45	.....
Columbian,.....		128 11	.....
Commonwealth Fire,		10 28	.....
Conn. Fire,.....		21 15	.....
Conn. Mutual Life,.....		567 53	.....
Continental,.....		85 18	.....
Corn Exchange,.....		96 65	.....
Equitable Life, of N. Y.,..		17 93	.....
Exchange Fire, of N. Y.,..		5 95	.....
Fulton, of N. Y.,.....		32 62	.....
Germania Life,.....		39 98	.....
Germania Fire,.....		43 54	.....
Girard Fire and Marine, of Phila.,.....		28 95	.....
Guardian Life, of N. Y.,..		1 76	.....
Hampden Fire, of Spring- field,		30 16	.....
Hartford Fire,.....		241 70	.....
Home, of N. Y.,.....		815 96	.....
Home Life, of Brooklyn, ..		33 42	.....
Home, of New Haven,....		38 89	.....
Hope, of Providence, R. I.,		20 59	.....
Howard, of N. Y.,.....		55 27	.....
Irving, of N. Y.,.....		135 15	.....
Jersey City,.....		4 70	.....
John Hancock, Life,.....		7 86	.....
Knickerbocker, Life,.....		5 19	.....
Lafayette Fire,		2 26	.....
Lamar Fire, of N. Y.,.....		19 57	.....
Lenox Fire, of N. Y.,.....		3 27	.....
Liverpool & London Fire and Life,.....		97 93	.....
Long Island, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....		13 32	.....
Lorillard Fire,.....		79 70	.....

TABLE D.—CONTINUED.

TITLE.	When Due.	Amount Paid.	Unpaid.
Manhattan Fire, of N. Y.,		\$109 31	.....
Manhattan Life, of N. Y.,		8 94	.....
Market Fire,		10 49	.....
Massasoit, of Springfield, Mass.,		24 59	.....
Mercantile Fire,		24 93	.....
Mercantile Mutual Fire of N. Y.,		42 00	.....
Merchants, of Hartford, ...		71 49	.....
Metropolitan, of N. Y., ...		88 50	.....
Montauk Fire,		7 28	.....
Mutual Benefit Life,		512 21	.....
Mutual, of Buffalo,		368 34	.....
Mutual Life,		66 40	.....
National Life, Boston, ...		1 98	.....
New England Mutual Life, ..		124 21	.....
New England Fire,		50 00	.....
New York Life, of N. Y., ...		447 77	.....
Niagara Fire,		22 98	.....
North American Fire, ...		34 69	.....
North Am. Fire, of N. Y., ...		28 68	.....
North American Life, ...		4 80	.....
North Western,		34 31	.....
Norwich Fire,		13 47	.....
Pacific Fire, of N. Y., ...		3 58	.....
Park Fire, of N. Y.,		41 58	.....
Peoria Marine and Fire, ...		130 58	.....
Phoenix Fire,		191 05	.....
Phoenix Life,		52 60	.....
Phoenix Fire,		77 34	.....
Providence Washington, of Providence, R. I.,		23 61	.....
Resolute Fire, of N. Y., ...		35 32	.....
Roger Williams, of Provi- dence, R. I.,		4 70	.....
Security Fire, of N. Y., ...		101 36	.....
Security Life and Annuity, of N. Y.,		12 15	.....
Springfield Fire and Ma- rine,		117 37	.....
Standard Fire, N. Y.,		9 44	.....

TABLE D.—CONTINUED.

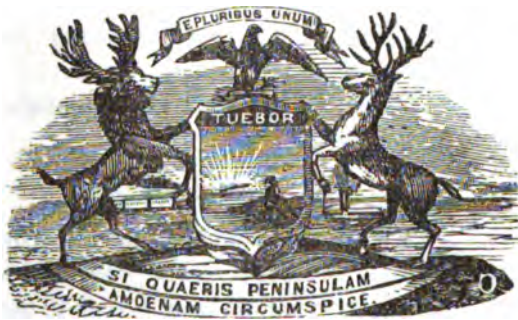
TITLE.	When Due.	Amount Paid.	Unpaid.
Union Mutual Life,.....	\$91 85	.....
Washington Life,.....	49	.....
Washington,.....	27 44	.....
Western Life, of Buffalo,...	15 00	.....
Western Mass., Springfield	35 50	.....
Yonkers & New York Fire,	7 23	.....
Total,.....	\$6,654 23	.....

During the year the following Mining Corporations have reported copper produced—tax payable in counties:

	Tons.	Lbs.
*Bohemian,.....	11	0069
*Caledonia,.....	3	1730
*Carp Lake,.....	5	0546
*Central,.....	351	1855
*Copper Falls,.....	179	0808
*Franklin,.....	637	1897
*Garden City,.....	5	
Grand Portage,.....	177	1793
Hancock,.....	51	1000
*Huron,.....	50	1745
*Knowlton, (in 1862 and '63,).....	53	1880
Mesnard,.....	2	
*Minnesota,.....	460	
National,.....	432	1752
*North Western,.....	2	1913
Norwich,.....	4	1727
Ogima,.....	25	
Petherick,.....	25	1228
*Pewabic,.....	822	
*Phoenix,.....	142	0187
Pontiac,.....		1000
*Quincy,.....	1,115	1737
Rockland,.....	124	0624
St. Mary's,.....	1	1339
Superior,.....	18	0455

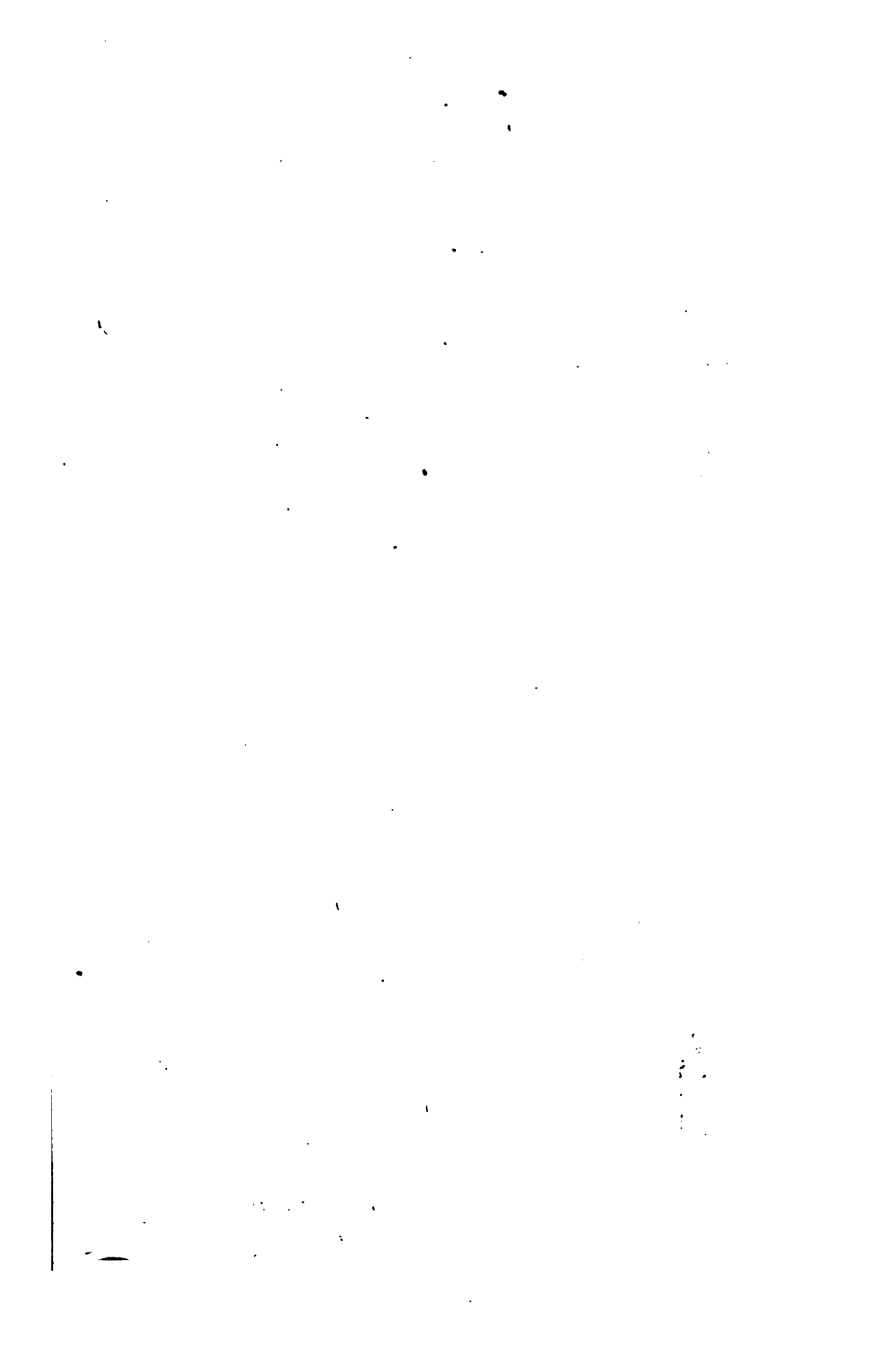
*Specific tax paid, as per Co. Treasurer's receipt exhibited at this office.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE TREASURER
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1864.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.



R E P O R T .

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, Nov. 30th, 1864. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

GENTLEMEN: I herewith have the honor to submit, in conformity to the law, a statement of the receipts and payments of this department, as also the usual exhibit of the various funds of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1864:

The total receipts of the office, including last year's balance, are	\$2,444,242 25
The total payments for the same period is	\$2,004,194 98
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of 440,047 27	
	\$2,444,242 25

WAR EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

The "War Fund" was overdrawn at the close of the last fiscal year,	\$120,887 04
The amount of expenditures for the current year, charged to this fund is	823,216 75
Making a total of.....	\$943,603 79
Under the provisions of act No. 109, approved March 14, 1863, I have sold War Loan Bonds to the amount of \$571,000 00	
On which I received for premium and accrued interest,.....	15,316 36
By the provisions of "an act authorizing a war bounty loan," approved Feb. 5, 1864, a loan of	

\$500,000 was authorized for bounty purposes, the money arising from the loan to be credited to the war fund. Under the provisions of this act I have issued bonds to the amount of..... \$230,000 00

All of which were taken up by this office for the sinking funds.

Of the amount levied for interest on the "War Loan," I have credited the war fund for the amount of

interest actually paid,.....	54,019 00
Amount of State bounty refunded, ..	50 00
The war fund is now overdrawn ..	73,218 43

\$943,608 79

SINKING FUNDS.

During the past fiscal year the following sums have been set apart for the several sinking funds, to wit:

War Loan Sinking Fund, from 1-16th mill tax, ..	\$10,753 49
War Loan Sinking Fund, from surplus of taxes levied for interest,	80,674 00
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, from 1 8th mill tax,	21,506 98
Primary School Fund, receipts from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864,	181,892 19
University Fund, receipts from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864,	24,454 59
Normal School, receipts from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864,	2,510 93

\$221,793 18

I have invested \$230,000 for the sinking funds in war bounty bonds, as before stated.

STATE TREASURER.**5****STATE DEBT.**

The funded interest bearing debt of the State is as follows,
to-wit:

Renewal Loan Bonds, 6's, due January 1, 1878,..	\$216,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, 7's, due January, 1868,	250,000 00
" " 6's, " 1873,	500,000 00
" " 6's, " 1878,	500 000 00
" " 6's, " 1888,	750,000 90
War Loan,	7's, " 1886, 1,122 000 00
Ste. Marie Canal Bonds, 6's,	" 1878, 100,000 00
	<u>\$3,438,000 00</u>

The amount of non-interest bearing debt is as follows:

Adjusted Bonds past due,.....	\$ 9 000 00
Full paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds, past due,.....	12,000 00
War Loan Bonds, \$100 and \$50, called in,.....	1,150 00
\$140,000 unrecognized 5,000,000 Loan Bonds ad- justable for.....	80,999 80

Making a total of funded and fundable debt of.. \$3,541,149 80

THE TRUST FUND DEBT

Is made up of the following amounts and funds respectively,
to-wit:

Primary School Fund,.....	\$1,032,638 95
University Fund,.....	247,146 89
Normal School Fund,.....	33 000 83
Railroad Deposits,.....	2,157 82
	<u>\$1 314 943 49</u>

Very respectfully,
J. OWEN,
State Treasurer.

Ledger Balances.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30.	To cash,	\$440,047 27
	" Internal Improvement Fund,	2,414,885 00
	" War Fund,	73,218 48
	" War Loan Sinking Fund,	235,110 53
	" Suspense account,	52,805 38

\$3,215,566 61

Ledger Balances.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By General Fund,	\$1,380,164 61
" Primary School Fund,	1,032,638 95
" " Interest Fund,	52,494 34
" University Fund,	247,146 89
" " Interest Fund,	2,324 80
" Normal School Fund,	33,000 33
" " Interest Fund,	4,300 79
" Swamp Land Fund,	187,880 68
" " Interest Fund,	78,862 48
" Asylum Fund,	50,340 47
" State Building Fund,	20,316 22
" Contingent Fund,	392 85
" Treasury Notes,	730 00
" Ste. Marie Ship Canal Fund,	50,064 07
" Mich. Cen. R. R. Deposits,	1,947 02
" Mich. Sou. R. R. Deposits,	146 72
" St. Jo. Valley R. R. Deposits,	55 00
" O & O. R. R. Deposits,	8 58
" Military Fund,	27,158 85
" Soldiers' Relief Fund,	2,000 00
" Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, ..	43,013 96
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,215,564 61</u>

General Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year, ..	\$478,114 56
	“ am't trans. to Internal Improv. Fund,	180 00
	“ “ “ Primary Sch'l Int. “	86,504 16
	“ “ “ University “ “	22,690 69
	“ “ “ Normal Sch'l “ “	1,765 68
	“ “ “ “ “appropriat'n,	6,500 00
	“ “ “ Asylum “	54,000 00
	“ “ “ War Loan Sink'g Fund,	41,427 49
	“ “ “ War Fund,	54,019 00
	“ “ “ Two Mill. L. Sink'g F'd,	21,506 98
	“ “ “ Military Fund,	19,628 70
	“ balance,	1,380,164 61
		<u>\$2,166,501 87</u>

Internal Improvement Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30.	To balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	\$2,425,465 18
	“ warrants paid during fiscal year, ..	1,250 00
		<u>\$2,426,715 18</u>

General Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	\$1,400,929 34
" cash received during fiscal year, ..	751,117 31
" transfer from Canal Fund,	14,455 22

\$2 166,501 87

Internal Improvement Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By cash received during fiscal year, ...	\$11,650 13
" amount transferred from Gen. Fund,	180 00
" balance,	2,414,885 00

\$2,426,715 18

Primary School Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year, .. \$	160 86
	" balance,	1,032,638 95
		<u>\$1,032,799 81</u>

Primary School Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants p'd during fiscal year, \$	187,154 86
	" balance,	52,994 84
		<u>\$190,149 20</u>

University Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year, \$	120 00
	" balance,	247,146 89
		<u>\$247,266 89</u>

University Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.		
Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during fiscal year, ... \$	42,590 81
	" balance,	2,324 80
		<u>\$44,914 61</u>

Primary School Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance Nov. 30, 1863,	\$856,093 17
" cash received during fiscal year, ..	176,706 64
	<u>\$1,032,799 81</u>

Primary School Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	\$42,838 51
" cash received during fiscal year,	60,806 53
" am't transferred from General Fund,	86,504 16
	<u>\$190,149 20</u>

University Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	\$214,832 87
" cash received during fiscal year,	32,934 03
	<u>\$247,266 89</u>

University Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	\$ 6,925 84
" cash received during fiscal year,	15,298 08
" am't transferred from General Fund,	22,690 69
	<u>\$44,914 61</u>

Normal School Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 80. To warrants paid during fiscal year,...	\$ 40 00
" balance,	33,000 33
	<u>\$33 040 33</u>

Normal School Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 80. To warrants paid during fiscal year,...	\$11,410 50
" balance,	4,380 79
	<u>\$15,791 29</u>

Swamp Land Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 80. To warrants paid during fiscal year, ..	\$171,470 44
" balance,	187,880 68
	<u>\$359 351 12</u>

Swamp Land Interest Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 80. To warrants paid during fiscal year, ..	\$ 439 95
" balance,	78,862 48
	<u>\$79 302 43</u>

Normal School Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,.....	\$27,575 48
" cash received during fiscal year,....	5,464 85
	<hr/>
	\$33 040 33
	<hr/>

Normal School Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,.....	\$4,964 65
" cash received during fiscal year,....	2,560 96
" am't transferred from General Fund,	1,765 68
" " of appropriation,.....	6 500 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,791 29
	<hr/>

Swamp Land Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,.....	\$176,910 58
" cash received during fiscal year, ..	182,440 54
	<hr/>
	\$359,351 12
	<hr/>

Swamp Land Interest Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,.....	\$70,522 26
" cash received during fiscal year, ..	8,780 17
	<hr/>
	\$79,302 43
	<hr/>

Asylum Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year, ..	\$72 011 00
" balance,	50,840 47

\$122 851 47

State Building Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,...	\$ 5 75
" balance,	20,816 22

\$20,821 97

Contingent Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To balance,	\$392 85
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Treasury Notes.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To balance,	\$780 00
----------------------------	----------

Asylum Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	\$61,458 85
" cash received during fiscal year, ..	6,897 62
" appropriation,	54,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$122,351 47</u>

State Building Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	\$17,948 37
" cash received during fiscal year,	2,373 60
	<hr/>
	<u>\$20,321 97</u>

Contingent Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	<u>\$392 35</u>
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Treasury Notes.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	<u>\$730 00</u>
---	-----------------

Ste. Marie Ship Canal Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,...	\$ 6,000 00
" amount transferred to General Fund,	14,455 22
" balance,	50,064 07
	<hr/>
	\$70,519 29
	<hr/>

Michigan Central Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To balance,	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>

Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year,...	\$ 60 00
" balance,	146 72
	<hr/>
	\$206 72
	<hr/>

St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To balance,	\$55 00
	<hr/>

Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To balance,	\$8 58
	<hr/>

Ste. Marie Ship Canal Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,.....	\$55,375 29
" cash received during fiscal year, . . .	15,144 00
	<hr/>
	\$70,519 29
	<hr/>

Michigan Central Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1864.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,.....	\$1,947 02
	<hr/>

Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1864.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,.....	\$206 72
	<hr/>
	\$206 72
	<hr/>

St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1864.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,.....	\$55 00
	<hr/>

Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1864.	
Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,.....	\$8 58
	<hr/>

Military Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To balance,..... \$27,158 85

 \$27,158 85
Suspense Account.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30, 1863,..... \$53,885 74

 \$53,885 74
War Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30, 1863,..... \$120,387 04

" warrants paid during fiscal year,... 823,216 75

 \$943,603. 79
War Loan Sinking Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30, 1863,..... \$ 29,388 02

" warrants paid during fiscal year,... 247,150 00

 \$276,538 02

Military Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.		
Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,.....	\$ 7,530 15
	" am't transferred from General Fund,.	19,628 70
		<hr/>
		\$27,158 85
		<hr/>

Suspense Account.

CREDIT.

1864.		
Nov. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year,...	\$ 1,580 36
	" balance,.....	52,305 38
		<hr/>
		\$53,885 74
		<hr/>

War Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.		
Nov. 30.	By cash received during fiscal year,....	\$816,366 36
	" am't transferred from General Fund,	54,019 00
	" balance,	73,218 43
		<hr/>
		\$943,603 79
		<hr/>

War Loan Sinking Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.		
Nov. 30.	By am't transferred from General Fund,	\$ 41,427 49
	" balance,.....	235,110 53
		<hr/>
		\$276 538 02
		<hr/>

Two Million Loan Sinking Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To balance,	\$43,013 96
----------------------------	-------------

\$43,013 96

Soldiers' Relief Fund.

DEBIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during fiscal year, ...	\$13,000 00
" balance,	2,000 00

\$15,000 00

Two Million Loan Sinking Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	\$21,506 98
" am't transferred from General Fund,	21,506 98
	<hr/>
	\$43,018 96
	<hr/>

Soldiers' Relief Fund.

CREDIT.

1864.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1863,	\$15,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000 00
	<hr/>



BANK STATEMENTS.

*STATEMENT of the condition of the Michigan Insurance
Bank of Detroit, December 1, 1864.*

RESOURCES.

Cash—Legal Tender Treasury Notes,.....	\$ 48,000 00
" " " 5 pr. ct. Int.,	121,000 00
U. S. Assistant Treasurer in New York,.....	50,000 00
Notes of other Banks,.....	38,126 00
Checks and Drafts on Banks and Bankers,.....	36,300 63
Due from Banks and Bankers,.....	220,577 77
Public Stocks,.....	149,650 00
Loans and Discounts,.....	557,687 45
Bonds and Mortgages,.....	15,440 00
Real Estate,.....	28,508 00
	<u>\$1,265,289 85</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,.....	\$200,010 00
Circulation,.....	49,122 00
Due Banks and Bankers,.....	73,783 83
Due Depositors,.....	875,849 48
Profits,.....	66,574 54
	<u>\$1,265,289 85</u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Wayne County, } ss.

Walter Ingersoll, Cashier of the Michigan Insurance Bank,
being duly sworn, saith that the above statement is true ac-
cording to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

WALTER INGERSOLL,

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d day of December, 1864.

(Signed,)

CHAS. C. CADMAN,
Notary Public.

STATEMENT showing the condition of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit, on the 1st day of December, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash,	\$18,413 52
Real Estate,.....	3,550 00
Bonds and Mortgages,.....	8,157 68
Land Contracts,.....	675 00
State Bonds,.....	15,500 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds,.....	40,000 00
Due from Banks,.....	23,040 80
Bills Discounted,.....	91,822 58
	<u>\$201,159 58</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital,.....	\$50,000 00
Circulation,.....	55,000 00
Due Depositors,.....	89,288 35
Interest and Exchange account,.....	6,876 23
	<u>\$201,159 58</u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Wayne County, } ss.

Wm. D. Morton, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement exhibits the condition of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, on the morning of the first (1st) day of December, 1864.

(Signed,)

WM. D. MORTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this fifth day of December, 1864.

JAMES O. FORREST,
Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

STATEMENT showing the condition of the State Bank of Michigan, December 1st, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash—Legal Tender Treasury Notes,.....	\$ 76,200 00
Notes of other Banks,.....	19,985 00
Checks on other Banks—since paid,.....	23,187 98
Due from Banks—New York, Albany and Boston,	174,302 07
Public Stocks,.....	87,000 00
Loans and Discounts,.....	218,394 68
	<u>\$599,069 73</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital,.....	\$50,000 00
Surplus,.....	35,037 70
Circulation,.....	23,000 00
Deposits,.....	491,032 03
	<u>\$599,069 73</u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Wayne County, } ss.

Emory Wendell, Cashier, being duly sworn, says the above is a correct statement of the condition of the State Bank of Michigan, as it appears by the books of the Bank, on the first day of December, 1864, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

EMORY WENDELL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this second day of December, 1864.

D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD,
Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

STATEMENT of the liabilities and resources of the Peninsular Bank, on the evening of 30th November, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Bonds with State Treasurer,.....	\$41,000 00
Cash, and cash items,.....	5,773 26
Due from Banks and individuals,.....	10,958 05
Bills discounted,.....	99,159 43
Bonds and Mortgages,.....	8,003 25
Peninsular Bank Stock,.....	600 00
Real Estate,.....	38,577 18
	<hr/>
	<u>\$204,071 17</u>

LIABILITIES.

Circulation,.....	\$41,000 00
Due to Banks and individuals,.....	32,595 77
Dividends unclaimed,	607 50
Capital Stock,.....	106,600 00
Profit and Loss,.....	23,267 90
	<hr/>
	<u>\$204,071 17</u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Wayne, } ss.

Henry P. Pulling, of the city of Detroit, county and State aforesaid, President of the President, Directors and Company of the Peninsular Bank, being duly sworn, declares the above statement of the condition of said Peninsular Bank, on the evening of the 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, to be true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

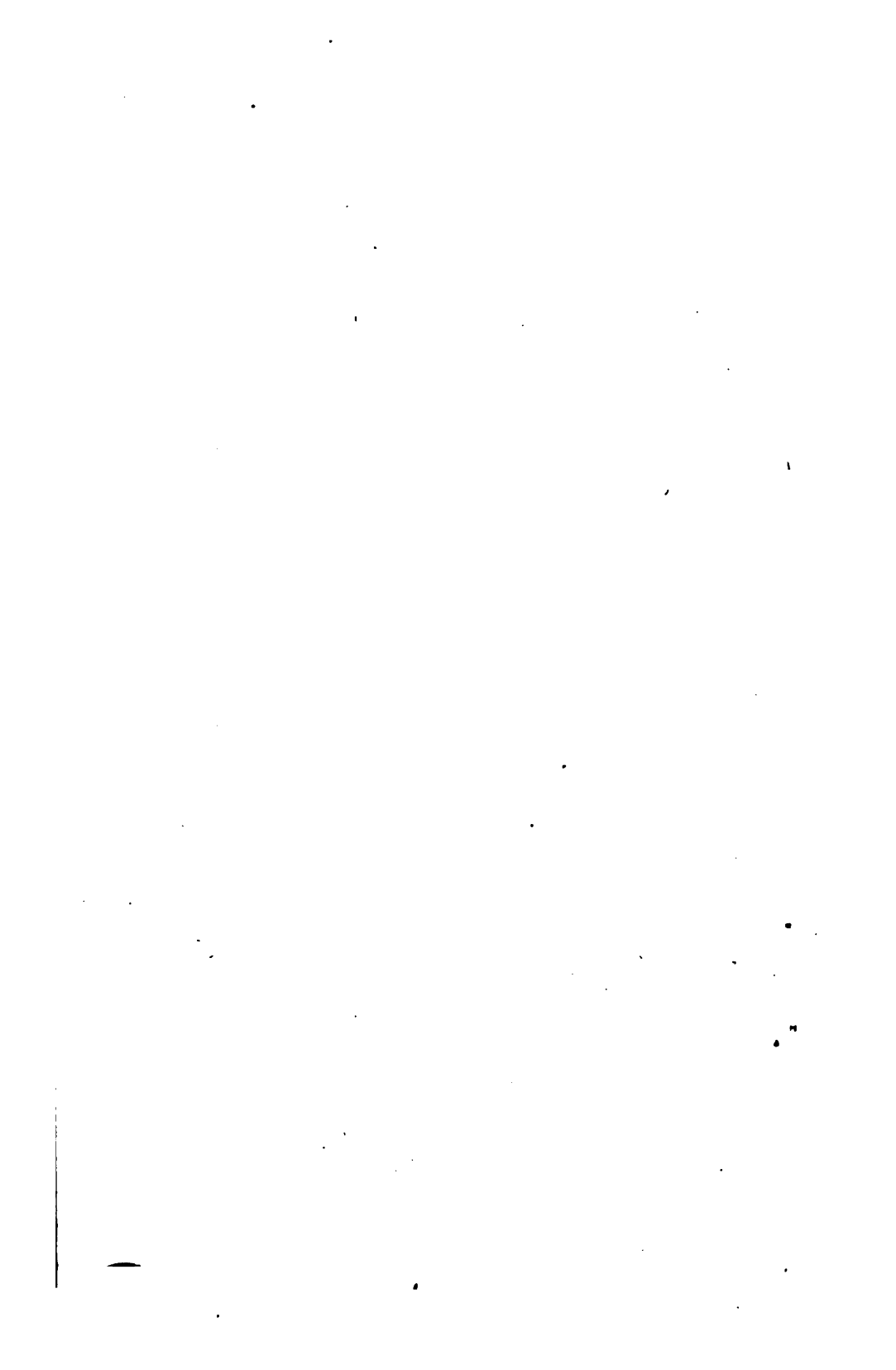
(Signed,)

HENRY P. PULLING,

President.

Sworn and subscribed to this 12th day of December, A. D. 1864, before me.

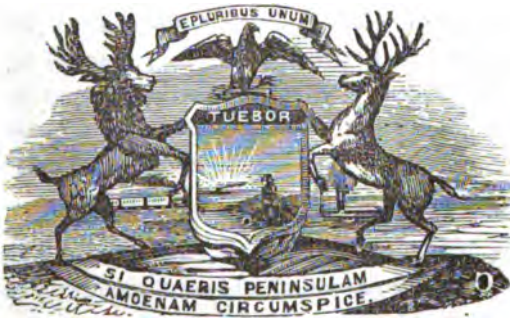
JOHN W. A. S. CULLEN,
Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.







ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1864.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.

REPORT.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, December 1st, 1864. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In compliance with the provisions of the law establishing the State Land Office, I have the honor to submit my report of the official proceedings of this office, for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1864.

Schedules hereto annexed, exhibit the sales of the public lands; the amount received for land sold; the amount received to the credit of the several funds; the amount of swamp land applied to the construction of State roads and ditches; the amount licensed to actual settlers; the amount selected to apply on roads when completed, and a statement showing the amount of swamp lands granted to the State, and how it has been disposed of thus far.

PRIMARY SCHOOL AND OTHER TRUST FUND LANDS.

The State has sold, during the past fiscal year, 24,770.93 acres of Primary School lands, for the aggregate sum of \$107,171 99, against 15,528.27, in the year 1863, for \$61,594 43.

The receipts for principal have been \$176,706 04, against \$102,304 24, in 1863.

The receipts for interest and penalty, have been \$60,806 58, against \$64,959 87, for previous year.

Of *University* lands, 368.35 acres have been sold for \$4,420 20, against 213.80 acres in 1863, for \$2,565 60.

The receipts to this fund, on account of principal, are \$32,934 02, against \$28,445 54, in 1863.

The receipts for interest and penalty, are \$15,298 08.

Of the *Normal School* lands, the State has sold 200 acres for \$800, against 80 acres for \$320, in the year 1863.

The receipts for principal, interest and penalty, have been \$8,025 81.

Of *Salt Spring* lands, the State has sold 240 acres for \$960.

The receipts from this class of lands, are \$5,226 70.

Of *Asylum* lands, the State has sold 193.03 acres, for \$772 12.

The receipts from this class of lands, are \$6,897 62.

Of *Internal Improvement* lands, we have sold 942.15 acres, for \$1,177 69.

Of *Asset* lands, the State has sold 240 acres, for \$500.

Of *State Building* lands, the State has sold 209.75 acres, for \$1,678.

The lands belonging to the several classes above enumerated, except the *Primary School*, are nearly all sold; but few now remain to be disposed of.

SWAMP LANDS.

The quantity of this class of lands sold for cash, amounts to 26,087.28 acres, for \$33,804 49, against 25,224.85, in 1863, for the sum of \$31,534 51.

The quantities applied to the construction of roads and ditches, during the past year, amounts to 110,147.72 acres, of the value of \$137,684 64, against 80,832.52 acres, in 1863, of the value of \$101,040 66.

The amount licensed to actual settlers, has been only 10,224.08 acres, about half the quantity licensed in the previous year.

This may undoubtedly be attributable, in part, to the fact that a large amount of this class of lands most desirable and accessible for settlements, have been selected and reserved from market, to apply on road contracts, when the work shall be completed.

The amount selected to apply on road and ditch contracts, during the years 1863-4, when the work shall be completed, is 426,517.68 acres.

It is believed that a liberal policy in granting and selling lands to actual settlers, and appropriations for the opening of important lines of intercommunication, have been productive of much good, in attracting to our State large numbers of industrious and enterprising emigrants.

Total Sales for Fiscal Year.

Of Primary School Lands,.....	24,770.98
University Lands,.....	368.85
Normal School Lands,.....	200.00
Asylum Lands,.....	193.03
Salt Spring Lands,.....	240.00
Internal Improvement Lands,	942.15
State Building Lands,.....	209.75
Asset Lands,.....	240.00
Swamp Lands, (Cash,).....	26,087.28
" " (Roads,).....	110,147.72
" " (Licensed,).....	10,224.08
Aggregate sales,.....	<u>173,626.59</u>

Swamp Lands selected and reserved, to apply on	
Road Contracts,.....	<u>426,517.68</u>

Total Receipts for Fiscal Year.

On account of Primary School Lands, (Principal,)	\$176,706 64
" " " " (Interest,).	59,022 24
" " " " (Penalty,).	1,784 29
" " University, " (Prineipal,)	32,934 02
" " " " (Interest,).	15,038 31
" " " " (Penalty,).	259 77
" " Normal School " (Principal,)	5,464 85
" " " " (Interest,).	2,437 56
" " " " (Penalty,).	123 40
" " Asylum " (Principal,)	4,706 71
" " " " (Interest,).	2,062 10
" " " " (Penalty,).	128 75

On account of State Building Lands, (Principal,)	\$1,371 58
" " " " (Interest,)	979 17
" " " " (Penalty,)	22 31
" " Salt Spring " (Principal,)	3,812 23
" " " " (Interest,)	1,318 22
" " " " (Penalty,)	96 25
" " Internal Imp't " (Principal,)	1,177 69
" " Asset " "	500 00
" " Swamp " "	182,415 79
" " " " (Interest,)	8,420 09
" " " " (Penalty,)	360 08
" " Taxes & Charges "	3,331 36
	<hr/>
	\$504,474 01
Value of lands licensed,	12,780 10
	<hr/>
Aggregate receipts and value of licensed lands,	\$517,254 11
	<hr/>

The amount of swamp lands now selected on road contracts, and reserved from market, is.. 426,517.68

An'al Sales and Rec'pts, 1861, 15,721.06 acres, for \$	72,533 84
" " 1862, 46,468.25 "	213,182 77
" " 1863, 146,760.04 "	427,661 19
" " 1864, 173,626.59 "	517,254 11

There has been about 8,000 acres of land confirmed to actual settlers, since the 15th of May, under the provisions of Act 229, laws of 1859, and patents have been issued to the actual settlers.

The Act, however, does not make any provision for the forfeiture of the land for a non-compliance of the conditions of settlement and occupancy.

Some legislation is needed by which the land licensed, but unsettled upon, shall be forfeited to the State, and placed in market.

This could probably be effected by advertisement and sale,

unless proof of settlement and occupancy should be furnished, at the same time and manner that State lands are now sold for non-payment of interest.

Under the provisions of Act 145, laws of 1863, all the lands, except such sections as were reserved, a list whereof is hereto annexed, were offered for sale, on the 12th of May, at public auction, a few pieces only having been sold above the minimum price.

From the information in this office, and in the State papers, (reports,) upon this subject, the reserved list is supposed to contain locations of great value—of a value almost beyond computation—yet it requires capital and labor to develop these immense resources, and make them available to the State or to individuals.

An examination of the reserved list, as contemplated by the above act, has been found impracticable, partly from inadequate compensation to agents, and partly because of the character of the country, and of the dense undergrowth, that makes it extremely difficult even to prospect portions of the mineral range, without great labor.

It is no part of my official duty to present, in this report, the arguments urged for and against an immediate offering of these lands.

It can hardly be doubted, however, that the public good will be best promoted by the immediate and successful development of every mineral location in the iron and copper ranges, and that our Legislature should offer every facility which will tend to increase the production of copper and iron.

It is very questionable whether any examination of the above class of lands, involving less than the actual working of the mine itself, can be so conducted as to be of much practical value. I am, therefore, inclined to recommend such a modification of the Act of 1863, as shall permit the public offering of the mineral lands, leaving to private enterprise and individual sagacity, the work of seeking out and developing the exhaust-

less stores of wealth imbedded in the rocks and hills of the mineral range,

Prior to the Act of April 28th, 1846, which attempted to regulate the character of the assignments of Primary School Certificates, they had been regarded as simply a chattel interest, in the hands of the owner, transferable, as any other personal property.

The law, as it now stands, works very great hardship upon the present owners of many of the early certificates, held under imperfect assignments.

The original parties and their heirs, have in many cases disappeared, leaving no trace behind, and still, according to the letter of the act referred to, the present holder of the certificate cannot obtain a patent for his land, although paid in full, until his assignments are perfected.

Many cases of this character are presented, and the law should be made to apply only to certificates issued since its passage.

TRESPASSES.

Trespasses upon the public lands have been confined mainly to the region of country about Green Bay and its tributary streams.

Few cases of any magnitude, have occurred within the Lower Peninsula, for the past two years. Some timber has been cut, but chiefly for shingle bolts, on the lands adjacent to Lake Michigan, and for staves, in the country adjacent to Lake Huron.

The cases detected and adjusted have been numerous, varying in amount of damages from five dollars to as many hundreds.

The amount of damages adjusted during the years 1863-4, is \$5,760, over \$5,000 of which has been collected by my principal agent, Mr. E. L. Briggs, of Grand Rapids. Hon. J. C. Waterbury has rendered efficient service upon the shores of Lake Huron, in protecting the public lands, and a few cases only have been adjusted by J. M. Fuller, Esq., of Greenville.

The expenses incurred in the detection, adjustment and collection, amounts to \$1,943 25.

Of the remainder, \$3,727 10 has been paid into the treasury to the credit of the proper fund, and the balance of something less than one hundred dollars, remains on hand and in the hands of the agents for future operations—as there is not any fund from which to draw to meet these expenses.

It is confidently believed that the steps which have been taken in regard to trespasses upon the public lands, for a few years past, have put an effectual check upon future depredations.

We have abundant reason for the most profound gratitude to the Author of all good, that, at this time, when the great event of the century is being decided by the most gigantic and bloody war ever presented in the history of any people, when a million of our fellow citizens have voluntarily quitted peaceful pursuits that the principles of human progress and human right may be established forever, that we are still surrounded by such evidences of substantial prosperity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL S. LACEY,
Commissioner.



SALES AND RECEIPTS.

From December 1st, 1863, to November 30th, 1864, inclusive.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LAND.

Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending November 30, 1864.

YEAR.	MONTH.	Acres.	Am't Sold for.
1863	December,	2,558.45	\$8,342 98
1864	January,.....	551.90	2,207 60
1864	February,....	1,360.00	6,440 00
1864	March,	1,359.43	5,437 72
1864	April,	1,677.40	6,709 60
1864	May,.....	3,003.45	12,105 48
1864	June,	1,760.00	9,280 00
1864	July,.....	3,282.20	20,180 00
1864	August, ..., ..	4,041.30	15,818 99
1864	September,.....	1,608.80	6,173 67
1864	October,.....	1,779.00	7,116 00
1864	November,.....	1,840.00	7,360 00
		24,770.98	\$107,171 99

Receipts.

On account of principal,.....	\$176,706 64
“ “ interest,.....	59,022 24
“ “ penalty,	1,784 29
*Int. on principal due from the State to this fund,	86,504 16
Total,.....	<u>\$324,017 33</u>

*\$1,114 34 is from the swamp land fund.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending November 30, 1864.

YEAR.	MONTH.	ACRES.	Amount.
1864	April,	80.00	\$960 00
1864	May,	40.00	480 00
1864	June,	40.00	480 00
1864	July,	40.00	480 00
1864	September,	40.00	480 00
1864	October,	40.00	480 00
1864	November,	88.85	1,060 20
		368.85	\$4,420 20

Receipts.

On account of principal,	\$82,634 02
" " interest,	15,088 31
" " penalty,	259 77
Int. on principal due from the State to the fund,	22,690 69
Total,	<u>\$10,922 79</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Total number of acres sold,	200
Amount sold for,	<u>\$800 00</u>

Receipts.

On account of principal,	\$5,464 85
" " interest,	2,487 56
" " penalty,	128 40
Int. on principal due from the State to the fund, ...	1,765 68
Total,	<u>\$9,791 49</u>

ASYLUM LANDS.

Total number of acres sold,..... 193.03
 Amount sold for,..... \$772 12

Receipts.

On account of principal,..... \$4,706 71
 " " interest,..... 2,062 16
 " " penalty,..... 128 75
 Total,..... \$6,897 62

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

Total number of acres sold,..... 209.75
 Amount sold for,..... \$1,678 00

Receipts.

On account of principal,..... \$1,371 58
 " " interest,..... 979 71
 " " penalty,..... 22 31
 Total,..... \$2,373 60

SALT SPRING LANDS.

Total number of acres sold,..... 240
 Amount sold for,..... \$960 00

Receipts.

On account of principal,..... \$3,812 23
 " " interest,..... 1,318 22
 " " penalty,..... 96 25
 Total,..... \$5,226 70

Receipts to General Fund on account of taxes,.... \$3,331 36

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND ASSET LANDS.

Asset lands sold in Monroe county, (acres,)... 240

Amount sold for,..... \$500 00

Internal Improvement Land sold, (acres,).. 942.15

Amount sold for,..... \$1,177 69

Cash received on above,..... \$1,077 69

Warrants received on above,..... 100 00

\$1,177 69

SWAMP LANDS.

Sales.

YEAR.	MONTH.	ACRES.	Am't sold for.
1863	December,.....	4,455.35	\$5,569 19
1864	January,.....	672.31	840 39
1864	February,.....	392.20	490 25
1864	March,.....	3,225.08	4,031 35
1864	April,.....	602.05	752 56
1864	May,.....	2,147.70	3,024 63
1864	June,.....	1,573.75	1,967 19
1864	July,.....	2,844.99	3,791 54
1864	August,.....	5,813.37	7,886 79
1864	September,.....	2,862.68	3,578 35
1864	October,.....	740.00	925 00
1864	November,.....	757.80	947 25
		<u>26,087.28</u>	<u>\$33,804 49</u>

Receipts.

On account of principal,..... \$182,415 79

" " interest,..... 8,420 09

" " penalty,..... 360 08

Total,..... \$191,195 96

RECAPITULATION.

Total Amount of Sales.

	Acres.
Of Primary School Lands,.....	24,770.93
University Lands,.....	368.85
Normal School Lands,.....	200.00
State Building Lands,.....	209.75
Asylum Lands,.....	193.03
Salt Spring Lands,.....	240.00
Internal Improvement Lands,.....	942.15
Asset Lands,.....	240.00
Swamp Lands,.....	26,087.28
Total,.....	<u>\$53,251.49</u>

Receipts.

On account of Primary School Principal,.....	\$176,705 64
" " " Interest,.....	59,022 24
" " " Penalty,.....	1,784 29
" " University Principal,.....	32,934 02
" " " Interest,.....	15,088 31
" " " Penalty,	259 77
" " Normal School Principal,.....	5,464 85
" " " Interest,.....	2,437 56
" " " Penalty,.....	128 40
" " Asylum School Principal,.....	4,706 71
" " " Interest,.....	2,062 16
" " " Penalty,.....	128 75
" " State Building Principal,.....	1,871 58
" " " Interest,.....	979 71
" " " Penalty,.....	22 31
" " Salt Spring Principal,.....	2,812 23

RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

On account of Salt Spring Interest,	\$1,818 22
“ “ “ Penalty,	96 25
“ “ Internal Improvement Principal, ..	1,177 69
“ “ Asset Principal,	500 00
“ “ Swamp Land Principal,	182,415 79
“ “ “ Interest,	8,420 09
“ “ “ Penalty,	360 08
“ “ Taxes and Charges,	3,831 86
Total,	<u><u>\$504,474 01</u></u>

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the sales of State Lands,
since December 1st, 1857, for each fiscal year, deducting for-
feitures.*

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

YEARS.	ACRES.	Am't sold for.
1858,	3,058.62	\$12,234 48
1859,	3,448.75	13,393 00
1860,	4,151.30	16,605 20
1861,	3,614.19	14,456 76
1862,	2,594.88	10,479 52
1863,	15,528.27	61,594 43
1864,	24,770.93	107,171 99
Total,	57,066.94	\$235,835 38

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

YEARS.	ACRES.	Am't sold for.
1858,	153.60	\$1,848 20
1859,	389.29	4,671 48
1860,	369.20	4,430 40
1861,	360.00	4,320 00
1862,	80.00	960 00
1863,	213.80	2,565 60
1864,	368.35	4,420 20
Total,	1,934.24	\$23,210 88

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.**NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.**

YEAR.	Acres.	Am't Sold for.
1858,	80.00	\$320 00
1859,	40.00	160 00
1860,		
1861,	80.00	320 00
1862,	80.00	320 00
1863,	80.00	320 00
1864,	200.00	800 00
Total,	560.00	\$2,240 00

ASYLUM LAND.

YEAR.	Acres.	Am't Sold for.
1858,	160.00	\$640 00
1859,		
1860,		
1861,		
1862,	80.00	320 00
1863,	240.00	960 00
1864,	193.03	772 12
Total,	673.03	\$2,692 12

TABLE showing, by Counties, the amount of Swamp Lands for which Licenses were granted during the year ending November 30, 1864.

Counties.	Acres.
Allegan,.....	80.00
Alpena,	648.92
Antrim,.....	78.36
Alcona,	48.76
Bay,.....	80.00
Cheboygan,	211.36
Clinton,.....	276.24
Delta,.....	80.00
Eaton,	121.90
Emmet,	751.60
Grand Traverse,.....	160.00
Gratiot,	878.00
Huron,.....	1,359.50
Ingham,.....	80.00
Iosco,	163.83
Isabella,.....	1,079.25
Leelanaw,	371.80
Mecosta,	240.00
Menominee,.....	317.53
Montcalm,	719.81
Muskegon,.....	280.00
Newaygo,.....	120.00
Saginaw,	80.00
Sanilac,.....	638.70
Shiawassee,	120.00
St. Clair,.....	547.72
Tuscola,.....	589.03
Van Buren,.....	102.22
Total,	<u><u>10,224.08</u></u>

TABLE showing, by Counties, the sale of Swamp Lands for the year ending November 30, 1864.

Counties.	Acres.
Alcona,	203.64
Allegan,	200.00
Alpena,	112.72
Antrim,	63.80
Barry,	95.50
Bay,	508.85
Benzie,	80.00
Calhoun,	40.00
Chippewa,	120.00
Clinton,	120.00
Delta,	160.00
Eaton,	161.23
Gladwin,	40.00
Grand Traverse,	109.15
Gratiot,	720.00
Houghton,	4,538.17
Huron,	480.00
Ingham,	160.00
Ionia,	40.00
Isabella,	400.00
Keweenaw,	5,581.10
Lapeer,	360.00
Manistee,	40.00
Marquette,	3,846.88
Mecosta,	120.00
Menominee,	3,010.06
Midland,	899.70
Montcalm,	1,376.29
Ogemau,	80.00
Ottawa,	120.00

TABLE.—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Acres.
Saginaw,	755.66
Sanilac,	109.20
Shiawassee,	40.00
St. Clair,	403.16
Schoolcraft,	319.22
Tuscola,	473.46
Van Buren,	200.00
Total,	<u>26,087.29</u>

TABLE showing, by Counties, the amount of Swamp Lands sold under Act. 117, Session Laws 1859, and the acts amendatory thereto, for the year ending November 30, 1864.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount.
Alcona,	5,921.95	\$7,402 44
Allegan,	80.00	100 00
Alpena,	9,928.42	12,410 52
Antrim,	1,136.28	1,420 35
Bay,	3,620.91	4,526 14
Benzie,	143.25	179 06
Crawford,	615.17	768 96
Clare,	5,764.48	7,205 60
Cass,	40.00	50 00
Cheboygan,	40.00	50 00
Chippewa,	36.15	45 19
Clinton,	591.00	738 75
Delta,	80.00	100 00
Eaton,	160.00	200 00
Emmet,	597.28	746 60
Gladwin,	9,775.15	12,218 94
Grand Traverse,	4,414.05	5,517 56
Gratiot,	356.26	445 32
Houghton,	1,480.00	1,850 00
Huron,	10,370.58	12,963 23
Ingham,	40.00	50 00
Ionia,	40.00	50 00
Iosco,	2,093.85	2,617 31
Isabella,	4,397.01	5,496 26
Kalamazoo,	1,557.50	1,946 62
Kent,	1,040.00	1,300 00
Lapeer,	320.00	400 00
Leelanaw,	2,668.14	3,335 18
Osceola,	1,080.00	1,350 00
Otsego,	2,600.00	3,250 00
Missaukee,	723.62	904 52
Manistee,	634.80	793 50
Marquette,	2,036.97	2,546 21
Mason,	160.00	200 00
Mecosta,	1,899.78	2,374 73
Menominee,	1,053.10	1,316 37

TABLE.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount.
Midland,.....	1,760.00	\$2,200 000
Montmorency,.....	3,511.40	4,889 25
Montcalm,.....	2,691.81	3,364 76
Muskegon,.....	1,236.74	1,545 93
Newaygo,.....	3,243.64	4,054 55
Ogemaw,.....	2,168.82	2,711 03
Oceana,.....	2,386.47	2,983 09
Ontonagon,.....	80.00	100 00
Ottawa,.....	947.30	1,184 12
Presque Isle,.....	2,797.28	3,496 60
Roscommon,.....	80.00	100 00
Saginaw,.....	4,210.61	5,263 26
Sanilac,.....	4,508.73	5,635 91
Shiawassee,	80.00	100 00
St. Clair,.....	200.00	250 00
St. Joseph,.....	80.00	100 00
Tuscola,.....	2,589.42	3,236 78
Van Buren,.....	80.00	100 00
Total,.....	110,147.72	\$137,684 64

LIST of Mineral Lands Reserved by the Governor, under the Provisions of Act 145, Session Laws of 1863.

SUBDIVISION.	Section.	Town N.	Range W.	AREA.
				Acres.
S $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	16	58	27	265.60
E $\frac{1}{2}$	16	56	33	320.00
S W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	56	33	160.00
Entire,	16	54	34	640.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$	16	66	34	320.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$	16	52	35	320.00
S W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	52	35	160.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$	16	53	35	320.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$	16	52	36	320.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	64	37	160.00
S W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	64	38	160.00
N E $\frac{1}{4}$	16	50	40	160.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$	16	51	42	320.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	19	58	27	40.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$	19	58	27	80.00
S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	4	65	34	40.00
Lot 2.....	15	65	35	39.60
S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	1	64	37	40.00
S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	18	64	37	40.00
S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	3	48	43	40.00
S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	9	48	43	40.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	9	48	43	40.00
Entire,	16	47	26	640.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ and S W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	48	26	480.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	48	26	80.00
S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	48	26	40.00
S W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	40	27	160.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$	16	47	28	320.00
S W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	47	28	160.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	16	39	29	308.80
S W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	40	29	160.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$	16	47	29	320.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$	16	41	30	320.00
Entire Frac'l,	16	45	30	438.10
S $\frac{1}{2}$	16	46	30	320.00
Entire Frac'l,	16	47	30	627.10

LIST.—CONTINUED.

SUBDIVISION.	SECTION.	Town N.	Range W.	AREA.
				Acres.
S $\frac{1}{4}$	16	48	30	320.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$	16	48	31	314.50
N E $\frac{1}{4}$	16	43	32	160.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	9	47	26	40.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	10	47	26	40.00
S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	11	47	26	40.00
S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	26	47	26	40.00
N E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$	4	40	27	51.07
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	36	41	27	80.00
S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$	19	47	27	40.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	26	47	27	40.00
S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	28	47	27	40.00
N E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	35	47	27	40.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	36	47	27	40.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	21	47	28	40.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	4	39	29	40.00
N $\frac{1}{4}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$	8	39	29	80.00
N E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	8	39	29	40.00
S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$	19	40	29	40.00
N E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	24	42	29	40.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	8	46	29	40.00
Lot 3.....	8	46	29	33.80
S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	12	47	29	40.00
E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	35	42	30	80.00
N $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	35	42	30	80.00
S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	35	45	30	40.00
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	35	45	30	40.00
S $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	15	47	30	80.00
E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	20	47	30	80.00
Lot 3.....	20	43	32	42.10
N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$	31	46	41	40.00
N E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$	31	46	41	40.00
S $\frac{1}{4}$	16	58	28	320.00
Entire fractional.....	16	65	34	50.30
N $\frac{1}{4}$	16	66	34	320.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$	16	65	35	320.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$	16	65	35	80.00
N E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$	16	65	35	40.00
Lot No. 1.....	16	65	35	34.95
" " 2.....	16	65	35	56.15

LIST.—CONTINUED.

SUBDIVISION.	SECTION.	Town N.	Range W.	AREA.
				Acres.
Lot No. 3,	16	65	35	80.60
N $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	16	65	36	80.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	16	65	36	40.00
N $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	16	65	36	72.90
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	16	65	36	40.00
N $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	16	65	36	80.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	16	65	36	40.00
E $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	16	64	38	80.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	16	64	38	40.00
E $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	16	64	38	80.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	16	64	38	40.00
Lot No. 1,	16	64	38	27.20
" " 2,	16	64	38	47.30
" " 3,	16	64	38	24.40
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	17	58	28	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	12	58	29	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	26	58	29	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	27	58	29	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	4	56	32	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	4	56	32	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	4	56	32	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	3	56	33	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	3	56	33	40.00
Lot No 3,	9	65	34	60.70
" " 2,	3	65	35	26.50
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	9	65	35	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	28	65	35	40.00
Lot No. 2,	8	64	36	31.60
" " 3,	17	65	36	49.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	20	65	36	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	20	65	36	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	20	65	36	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	21	65	36	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	5	64	37	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	25	65	37	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	6	63	38	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	14	64	38	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	23	64	38	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	32	64	38	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	28	47	27	40.00

STATEMENT
Showing the condition of the Swamp Land Grant up to December 1st, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Am't Swamp Land in.		Am't Patented.		Amount not Patented.		Am't Sold, including Li- censes.		Am't Reserved on Road Con- tracts.		Am't Reserved for Peninsu- lar Railroad.		Am't Subject to Entry.		Am't Licensed.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alcona,	122,940.16	122,940.16					10,884.80	18,519.18					94,086.17			938.84
Allegan,	83,169.17	83,169.17					20,452.01	1,867.70					10,846.46			9,166.75
Alpena,	261,014.73	261,014.73					17,272.97	30,827.88					202,913.88			1,049.67
Antrim,	88,980.60	17,600.11	21,480.39				1,817.94	28.15					37,634.41			78.86
Barry,	6,167.75	6,167.75					4,869.97						807.78			1,831.28
Bay,	117,174.43	117,174.42					35,696.21	7,002.89					74,476.32			6,877.70
Benzie,	19,189.79	19,189.79					2,932.33	806.70					15,861.75			
Berrien,	7,433.09	7,433.09					7,376.80						105.29			
Branch,	4,499.43	4,499.42					4,499.42									
Calhoun,	12,910.65	12,910.65					12,442.95						467.70			40.00
Cass,	7,431.39	7,431.39					6,933.87						487.52			
Cheboygan,	177,540.33	143,222.26	35,318.07				4,155.01	40.00					173,346.32			2,894.94
Chippewa,	631,573.50	631,573.66					2,191.65	133.06					629,248.86			333.45
Clare,	98,729.56	72,741.65	20,978.91				13,736.83	11,508.90					68,474.83			
Clinton,	23,312.35	23,312.35					13,643.63	945.62					2,688.98			1,434.01
Crawford,	41,311.65	37,156.46	4,155.19				615.17						40,896.48			
Delta,	256,713.53	255,713.58					4,612.54	4,561.13					210,610.53			80.00
Eaton,	15,237.99	15,237.99					11,527.25						3,710.74			2,028.71
Emmet,	106,963.23	105,898.28					1,734.19	5,037.09					99,017.00			751.69
Genesee,	4,197.64	4,197.64					4,157.64						40.00			1,158.52
Gladwin,	100,643.23	100,643.25					23,087.35	18,777.79					69,773.11			240.00
Grand Traverse,	29,264.95	28,437.99	826.96				4,864.20	2,118.50					22,220.69			15,935.56
Gratiot,	50,760.83	50,760.83					26,190.65	4,747.08					19,812.65			
Hillsdale,	1,299.78	1,299.78					1,299.78									
Houghton,	141,143.76	136,848.03	4,295.73				8,223.47	63,410.58					69,509.71			
Huron,	170,301.78	170,301.78					50,158.91	24,445.18					96,097.69			20,743.83
Ingham,	16,333.75	16,333.75					12,505.51						2,678.67			440.00
Ionia,	11,070.51	11,070.51					9,246.57	515.68					1,508.29			1,357.80

London,	69,015.71	69,015.71	8,332.39	6,351.71	57,909.61	1,314.45
Isabella,	53,083.63	53,083.63	137,754.07	10,938.75	29,425.73	3,870.25
Jackson,	4,301.45	4,301.45	4,301.45	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo,	5,684.75	5,684.75	5,684.75	.....	85.87	.....
Kalamazoo,	44,684.15	35,983.60	1,583.40	40.00	43,000.75	2,980.83
Kalamazoo,	14,791.18	14,791.18	12,551.55	9,057.88	171.70	7,580.08
Kalamazoo,	35,497.45	35,497.45	15,623.80	10,013.73	19,514.08	3,297.27
Kalamazoo,	23,266.60	23,266.60	17,083.62	3,951.82	8,297.27	6,471.89
Kalamazoo,	20,855.89	20,855.89	8,405.81	1,436.43	9,899.12	291.80
Kalamazoo,	14,231.41	14,231.41	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo,	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,254.15	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo,	3,708.64	3,708.64	2,943.49	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo,	863,223.32	863,223.32	1,263.10	.....	850,978.75	1,373.09
Kalamazoo,	41,431.65	41,431.65	463.21	868.87	45,497.53	79.00
Kalamazoo,	47,633.90	47,633.90	14,093.04	39,765.69	515,169.83	295.50
Kalamazoo,	383,570.19	383,570.19	19,753.22	7,542.72	37,184.83	.....
Kalamazoo,	45,497.15	45,497.15	11,763.12	4,466.41	37,184.83	7,120.00
Kalamazoo,	61,481.20	61,481.20	8,893.45	5,124.15	52,587.75	487.78
Kalamazoo,	323,321.01	323,321.01	725.62	146.20	323,321.01	450.00
Kalamazoo,	33,550.83	33,550.83	2,000.00	.....	103,876.25	.....
Kalamazoo,	104,244.08	104,244.08	28,719.84	8,748.79	4,651.85	.....
Kalamazoo,	4,563.89	4,563.89	4,561.40	9,817.65	2,872.82	11,145.40
Kalamazoo,	33,941.86	33,941.86	14,363.13	13,846.94	88,001.25	.....
Kalamazoo,	102,470.23	102,470.23	10,006.64	20,866.88	19,662.05	2,832.10
Kalamazoo,	41,881.12	41,881.12	2,151.44	.....	43,197.66	2,837.17
Kalamazoo,	74,170.68	74,170.68	6,899.53	12,880.74	134.81	160.00
Kalamazoo,	2,865.45	2,865.45	8,515.66	11,160.64	24,766.60	240.00
Kalamazoo,	44,045.87	44,045.87	933.96	6,521.63	46,444.14	.....
Kalamazoo,	65,121.44	65,121.44	7,863.52	4,870.70	93,389.70	.....
Kalamazoo,	108,315.33	108,315.33	2,600.00	765.80	34,208.73	.....
Kalamazoo,	48,659.93	48,659.93	2,000.00	765.80	22,129.45	.....
Kalamazoo,	23,924.75	23,924.75	6,061.21	760.00	36,927.70	2,922.49
Kalamazoo,	38,387.70	38,387.70	4,068.28	6,176.00	913.00	.....
Kalamazoo,	21,690.37	21,690.37	1,768.84	8,784.13	210,015.49	51.89
Kalamazoo,	217,867.90	217,867.90	45,901.67	6,639.27	98,611.53	13,863.17
Kalamazoo,	100,276.37	100,276.37	78,411.06	6,438.98	13,844.83	13,861.80
Kalamazoo,	65,876.37	65,876.37	14,043.92	29,778.24	69,954.82	.....
Kalamazoo,	143,807.61	143,807.61	23,551.71	413.66	44,043.92	2,888.86
Kalamazoo,	488,991.28	488,991.28	14,043.92	80.00	2,888.86	2,679.79
Kalamazoo,	17,061.78	17,061.78	23,551.71	413.66	4,773.80	6,903.64
Kalamazoo,	28,437.87	28,437.87	45,673.17	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo,	3,233.06	3,233.06	.....	.....	61,337.83	19,331.44
Kalamazoo,	106,933.96	106,933.96	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The law organizing the Agricultural Land Grant Board does not require a report of their proceedings; but, in compliance with what it is believed will be a general wish, submit the following report of the agent appointed by the Board, for the selection of the lands inuring to the State by virtue of the act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, as the report of the Board, and append the same to the Report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office, as the most appropriate place.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. PORTER,

Secretary Agricultural Land Grant Board.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY AUSTIN BLAIR,

Governor and Chairman of the

Agricultural Land Grant Board:

SIR—I have the honor to submit my report, as agent of the Board, for the selection of the lands granted the State, by act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862 for the endowment of Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The preliminary steps, such as procuring lists and maps from the United States District Offices, showing the unsold government lands, necessarily occupied sometime.

Acting under the advice of the Board, recourse was had to the history of the lands subject to entry, and the topography of each particular quarter section, as found in the papers relating to the original survey of the lands in question, and the

maps, plats and remarks of the surveyors, in the State Land Office. This, together with such information as could be obtained by correspondence, with parties familiar with different localities, has been the chief means made use of in the selections already made.

The lands, thus far, have been selected with reference to their intrinsic value, and early availability for the purposes of the grant, and have consequently been made adjacent to the settled portions of the State, and within reach of some of the most important lines of State roads now in process of construction.

The law of Congress imposes two conditions in regard to locating the lands granted, which have imposed much care and labor, as well as much more extensive examinations, than would otherwise have been necessary, as they greatly abridge the quantity of government lands most desirable in location and availability.

The first relates to the selection of lands of the *double minimum price*, which is permitted, "provided they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished." This affects large tracts of land adjacent to the lands reserved for railroad and other purposes. None such have been selected.

The second restricts selections to quantities "not less than one quarter section," "which is not construed as forbidding the selection of a legal subdivision less than a quarter section, but every such selection must be charged to the State as a quarter section, or 160 acres."

Could selections have been made of quantities less than a quarter section, or of adjoining eighty acre tracts, upon different sections or different quarters of the same section, the labor would have been much less, and the land more uniform in quality.

The selections thus far have been of farming lands in the Counties of Alpena, Antrim, Bay, Benzie, Cheboygan, Clare, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Isabella, Kalamazoo, Leelanaw, Manis-

tee, Mason, Missaukee, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Otsego and Wexford. They are located chiefly south of the line of the Flint and Pere Marquette, and west of the Indiana and Grand Rapids railroad routes, with an idea to secure lands adjacent to the settled portions of the State.

In the months of March, April and May, I filed with the Registers of the following District Land Offices lists as follows, to wit:

In the Ionia District, for.....	12,319.44
" Detroit District, for	20,491.58
" Traverse City District, for	116,194.69
" Saginaw District, for	444.89

Making the aggregate of..... 149,447.60

None of the above lands have, as yet, been confirmed to the State.

Some of the preliminary steps have been taken to locate the remainder due by the terms of this grant, which amounts to about 90,000 acres.

The expenses thus far attending the selections, have been comparatively light—less than six hundred dollars—a detailed statement of which is herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL S. LACEY,
Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT

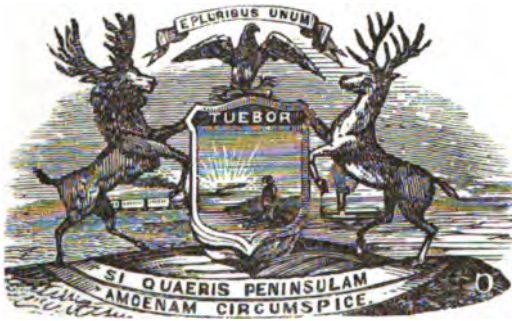
OF THE

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:

JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1864.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, Dec. 1, A. D. 1864. }

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the requirements of law, the undersigned respectfully submit the following Report, showing the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of November, A. D. 1864.

JAMES B. PORTER,

Secretary of State,

JOHN OWEN,

State Treasurer,

SAMUEL S. LACEY,

Com. State Land Office.

Annual Settlement with the State Treasurer.

The Board of State Auditors, for the purpose of making an annual settlement with the State Treasurer, met at the office of the Secretary of State on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1864.

Present, Hon. James B. Porter, Secretary of State, Hon. Emil Anneke, Auditor General, and Hon. Samuel S. Lacey, Commissioner of the State Land Office.

The Hon. John Owen, State Treasurer, having exhibited his account current with the State of Michigan, and the same having been compared by the Board, with the books of the Auditor General, we find that during the fiscal year ending the 30th day of November, 1863, the State Treasurer has received into the Treasury, the sum of three millions four hundred eighty-one

thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty cents, and that he has disbursed three millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-two cents, showing a balance in the Treasury of three hundred and fifty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and eight cents, for which balance he exhibited duly accredited vouchers and certificates.

JAMES B. PORTER,
Secretary of State,
EMIL ANNEKE,
Auditor General,
SAMUEL S. LACEY,
Com. State Land Office.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS.

G. & C. Merriam vs. the State of Michigan.

The parties in this case, claimed as due them, the sum of \$559 09, to balance an account against the State for 2,000 Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries, furnished the State in the years 1858 and 1859, together with the sum of \$184 18 interest on said balance, from March 1st, 1859, to March 1st, 1863. The claim was accompanied by a memorial of the parties, G. & C. Merriam, setting forth in full its nature and the action of the Legislature in regard thereto. The memorial and account aforesaid were verified by the affidavits of G. & C. Merriam. After duly canvassing the claim aforesaid, the Board awarded G. & C. Merriam the sum of \$435 09, the amount shown to be due by the vouchers in the Department of Public Instruction, for dictionaries received and distributed by the agents of the State.

*In the matter of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railway Company,
and the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company.*

Whereas, An Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved March 17, 1863, conferring certain lands, rights and privileges upon the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Com-

pany, contains the following provision in section 2 of said act: "*Provided*, That said Railroad Company pay the Directors of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railway Company for its surveys, maps and field notes, such sum in money, or in lands from said grant, as the Board of State Auditors shall decide on a hearing of the parties to be just and fair; and said Board shall determine whether said sum shall be paid in money or in land, and if in land, they shall appoint an agent to select and appraise the same, at the expense of the parties."

And whereas, The said parties, the Marquette and Ontonagon Railway Company, by Thos. W. Lockwood, and the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company, by L. H. Morgan, appeared before us, the Board of State Auditors, at Lansing, on the 24th day of November, 1863, and submitted their respective cases, under said proviso.

Now, therefore, the Board award and determine:

First. That the award shall be of money and not of land.

Second. That the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company shall pay to the Directors of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railway Company, for their surveys, maps and field notes, the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars in satisfaction of said proviso. And we further award and determine, that the payment of said sum shall be made upon the delivery to said Board of Auditors of the remaining materials of said survey, which are now in the possession of Asa W. Wiles, the former engineer of said Marquette and Ontonagon Railway Co.; and also upon the like delivery of any field notes of the exploration of mineral lands on the line of the said railway survey, in the possession of said Company or of said Wiles.

Whereas, A certain attachment, in which Asa W. Wiles is plaintiff, and the Marquette and Ontonagon Railway Co. are defendants, issued on the third day of October, 1863, and served upon Joseph S. Fay, President, and Joseph F. Greenough, Treasurer of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad Company, attaching the "goods, effects and credits of said Railway Company, in the hands or possession of said Railroad Company," is now

pending in the courts of the State of Massachusetts, and undetermined.

Now, therefore, it is further awarded and determined, that said payment shall be made upon the discharge of the lien of said attachment upon the said Railroad Company, and the release of all liability in consequence thereof.

Robert W. Cummings vs. the State of Michigan.

Referred to the Board by Joint Resolution No. 3, Laws of 1863.

It appears that Cummings, as assignee of Daniel S. Bentley, was the owner, by certificates of purchase, of 33 acres of swamp land of the original value of ten shillings per acre, one-fourth paid down, in Lapeer county, that he was in possession and occupancy of the premises, by virtue of such assignment, and that some time subsequently, the Commissioner of the Land Office, attempted to cancel and annul the certificate under which he held, and actually issued a second certificate for the same land to one Wm. H. Clark.

The equitable nature of this claim is based upon the assumed fact that Cummings was *compelled* to prosecute by writ of mandamus, in the Supreme Court, and defend by writ of injunction in the Lapeer Circuit, against ejectment, or be ousted.

It does not appear by the memorial of Cummings, or from any facts apparent in the papers, that he was ever disturbed in his possession or occupancy of the premises, nor had any suit been commenced to evict claimant, but in anticipation of something of this kind, claimant took the initiative to compel the authorities to remove an apparent cloud upon his title.

1st, by an injunction, restraining Clark from bringing ejectment, to test the question of title in the ordinary manner, and

2d, by mandamus, to compel the Treasurer to receive the balance due the State, and thus obtain a deed for the land.

Was either course necessary? Was Cummings, in fact, compelled to adopt either, in order that he preserve his rights?

Cummings had not suffered any real injury; his right to the possession and occupancy of the premises was not disturbed or held in abeyance; no restraints were imposed upon him, nor could any summary process evict him from the premises, until the question of title had been settled by the Court, and the Board incline to the opinion that a prudent man, guided by safe counsel, would have quietly waited in the occupancy of the premises until his rights were attacked by the very suit in ejectment, which the proceedings were instituted to prevent, and then put himself upon his country for justice.

This suit would have been brought at the expense of Clark, if brought at all; this is the usual manner, fixed by our statutes, for the settlement of questions of title, and every question arising in this case would have been as fully and fairly considered and determined, as by the unusual and expensive manner adopted by claimant.

Every erroneous tax title, perfected by the Auditor's deed, presents a case very analagous to the one under consideration, and yet the party whose lands have been sold and deeded, would hardly be justified in taking the initiative, and instituting such proceedings as have been had in this case, to remove an apparent cloud upon the title of his land, or in other words to seek his own remedy, and then apply to the State to foot his expenses. Such a practice would bring the State near bankruptcy at once; nor is such a course of procedure sanctioned by any usage or rule of equity known to this Board.

The Board do not, therefore, think that it was necessary, or that claimant was *compelled* to adopt the course he did, *to protect or preserve* his rights, and consequently, that the expenses for which payment is claimed were necessarily incurred, or any, which a prudent man would have incurred, in the premises, and therefore reject the claim.

May 11th, 1864.

In the matter of the allowance of certain claims growing out of the improvement of the Sand Flats of the Muskegon River. See Joint Resolution No. 8, Session Laws of 1864.

The claims of Isaac D. Merrill, A. B. Watson, N. L. Avery, L. S. Lovell, E. S. Eggleston, John A. Brooks, jr., C. Davis & Co., and Estate of A. D. Rathbone, were presented for adjustment, within the time limited in the resolution, by F. B. Gilbert, their trustee; but the said Wm. Beard did not appear before the Board, but admitted notice of the hearing, by presenting a printed protest, which is filed with the papers relating to this claim.

F. B. Gilbert was sworn, and identified certain documentary evidence produced before the Board, in support of the claims of the above named persons, as the same papers delivered to him by claimant Beard, and John A. Brooks, contractor for said work.

These papers consist of an original duplicate contract, for the construction of said work, an agreement between Beard and Brooks, defining the interests of the said several parties, and constituting the said Gilbert trustee, to receive and pay certain sums specified therein, together with a subsequent renewal of the trusteeship, executed Sept. 24th, 1860. Said instruments are in the words and figures following, save the specifications for the work, which are not deemed necessary to be enumerated here:

**CONTRACT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION OVER
THE SAND FLATS OF THE MUSKEGON RIVER.**

Be it remembered, that we, A. B. Watson, Isaac D. Merrill and Chauncey Davis, Commissioners appointed under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan making appropriation for the Improvement of the Muskegon River, having advertised, according to law, for proposals and bids for the execution of the work according to the plans and specifications, have, after due consideration, accepted the propositions and bids of John A. Brooks, Esq., of Nawaygo, (his being the lowest and best bid or proposal for doing the same,) and therefore have entered into the following contract with him, that is to say:

The said John A. Brooks as principal, Aaron Swain, of Newaygo county, and Ansel Wood, of the City of Grand Rapids, as his sureties, covenant and agree with said Watson, Merrill and Davis, Commissioners aforesaid, to furnish all the materials, tools, utensils and machinery, and do all of the labor necessary to construct, open and finish a canal or channel over the Sand Flats in Muskegon River, and to execute certain other works above and below said Flats, in manner and form as set forth in the plat and specifications hereto attached, (which said map, or plat, and specifications, drawn by J. Almy, Esq., and the appendix added by the Commissioners, are a part and portion of this contract,) and to have the same finished in a good, substantial, workmanlike manner, on or before the 15th day of November, 1858.

We, the said Watson, Merrill and Davis, on completion of the work as aforesaid, agree to endorse on the contract, our acceptance, as provided in said act of appropriation, allowing said Brooks to draw from the amount appropriated all that shall remain of the fifty thousand dollars, after paying all expenses incurred by the Commissioners in surveys, plans, plats, advertising, and other services and expenses in superintending said work.

It is understood and agreed that the Commissioners are in no way liable or responsible for the *payment to said Brooks* of any part of said appropriations beyond the acceptance of the work and endorsement thereof on the *contract*, as aforesaid; also, that they may re-let the job and annul this contract, as provided in section 7 of said Act, whenever the work does not progress with sufficient expedition to insure its progress and completion as herein specified.

Done at Muskegon, this 19th day of August, 1857.

CHAUNCEY DAVIS,
ISAAC D. MERRILL,
AMASA B. WATSON,
Commissioners.
JOHN A. BROOKS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

MUSKEGON, December 28th, 1857.

Chauncey Davis, Isaac D. Merrill and Amasa B. Watson, Commissioners, for the improvement of the Muskegon River, in consideration of the inability of the Contractor, John A. Brooks, to go on with the work as agreed by said contract, we, as Commissioners, therefore agree to extend the time for commencing the work on the Flats, until the first day of April next, provided the said Brooks gets out the timber and piles this winter along the banks of said river, so as to be able to pre-

cate the work to completion before the 15th of Nov. next, as stipulated in said contract.

CHAUNCEY DAVIS,
ISAAC D. MERRILL,
A. B. WATSON,
Commissioners.

APPROVAL OF GOV. BINGHAM.

This duplicate contract approved Sept. 28th, 1857.

KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.

CERTIFICATE AND ENDORSEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

We, the undersigned, "Muskegon Improvement Commissioners," appointed by an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of the navigation, over the Sand Flats of the Muskegon River," being Act No. 147 of the Session Laws of 1857, having carefully examined and inspected the work done under the within contract and in pursuance of the provisions of said Act and of an Act amendatory thereof, approved February 4th, 1858; and the Hon. Moses Wisner, Governor of said State, having also examined and inspected said work, and we having obtained his approval thereof, do hereby certify and endorse that the improvements contemplated by, and provided for, in said Acts of the Legislature, for the canal or channel across said Sand Flats, and all other works connected with or necessary to the usefulness thereof, are fully completed, in all respects, to our entire satisfaction, and in accordance with the terms of the within contract, made in pursuance of said Act No. 147, except in such minor variations from the contract as during the progress of the work were ordered, by us deemed necessary to the complete usefulness of said improvements, and that in said variations the same have also been fully completed to our entire satisfaction.

Given under our hands, this 19th day of April, 1860.

ISAAC D. MERRILL,
AMASA B. WATSON,
CHAUNCEY DAVIS.

RE-EXAMINATION AND APPROVAL.

MUSKEGON SAND FLATS. Sept. 12th, 1860.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of the Muskegon River Improvement, having this day re-examined the work done under the foregoing contract, certified to by us on the nineteenth day of April last, find said work in good condition, and further, that the side channels above said

work have been well and substantially stopped, and further that there is now more water, the entire length of said channel, than is required by the foregoing contract.

ISAAC D. MERRILL,
A. B. WATSON,
CHAUNCEY DAVIS.

APPROVAL OF GOV. WISNER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, October 3d, 1860.

I hereby approve of the sufficiency of the work done by the Hon. John A. Brooks, under the within contract.

M. WISNER.

STIPULATION MADE BY JOHN A. BROOKS AND WM. BEARD.

Whereas, By an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved on the sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1857, an appropriation of the sum of fifty thousand dollars was made for the improvement of the Muskegon River, in said State, under which Act, Chauncey Davis, Amasa B. Watson and Isaac D. Merrill, the Commissioners named in said Act, on the part of the State, entered into a contract with John A. Brooks for the performance of the work therein provided to be done, which contract was, by the said Brooks, subsequently assigned to the undersigned, Wm. Beard, and the said work having been completed, diverse controversies and misunderstandings having arisen between the said John A. Brooks and Wm. Beard, as to whom the sum provided in the aforesaid Act and in the said contract, to be paid for said work, should be paid.

Now, for the purpose of settling the aforesaid misunderstandings and controversies, we, the undersigned, John A. Brooks and Wm. Beard, do hereby agree as follows, that is to say: out of the said sum of fifty thousand dollars the said Wm. Beard is entitled to and shall, *first*, be paid the sum of thirty-six thousand eighty-six and 35-100 dollars, and out of the balance of said fifty thousand dollars, less the expenses and fees of the Commissioners and engineer, as provided in the Act of appropriation, there shall be paid,

To Isaac D. Merrill, the sum of two hundred and sixty-two dollars for balance of advances made to Brooks, in aid of said work;

To Amasa B. Watson, the sum of seven hundred and forty-eight and 46-100 dollars, for advances to said Brooks, and demands against him;

To Noyes L. Avery, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars, for advances made to said Brooks at various times;

To Louis S. Lovell, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, for various items of advances, made to said Brooks at various times;

To E. Seymour Eggleston, the sum of one thousand five hundred ninety-three and 74-100 dollars, for demands he holds against said Brooks, and for professional services;

To John A. Brooks, jr., the sum of seven hundred dollars, for board of workmen and supplies furnished during the progress of the work;

To the Executors of the estate of A. D. Rathbone, the sum of five hundred dollars.

And further, there shall be set apart the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars, out of which to pay the demands of C. Davis & Co., of Muskegon, for advances made by them to said Brooks, in aid of the work, during its progress, and the remaining sum of two thousand five hundred forty-seven and 46-100 dollars (less amounts audited to and reserved for Commissioners and engineer), shall be paid to Francis B. Gilbert, of Grand Rapids, in trust, *first*, to pay Lucius Patterson, of Grand Rapids, for services and retainer, as counsel, such sum as shall be agreed between said Patterson and Brooks, and then to pay laborers and others, for balances still owing for labor and advances upon said work, such sums as shall be liquidated and ordered by said Brooks, first deducting from said sum of twenty-five hundred forty-seven and 46-100 dollars whatever amount shall be allowed the Commissioners and engineer, as aforesaid, for expenses and services rendered during the progress of the work, by the Board of State Auditors and by the State Treasurer, reserved for them.

For the purpose of carrying out the purposes and objects of this agreement, it is hereby agreed that Francis B. Gilbert, of the city of Grand Rapids, shall be and he is hereby constituted a Trustee for all parties herein named, so far as relates to their interests herein expressed, and it shall be his duty to receive from the State of Michigan, or from the Treasurer thereof, the sum of money appropriated for said work, less amounts audited to the Commissioners and Engineer, as aforesaid, for services rendered, and to pay the same in accordance with the provisions of the instrument, as hereinbefore stated.

It is expressly understood and agreed, that any and all sums which may remain of said sum of thirty-three hundred dollars, set apart to satisfy demands of C. Davis & Co., for advances made by them, as aforesaid, after said demands are adjusted and paid, shall be held by said Trustee, subject to the order of Louis S. Lovell. This agreement is to take effect and be in force only in case the said work shall be accepted by the Commissioners above named, or a majority of them, and approved by the Governor of the State, and is to take effect and be in force upon such acceptance and approval, provided the same shall be so accepted and approved within ninety days from this date, and not otherwise, and in case of the failure to obtain such acceptance and approval, within the time last aforesaid, this instrument shall be treated as void and of no effect, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to prejudice or fix the rights of the par-

ties hereto unless the work is accepted and approved within the time above limited, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to fix the liability of either party hereto to pay any claim herein named, except as funds shall be received from the State of Michigan for that purpose, nor in any event shall anything herein contained be construed into a liability or agreement, upon the part of the said Beard, to pay or cause to be paid any sum or sums of money herein mentioned, to any person or persons whatsoever, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding, except that, by this agreement, the said Beard consents to the payment, to the several persons herein named, of the sums appropriated to them, should a sufficient amount of money be received from the State so to do, over and above the sum of thirty-six thousand eighty-six and 39-100 dollars first payable to him.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1860.

JOHN A. BROOKS, [L. S.]

WILLIAM BEARD, [L. S.]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BROOKS AND BEARD.

Whereas, By an instrument in writing, bearing date the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1860, made and executed by the undersigned, John A. Brooks and Wm. Beard, and by them delivered to Francis B. Gilbert, of the City of Grand Rapids, the said Francis B. Gilbert was constituted a Trustee for all parties therein named, so far as relates to their interests therein expressed, with power and authority, and it was thereby made his duty to receive from the State of Michigan, or from the Treasurer thereof, the sum of money appropriated for the improvement of the Sand Flats of the Muskegon River, (less the amount to be audited to the Commissioners and Engineer, for services rendered,) and pay the same in accordance with the provisions of said instrument, which instrument was to take effect and be in force by the terms thereof, only in case the said work should be accepted by the Commissioners therein named, or a majority of them, and approved by the Governor of the State of Michigan, provided the same should be so accepted and approved within ninety days of the date of said instrument, and not otherwise; and in case of the failure to obtain such acceptance and approval, within the said time, said instrument should be treated as void and of no effect.

And whereas, Various obstacles and hindrances have interposed to delay said acceptance and approval far beyond the time anticipated when said instrument was made;

And whereas, It is desirable and advantageous, for the interest of all parties concerned, that said instrument should be and remain of force,

and the provisions thereof be carried out by the said Francis B. Gilbert, as Trustee aforesaid, for the further period of ninety days from the first day of October next.

Now, therefore, it is hereby agreed, by and between the said John A. Brooks and William Beard, that the said instrument is and shall be, and remain of full force and effect, and that the said Francis B. Gilbert shall, as trustee, aforesaid, carry out, execute and fulfill all the trusts, provisions and terms thereof, in the same manner, and with like effect, as if said instrument contained a limitation, to expire ninety days from the first day of October next, anything therein contained to the contrary hereof notwithstanding. It being the object, interest and meaning of this agreement to constitute the said Francis B. Gilbert a trustee, to carry out the provisions of said instrument, bearing date the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1860, without being limited to the time mentioned in said original agreement, and to revive and continue the provisions, trusts and stipulations thereof, except so far as regards the limitation aforesaid, until the expiration of ninety days from the first day of October next.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the 24th day of September, 1860.

In presence of Charles H. Thomson and John Winslow, as to signature of William Beard; Geo. Gray, J. B. Watkins, as to signature of John A. Brooks.

WILLIAM BEARD, [L. s.]

JOHN A. BROOKS, [L. s.]

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF KINGS, CITY OF BROOKLYN, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, before the subscriber, Charles H. Thomson, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, appointed by the Governor of the State of Michigan, appeared William Beard, to me known to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, who acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal of office the day and year last above written.

CHARLES H. THOMSON,

Commissioner for the State of Michigan.

Waiving all legal questions connected with the letting of this contract, the Board assume, for the purposes of this case, that the above contract for said improvement, was completed

according to the tenor and effect thereof, as appears by the certificate of said Commissioners, and the approval of the completion thereof by his Excellency Governor Wisner, on the 3d day of October, 1860.

It also appears, satisfactorily, by the above recited agreement of the 14th of April, 1860, and the subsequent renewal thereof, dated Seyt. 24th, 1860, and which appears to be in full force and effect, that the respective claimants, Beard and others, under the contract, have settled and adjusted their respective claims, in an aggregate of fifty thousand dollars, defining the amount due Wm. Beard at \$36,086 34, and the amount due the above named claimants and F. B. Gilbert, their Trustee, and also as trustee of certain other unadjusted claims, at the sum of \$13,913 66.

Therefore, the Board award to the said F. B. Gilbert, Trustee as aforesaid, for the uses and purposes set forth and declared in said articles of agreement, the sum of \$13,913 66, to be paid in land, according to the tenor and effect of Joint Resolution No. 8, or such sum as shall be necessary to pay the adjusted claims and any remaining unadjusted claims.

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

January 22d, 1864.

Wm. A. Bryce, to pub. notice to contractors on East	
Saginaw and Sauble State road, 3 f., 6 w.,	\$5 25
to pub. notice of sale of State Swamp lands,	8 75
" " " Primary School	
and Swamp lands for non-payment of interest in Alpena Co., 2 fols., 4 weeks,	2 50
ditto for Presque Isle county,	2 50
ditto for Bay county,	2 50
A. Williams, Attorney General, to paid for 500 circulars to Ins. Companies,	3 00
to paid express charges on Report,	30

A. Williams, Attorney General, to expenses in suit of the River Raisin and Lake Erie R. R. Company,.....	\$8 00
to p'd for postage stamps,.....	5 00
Geo. W. Swift, 40 boxes for And. Gen.'s office,	20 00
J. Van Keuren, brick, mortar, iron, lime, sand, lintel and labor, setting furnace and repairing cellar walls in State House,	152 95
State Reform School, expenses per vouchers,	2,000 00
A. Williams, Attorney General, p'd expenses on official business at Owosso, Detroit and Ann Ar- bor,	11 00
to p'd for postage during the last half of 1863,	8 00
J. W. Tillman, to 63 yards matting for Capitol and offices,	47 25
O. B. Stebbins, to express charges p'd on School Re- ports and documents, from Nov. 12th, to Dec. 31st, 1863, .	2 52
S. R. Greene, to repairs, locks, curtains, castors, lum- ber and glass, for the Capitol and State offices,....	126 19
J. Turner & Bros., to 1 hot air furnace for Capitol, 2,275 lbs., @ 6¼c,.....	142 18
Van Keuren and Wilcox, to 31½ days labor, painting State offices, ochre, lead, lamp black, Venetian red, and 27 gals. oil,	147 58
James Turner & Bros., to hot air furnace, 1,757 lbs. @ 6¼c, for State offices,.....	109 81
Jacob Bone, to 3 days work cleaning Land Office....	3 75
State Treasurer, to paid for plank, coping offices,....	21 00
to p'd com. in New York on \$1,252 50 of coupons, @ ½ per cent.,.....	6 27
to p'd exchange on \$1,258 77, @ ½ per cent.,	3 15
“ on coupons in Detroit,	14 50
to postage stamps for Secretary of State, ..	24 00

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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State Treasurer, to postage stamps for Land Office,...	\$25 00
to postage stamps for State Library,.....	5 00
to p'd freight on vault doors,	24 69
to postage stamps for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	12 00
E. Longyear, P. M., for State Treasurer's office,	
to newspaper postage and drawer rent for	
quarter ending Dec. 31, 1863,	3 47
to do for Executive office,	17 27
to do for State Land Office,	8 20
to do for State Library,	2 30
The N. Y. Tribune Association, for State Treasurer's	
office, to 1 year's sub. to Daily Tribune, from No.	
7,019 to No. 7,329, inclusive,	8 00
M. Briggs, to one set of vault doors and hangings for	
State Treasurer's office,	450 00
Am. Express Co., to transporting 27 boxes blanks,...	37 75
New York Times, for State Treasurer,	
to adv. payment of int. on bonds, 6 lines, 4 times,...	3 00
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at the Capitol, from	
Nov. 25th, 1863, to Jan. 22d, 1864, 58	
days, @ \$1 25,	72 50
to repairing wheelbarrow and washing for	
offices,	4 38
John Nagel, to services as porter in State offices, from	
Nov. 26th to Jan. 22d, 1864, inclusive, 58	
days, @ \$1 25,	72 50
to p'd express and washing, &c,	5 27
J. E. Tenney, to p'd express charges for State Library	
and Capitol,	7 61
to paid Turner & Lee, for labor at Capitol, ..	4 90
Geo. H. House, to p'd postage, drawer rent and ex-	
press charges for Secretary's office,	4 70
A. S. Paddleford, to sawing 4½ cords wood for offices,	2 38
O. T. Harrington, to adv. sale of forfeited State Lands,	
in Huron county, 2 fols., 4 weeks,	2 50

A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices, from	
Nov. 26th, 1863, to Jan. 20th, 1864, inclu-	
sive, 56 days, @ \$1 25,	\$70 00
p'd drayage,	1 05
Thaddeus R. Harrison, to pub. in True Northerner, no-	
tice of sale of forfeited lands in Van Buren county,	
7 fols., 4 insertions, @ \$1 25,	8 75
H. C. Buffington, to pub. in Port Huron Press notice of	
sale of forfeited land in St. Clair county, 4 fols., 4	
insertions, @ \$1 25,	5 00
James Bowers, to adv. in Livingston Republican, sale	
of forfeited State Land, in Livingston county, 1863,	
3 fols., 4 weeks,	3 75
Hilton & Smith, to pub. list of forfeited school and	
swamp lands, 1863, 4 fols., 4 weeks,	5 00
Edwin Willetts, to expenses as Member of the Board	
of Education, at Detroit,	14 40
W. J. Baxter, to expenses as Member of the Board of	
Education, at Detroit,	17 70
E. R. Powell, to pub. in the Ionia Gazette, notice of	
sale of forfeited lands, in Ionia county, 3 fols., 4 in-	
sertions, @ \$1 25,	3 75
Geo. McGivern, to sawing and splitting wood for	
offices,	14 69
T. S. Holmes, to 1 feather duster for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	1 25
J. E. Tenney, services as Secretary of the Board of	
State Auditors, from July 28th, 1863, to Jan. 20th,	
1864, 98 days, @ \$1 94,	190 12
L. S. Jenison, to ice furnished offices and Supreme	
Court, for 1863,	22 61
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, to stationery for Re-	
porter of the Supreme Court,	12 00
Daniel E. Brown, expenses as member of the State	
Board of Education, at Detroit,	13 20
L. B. Potter, to 8 gold pens furnished clerks in the	
Auditor General's office,	7 00

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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Israel Gillett, jr., to 1 gold pen for Auditor General,	\$2 50
to adjusting one set drug scales for Treasurer's office,	10 00
to 1 penholder, and repairing calendar clock,	15 50
T. D. Billings, to 2½ yards black velvet, Aud. General,	2 25
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Supt. Pub. Instr'n,	
to 18 reams crown paper,	99 00
to 10 reams first class letter,	40 00
to lithographing 10 reams letter paper,	80 00
to 3 reams crown paper,	16 50
to ½ doz. quarts Arnold's fluid,	2 75
to 1 letter copy press,	6 00
to 1 gold pen and holder,	3 50
to 8 reams plain letter paper,	24 00
to 1 bottle Arnold's fluid,	58
to 6 penholders,	30
to ½ ream Congress note paper,	2 00
to 1 letter copying book,	3 00
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for State Treas. office,	
to ½ doz. Arnold's fluid,	1 75
to 1 lb. rubber erasing,	1 30
to 4 knife erasers,	2 00
to ½ doz. mucilage brushes,	25
to ½ gross Eagle pencils, No. 2,	3 38
to 3 lbs. India rubber, thick, 6x9,	4 25
Simons & Calkins, to ker. oil, candles, soap, brooms,	
lamp chimneys, toweling and matches, for State	
offices,	20 74
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Aud. Gen.'s office,	
to 18 reams folio post,	94 25
to 1 lb. erasing rubber,	1 30
to 24 doz. rubber rings,	6 72
to 2 boxes rubber rings,	1 10
Simons & Calkins, matches and ker. oil, Supt. Pub. Ins.,	3 47
Farrand, Sheley & Co., to 1 box star candles, 40 lbs.,	
Supt. Pub. Ins.,	10 25

American Express Co., to transporting 54 boxes and packages to several counties,.....	\$56 35
to 1 book,	50
J. M. Gregory, to traveling expenses, on business as Superintendent of Pub. Instruction,.....	52 33
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, to 508 reams 40 lb. paper, @ \$9,	4,572 00
to 120 reams 30 lb. paper, @ \$6,.....	720 00
to 6 reams flat cap, @ \$7 50,.....	45 00
to 2 reams heavy medium paper,	31 00
to 2 reams post-office paper, @ \$7 50,.....	15 00
to 112 reams flat cap, @ \$6 70,.....	750 40
to 40 reams flat cap, @ \$3 75,.....	150 00
S. R. Greene, to work, lumber, &c., for State offices,	152 50

February 1st, 1864.

S. R. Greene, to labor, locks, cloth and varnish for Secretary's office,.....	22 05
to labor, locks, keys and cords for Capitol,..	9 46
Charles Lehman, ker. oil for Secretary's office,	1 50
to candles, matches, ker. oil and brooms for Auditor General's office,.....	25 97
Franco B. Way, to adv. forfeited lands in Branch Co., 1863, 2 f., 4 w.,.....	2 50
J. E. Tenney, to p'd frt. on books for State Library, ..	7 45
Detroit Free Press, to daily paper for Secretary of State and State Library, from Feb. 16th, 1863, to Feb. 16th, 1864,	16 00
to adv. Treasurer's notice of temporary loan, 3 f., 24 t.,	18 75
to adv. redemption of bonds, 3 f., 10 t.,.....	8 25
to adv. notice, proposals for printing, 8 f., 11 t.,.....	24 00
to adv. Governor's proclamation Thanksgiving, 4 f., 18 t.,.....	19 00
to adv. Governor's proclamation convening Legislature, 4 f., 27 t.,.....	28 00

Cornwell, Van Cleave & Barnes, (ordered for School Laws,) to 550 reams 45 lb. paper, @ \$10,.....\$5,500 00

March 16th, 1864.

Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at the Capitol, from Jan. 21st, to March 15th, 1864, @ \$1 25,	\$67 50
Charles Lehman, to candles, kerosene oil and matches, for Auditor General's office,	16 35
S. R. Greene, to repairing gates, hanging blinds for Capitol,	7 73
Simons & Calkins, to candles, soap and brushes for House of Representatives,	28 18
to candles for Senate chamber,	10 23
State Reform School, expenses per vouchers,	2,000 00
E. Anneke, to p'd express charges on Co. Treas. sales books,	60
to p'd freight on property of the State, forwarded by A. Winchell, late State Geologist,	\$3 88
to expenses to and in Detroit and back to Lansing, on business of the State.....	11 98
F. Monnick, to whitewashing Auditor General's room, room, including material,	2 50
Gottlieb Berner, to mason work, filling up register, Auditor General's room,	1 00
E. Anneke, to p'd Geo. Schouler for repairing and pointing gold pens,	5 00
A. J. Viele, to inkstands, baskets, and repairing clock, for State offices,	6 00
Am. Express Co., to freight on boxes and packages to County Clerks,.....	5 75
John A. Kerr & Co., to adv. notice to contractors on the following State Roads, viz: Saginaw City and Owosso, Port Huron, Bay City and Lansing, Capac and Clyde, Englishville and Croton, Greenbush and Gratiot, Ionia and Vermontville, Lexington and Flint River, Muskegon and Cedar Springs, Newaygo and Northport, Port Sanilac and Tuscola,	34 50

E. Longyear, P. M., to postage on Legislative Journal and Reports, ordered by the Legislature, to be sent to newspapers and certain officials, \$68 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,

to pressing and trimming 1 ream paper, . . .	30
to ruling 1 ream, appointment of agents, . . .	25
to pressing 2 reams Insurance reports, . . .	30
to pressing and trimming 1 ream circulars, . .	30
to drying and pressing 1,200 signatures Census Law,	36
to folding same,	36
to stitching 1,200 same,	1 20
to trimming same,	3 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,

to press. and trim. 2 reams paper,	60
to ruling same twice,	1 00
to press. and trim. 1 cert. of patents,	30
to 2 doz. file boards,	50
to pressing and trimming 2 reams certificate of purchase,	60
to pressing and trimming 2 reams settler's license,	60
to pressing and trimming 1 ream tax certificates,	30
to ruling 1 ream same twice,	50

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,

to binding 4 vols. newspapers,	8 00
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John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,

to press. and trim. 2 reams tax deeds,	60
to pressing and trimming 2 reams State tax sale bids,	60
to press. and trim. 2 reams statements, . . .	60
to ruling same twice,	1 00
to pressing 2 reams Town Treasurer's oaths, .	30
to pressing and trimming 2 reams deeds to assignee,	60

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,

to pressing and trimming 2 reams State tax land deeds,	\$0 60
to ruling same 4 times,	1 00
to 1 ream crown paper, ..	8 00
to press. and trim. 4 reams deeds,	1 20

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,

to printing 1 ream cert. of patents due,	4 00
to printing 1 ream cert. of purchase swamp land,	4 00
to printing 1 ream applications for settler's license,	4 00
to printing 1 ream tax receipts,	4 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,

to printing 2 reams Insurance reports,	6 00
to printing 1 rm. circulars to Insurance Companies,	4 00
to printing 1 ream circulars to County Clerks, relative to census blanks,	3 00
to paper for same,	1 00
to comp. on pamphlets to Supervisors, 9,600 ems, @ 30c,	2 88
to 5 tokens press work on same,	1 50
to printing one ream Governor's proclamation,	3 00
to paper for same,	2 00
to printing labels for boxes,	8 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's office,

to printing 1 ream purchase State tax sale bids,	4 00
to printing 1 rm. State tax land certificates,	4 00
to printing 2 reams tax deeds,	8 00
to printing 2 reams statements,	8 00
to 1 ream cap paper furnished,	4 50
to printing 2 reams tax land deeds,	8 00
to printing 2 reams deed to assignee,	8 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to printing 2 reams Town Treasurer's oaths,	\$8 00
to printing 4 reams deeds,.....	16 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Report of Commissioner of Land Office, 39,676 ems, @ 40c.,	
to press work on same, 36 tokens, @ 35c., ..	15 87
to 1 ream covers for same,.....	12 60
to 1 ream covers for same,.....	2 00
John A. Kerr & Co., (order of the Senate,)	
to comp. on Governor's Message, 29,680 ems, @ 40c.,.....	11 87
to press work on the same, 15 tokens, @ 35c.,	5 25
to comp. on documents accompanying the Message, (order of the House,) 20,776 ems, @ 40c.,.....	8 31
to press work on 1,500 copies message and documents, 28 tokens, @ 35c.,.....	9 81
to press work on 5,000 copies Governor's Message for soldiers, (order of the Legislature,) 63 tokens, @ 35c.,.....	22 05
to comp. on Report of Board of Auditors, 130,592 ems, @ 40c.,.....	52 25
to press work on same, 132 tokens, @ 35c.,..	46 20
to 1 ream covers for same,.....	2 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Senate Bills, 285,000 ems, @ 30c.,	
to press work on same, 88 tokens, @ 35c., ..	85 50
to comp. on Senate Joint Resolutions, 7,500 ems, @ 30c., ..	30 80
to comp. on Senate Joint Resolutions, 7,500 ems, @ 30c., ..	2 25
to press work on same, 4 tokens, @ 35c.,....	1 40
to comp. on House Bills, 562,500 ems, @ 30c.,	168 75
to press work on the same, 160 tokens, @ 35c.,	56 00
to comp. on House and Senate Daily Journal, 1,111,176 ems, @ 33c.,.....	366 68
to press work on same, 447 tokens, @ 35c.,..	156 45
to comp. on Bounty Law, 23,744 ems, @ 40c.,	9 50
to press work on same, 18 tokens, @ 35c., ..	6 30

John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on documents accompanying House and Senate Journal, 184,116	
ems, @ 5c.,.....	\$9 20
to press work on same, 38 tokens, @ 35c.,...	13 30
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on House doc. No. 1,	
11,872 ems, @ 40c.,.....	4 74
to press work on same, 2 tokens, @ 35c.,...	70
to comp. on House doc. No. 2, 23,744 ems,	
@ 40c.,.....	9 49
to press work on same, 4 tokens, @ 35c.,...	1 40
to comp. on House doc. No. 3, 5,936 ems,	
@ 40c.,.....	2 37
to press work on same, 2 tokens, @ 35c.,....	70
to comp. on House doc. No. 4, 5,936 ems, @	
40c.,.....	2 37
to press work on same, 2 tokens, @ 35c., ...	70
to comp. on House doc. No. 5, 5,936 ems, @	
40c.,	2 37
to press work on same, 2 tokens, @ 35c., ...	70
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Soldiers' Suffrage	
Act, 31,808 ems, @ 40c.,.....	12 72
to press work on 5,000 same, 46 tokens, @	
35c.,	16 10
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,	
to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet bills—notice to members to re-	
turn books,.....	1 25
to binding 7 vols. magazines,	5 25
to binding 2 vols. Indian History, half Russia,	10 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Senate doc. No. 1,	
23,744 ems, @ 40c.,	9 49
to press work on same, 4 tokens, @ 35c.,...	1 40
to comp. on Senate doc. No. 2, 23,744 ems,...	9 49
to press work on same, 4 tokens, @ 35c.,....	1 40
to comp. on Senate doc. No. 3, 29,780 ems, @	
40c.,	11 81
to press work on same, 6 tokens, @ 35c.,....	2 10

John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Senate doc. No. 4,	
5,936 ems,	\$2 37
to press work on same, 2 tokens, @ 35c.,....	70
to comp. on Senate doc. No. 5, 11,872 ems,	
@ 40c.,	4 74
to press work on same, 2 tokens, @ 35c.,....	70
to comp. on Senate doc. No. 6, 23,744 ems, @	
40c.,	9 49
to press work on same, 4 tokens, @ 35c.,....	1 40
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Senate Journal,	
469,280 ems, @ 33c.,	154 86
to press work on same, 76 tokens, @ 35c.,...	26 60
to comp. on House Journal, to and including	
page 368, 592,984 ems, @ 33c.,	195 68
to press work on same, 92 tokens, @ 35c.,...	32 20
to printing brief for Mr. Cooley, M. S. & N.	
I. R. R. Co. vs. Auditor General, 4 pp., @ 85c.	3 40
to comp. on Session Laws, 445,311 ems @	
40c.,	178 12
to press work on same, 840 tokens, @ 35c.,..	294 00
to comp. on Reform School Report, 71,232	
ems, @ 40c.,	28 49
to press work on same, 30 tokens @ 35c.,...	10 00
to 3 rms. covers for same,	6 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Report of Superin-	
tendent of Public Instruction, 365,348 ems,	
@ 40c.,	146 14
to matter thrown out, changes and extra cor-	
rections,	5 00
to press work on same, 936 tokens, @ 35c.,..	327 60
to comp. on School Laws, to and including	
page 96, 170,688 ems, @ 40c.,	68 27
to press work on same, 960 tokens @ 35c.,..	336 00
to re-setting first form same, 23,744 ems,	
@ 40c.,	9 49

John A. Kerr & Co., (order of the Legislature,)

to comp. on State Treasurer's Report, 47,488 ems, @ 40c.,	\$18 19
to press work on same, 4 tokens, @ 35c.,	1 40
to comp. on State Prison Report, 130,492 ems,	52 19
to press work on same, 8 tokens, @ 35c.,	2 80
to comp. on Auditor General's Report, 78,612 ems, @ 40c.,	31 44
to press work on same, 4 tokens, @ 35c.,	1 40
to comp. on Report Com'r of Land Office, 39,676 ems, @ 40c.,	15 87
to press work on same, 3 tokens, @ 35c.,	1 05
to comp. on Quartermaster General's Report, 79,976 ems, @ 40c.,	31 99
to press work on same, 3 tokens, @ 35c.,	1 05
to comp. on Board of Auditors Report, 130,592 ems,	52 23
to press work on same, 11 tokens, @ 35c., ...	3 85

**John A. Kerr & Co., to printing Supreme Court dock-
et, January Term,**

to comp. on State Treasurer's Report, 47,488 ems, @ 40c.,	20 00
to comp. on State Treasurer's Report, 47,488 ems, @ 40c.,	18 99
to press work on same, 52 tokens, @ 35c., ...	18 20
to 1 rm. covers for same,	2 00
to comp. on Report Inspectors of State Prison, 130,492 ems, @ 40c.,	52 19
to press work on same, 112 tokens, @ 35c., ..	39 20
to 2 rms. covers for same,	4 00
to comp. on Aud. General's Report, 78,612 ems, @ 40c.,	31 44
to press work on same, 48 tokens, @ 35c., ..	16 80
to 1 ream covers for same,	2 00

**John A. Kerr & Co., to printing 1 ream State tax land
certificates,**

certificates,	5 00
to printing 2 reams State tax land deeds, ..	10 00

John A. Kerr & Co., to printing 12 reams blank accounts,	\$42 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
to printing 2 reams certificate swamp land returned certificates,	7 00
to printing 2 reams Primary School interest receipts,	7 00
to printing 1 ream County Treasurer's interest receipts,	5 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
to printing 1 ream circulars for Teachers' Institutes,	5 00
to printing labels "respects," &c.,	2 25
to printing 1 ream circulars,	5 00
to printing labels "regards," &c.,	2 25
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer's Office,	
to printing 1 ream redemption book,	5 00
to printing 18 copies alphabet,	1 00
to printing labels for boxes,	1 50
to printing 1 ream circulars,	3 50
to paper for same,	1 50
to 1 ream book, "moneys received," on account of Land Office,	5 00
to 1 ream book, "taxes received," on part paid State Lands,	5 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to printing 500 envelopes,	1 00
to printing 1 ream circulars, appointing Commissioners,	3 50
to printing 800 wrappers to Supervisors, ...	2 50
to printing 800 wrappers to township clerks, ..	2 50
to printing 3 reams patents, @ \$3 50,	10 50
to printing 2 joint resolutions to send to Congress,	3 50
to printing 2 reams Insurance licences,	7 00

John A. Kerr & Co., to printing 1 ream notices and receipts of documents sent,	\$5 00
to printing 1 ream certificate of filing,	5 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to folding 104,000 signatures Daily Journal, @ 5c,	52 00
to stitching 24,000 numbers Daily Journal, @ 25c,	60 00
to folding and stitching 12,300 numbers Senate and House bills, @ 30c,	24 60
to folding 2,750 signatures, documents Senate and House,	1 37
to stitching 1,500 numbers same, @ 20c,	3 00
to trimming same, @ 25c,	3 75
to drying and pressing 6,000 sigs. Governor's Message and accompanying documents, @ 5c,	3 00
to folding same,	3 00
to stitching 1,500 pamphlets, 4 sigs., @ 20c,	3 00
to trimming same, @ 25c,	3 75
to drying and pressing 3,000 sigs. Governor's Message for Senate, @ 5c,	1 50
to folding same,	1 50
to stitching 1,000 pamphlets, 3 sigs., @ 20, ..	2 00
to trimming same, @ 25c,	2 50
John A. Kerr & Co., by order of the Legislature, for newspapers, to drying, pressing, folding, stitching and trimming,	
200 copies Governor's Message,	1 50
200 copies Auditor General's Report,	1 70
200 copies Treasurer's Report,	1 70
200 copies State Prison Report,	2 60
200 copies Land Office Report,	1 50
200 copies Q. M. General's Report,	1 50
to mailing 1,200 pamphlets as above,	6 00
to mailing Daily Journal, during session to newspapers, various officers, &c.,	20 00

John A. Kerr & Co., to drying and pressing 10,000 sigs.	
Soldiers' Suffrage Act, @ 5c,	\$5 00
to stitching 5,000 pamphlets, 2 sigs., @ 15c, ..	7 50
to folding 10,000 sigs. Soldiers' Suffrage Act,	
@ 5c,	5 00
to trimming 5,000 pamphlets,	10 00
John A Kerr & Co., to drying and pressing 210,000	
sigs. Sess. Laws, @ 5c,	105 00
to folding same,	105 00
to drying and pressing 225,000 sigs. Report	
of Supt. Public Instruction,	112 50
to folding 225,000 sigs. same,	112 50
John A Kerr & Co., to drying and pressing 26,400	
sigs. State Prison Report,	13 20
to folding same,	13 20
to stitching 800 pamphlets, 8 sigs., @ 25c, ..	2 00
to cover. and trim. 800 same, @ 1c,	8 00
to drying and pressing 11,600 sigs. State	
Treasurer's Report,	5 80
to folding same,	5 80
to stitching 400 pamphlets, 4 sigs., @ 20c, ..	80
to cover. and trim. same, @ 1c,	4 00
to drying and press. 11,200 sigs., @ 5c.,....	5 60
to folding same,.....	5 60
to stitching 300 pamphlets, 4 sigs., @ 20c.,..	60
to cover. and trim. same, @ 1c.,.....	3 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to dry. and press. 8,400 sigs. Re-	
port of the Commissioner of the State Land	
Office,	4 20
to folding same, @ 5c.,.....	4 20
to stitching 300 pamphlets, 3 sigs., @ 20c.,..	60
to cover and trim. same, @ 1c.,.....	3 00
to dry. and press. 7,800 sigs. Quarter Master	
General's Report,	3 90
to folding same,	3 90
to stitching 100 pamphlets, 3 sigs.,	20

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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John A. Kerr & Co., to cover. and trim. 100 same, @ 1c.,	\$1 00
to dry. and press. 30,800 sigs. Report of the	
Board of State Auditors, @ 5c.,.....	15 40
to folding same,.....	15 40
to stitching 300 pamphlets, 11 sigs., @ 30c.,	90
to cover. and trim. 300 same, @ 1c.,.....	3 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
to pressing 1 rm. circulars,	23
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to pressing 1 rm. circulars,	23
" and trim. 3 rms. patents,	1 88
John A. Kerr & Co., to drying and press. 10,000 sigs.	
Governor's message for Joint Docs.,.....	5 00
to folding same,	5 00
to drying and pressing 400 sigs. same for	
Governor,.....	20
to folding same,.....	20
to stitching 100 pamphlets, 4 sigs.,	20
to cover. and trim. same, @ 1c.,.....	1 00
to dry. and press. 15,000 sigs. Gov.'s message	
for the soldiers,.....	7 50
to folding same, @ 5c.,	7 50
to stitching 5,000 pamphlets, 3 sigs.,	10 00
to trim. same,	10 00
to dry. and press. 4,000 sigs. Bounty Law,..	2 00
to folding same,.....	2 00
to stitching 2,000 pamphlets, 2 sigs.,.....	2 40
to trim. 2,000 same,	5 00
to putting 1,875 same in wrappers,	4 69
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
to press. and trim. 2 rms cert. of swamp land	
returned,	92
to press. and trim. 2 rms. Primary School In-	
terest receipts,.....	92
to binding 24 vols. letters, @ \$3 50,.....	84 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
to press. and trim. 1 rm. County Treasurer's receipts,	\$0 46
to 50 file boxes, @ 45c.,	22 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to press. and trim. 2 rms. State tax land deeds,	92
“ “ 1 rm. circulars,	23
to binding 1 sales book, Mackinac,	75
to press. and trim. 12 rms. blank accounts, ..	5 52
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer's Office,	
to trim. 1 rm. paper,	23
to ruling 1 rm., cash book, 4 times,	1 40
to binding 6 quires same, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1 75,	10 50
to paging same,	50
to trim. 1 rm. paper,	23
to ruling same for journal 4 times,	1 40
to binding 10½ qrs. same, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1 75,	18 37
to paging same,	83
to trim. 1 rm. paper,	23
to ruling same for redemption book, 6 times, @ 35c.,	2 10
to binding 8½ qrs. same, full Russia, @ \$2, ..	17 00
to paging same,	66
to trim. 1 rm. paper,	23
to ruling same for "taxes received," 6 times, @ 35c.,	2 10
to binding 7½ qrs. same, full Russia, @ \$2, ..	15 00
to paging same,	60
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to binding 7 quires book "W," full Russia, @ \$2,	14 00
to paging same,	50
to press. and trim. 1 rm. State tax land certificates,	46

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's office,	
to trim. 1 rm. paper,	\$0 23
to ruling 1 ream "taxes received," 6 times, @ 35c.,	2 10
to binding 10½ quires same, full Russia,	21 00
to canvass cover for same,	1 50
to paging same,	80
J. W. Amphlett, to lamps, shades, chimneys, dusters, spittoons and ker. oil for State offices,	38 52
J. C. Dantzer, to hauling vault doors from depot to State offices,	2 00
Clerk of the House of Reps., (by order of the Legisla- ture,) to postage paid on journals and documents after the close of the session of the Legislature, ...	16 00
State Treasurer, to paid commission on \$755 00 cou- pons, @ ½ ¢ cent,	3 77
to paid exchange on \$758 77 coupons, and commission, @ ⅔ ¢ cent,	2 85
to paid commission on \$77,089 25 coupons, @ ½ ¢ cent.,	385 44
to paid exchange on \$88,444 69 of coupons and bonds, and commission, @ ⅔ ¢ cent., ...	312 92
to paid 28 certificates of the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, ...	1,218 20
to postage stamps furnished the Secretary of State,	93 00
to postage stamps furnished the Supt. Pub. Instruction,	27 00
to postage stamps furnished the State Land Office,	53 00
to postage stamps furnished the State Li- brary,	3 00
to postage stamps furnished for mailing jour- nals and documents of the extra session of the Legislature of 1864,	12 00

A. B. Turner, to pub. notice of sale of forfeited State lands, for the year ending Nov. 12th, 1863,	\$6 25
to pub. notice of sale of State swamp lands, 4 w., ending July 30, 1863,	8 75
M. Hawks, to pub. notice of sale of forfeited lands in Allegan Co., 4 w., for the year 1863,	3 75
N. Y. Times, to adv. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent bonds, 19 lines, 6 times,	14 25
A. S. Paddleford, to sawing three cords of wood for offices,	1 50
G. Henery, to moving wood at offices,	3 12
M. Fitzpatrick, to sawing 7 cords of wood for offices, ..	3 50
Homer Lathrop, to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood, @ \$1 98, furnished the Capitol and State offices,	121 77
Geo. H. McGiveren, to sawing and splitting wood for Capitol and offices,	14 00
J. Turner & Bros, for register at the Capitol,	
to bronzed pedestal,	27 00
to marble top, 8 feet, @ \$1 45,	11 60
to 2 boxes,	1 75
to express charges,	15 00
L. B. Potter, to 1 gold pen furnished Dep. Com. of the Land Office,	2 75
to 1 gold pen furnished Dep. Aud. General. .	2 25
J. E. Tenney, to paid express on books for State Library,	3 80
to paid ex. portorage at the Capitol during extra session of Legislature 1864,	7 25
T. M. Cooley, to fees as counsel in prosecuting, in the Supreme Court, July term, 1863, the case of the People ex rel. John M. Gregory, Supt. Pub. Ins., vs. Emil Anneke, Aud. Gen.,	25 00
Levi Hollister, to labor cleaning Capitol,	1 50
Am. Jour. of Education, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	
to subscription from No. 9 to No. 12, 1864, ..	3 00

O. B. Stebbins, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	
to paid express and telegraph charges, from	
Jan. 28th to March 4th, 1864,	\$2 58
John M. Gregory, to maps for office of Supt. Pub. Ins.,	6 00
to photographs and plans for school houses,.	8 50
Walker, Taylor & Barns, to adv. notice to contractors	
on the Greenville and Big Rapids State road, 3 f.,	
5 t.,.....	4 50
Detroit Advertiser and Tribune Co, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	
to printing 100 copies catalogues of books,..	19 40
to adv. proposals for school district libraries,	
2 sq., d. 1 month,	10 00
Grove & Whitney, for Capitol and State Offices,	
to keys, glass, stove, tin, zinc, tacks, copper wire,	
sheet iron, Russia pipe, stove polish and labor,	
\$178 89. The Board deducted \$5 82, overcharge	
on pipe, and gave \$3 credit for paper rags received	
from Secretary's Office, and allowed the acc't at...	170 07
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, to stationery furnished	
Committees of the Senate, extra session Legislature,	
1864, viz:	
Committee on Towns and Counties,	1 65
Reform School,	61
Printing,	2 70
Special on Bounties,	4 68
Supplies,	25 58
Internal Improvement,.....	2 79
Elections,.....	66
Public Lands,	1 15
Roads and Bridges,	3 97
Special Enquiry,.....	2 47
Military Affairs,.....	85
Agriculture,.....	2 78
Executive Business,.....	1 54
Incorporations,	8 65
State Affairs,	8 17

Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, to stationery furnished
Committees of the Senate, extra session Legislature,
1864, viz:

Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing,	\$2 51
State Prison,	85
Soldiers' Suffrage, (special,)	1 35
Finance,	2 15

Committees of the House of Representatives, viz:

Committee on Reform School,	2 45
Federal Relations,	75
Banks and Incorporations,	62
Elections,	5 00
Military Affairs,	2 08
Supplies,	41 07
Enrolling and Engrossing,	3 78
Roads and Bridges,	1 51
Public Lands,	2 72
Towns and Counties,	2 45
Judiciary,	3 55
Ways and Means,	3 63
State Prison,	85
Geological Survey,	1 60
Printing,	1 08
State Affairs,	2 57
Mines and Minerals,	40

Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, to stationery furnished
as follows:

to Lieut. Governor,	15 26
to Secretary of the Senate,	22 05
to Enr. and Engrossing Clerk of Senate, ...	7 31
to Speaker of the House of Representatives, ..	14 51
to Clerk of the House of Representatives, ..	25 74
to Enr. and Engrossing Clerk of House of Representatives,	6 10
to Reporter of Det. Adv. & Tribune,	3 00
to Reporter of Det. Free Press,	3 00

Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Secretary of State,

to repair. seal press,	\$20 00
to freight on same,	8 26
to 2 reams bond paper,	32 00
to barometer inkstands,	4 00
to repair. gold pen,	50
to 8 doz. rubber bands,	3 00
to 5 reams plain letter, @ \$4 50,	32 50
to 8 reams flat cap, @ \$6 70,	53 60
to 4 reams legal cap,	21 00
to 3 M. legal envelopes, @ \$7 50,	22 50
to 2,000 seals,	10 00
to 4 doz. rubber bands,	1 50
to $\frac{1}{2}$ gross medium for seals,	2 50
to $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bts. of carmine ink,	1 25

Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Superintendent of Public Instruction,

to 2 reams plate paper,	30 00
to $\frac{1}{2}$ ream legal cap,	2 63
to 2 M. letter envelopes,	6 00
to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sealing wax,	50
to 2 M. legal envelopes,	14 00
to 5 balls twine,	2 00
to 4 reams tinted plate paper, @ \$15,	60 00
to 18 reams white plate paper, @ \$15,	270 00

Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, to 310 reams 45 lb.

print paper, @ \$10, 3,100 00

Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, Treasurer's office,

to 1 doz. rubber bands,	4 50
to 1 et. blue card ink,	2 50

Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Land Office,

to $\frac{3}{4}$ ream legal cap,	3 94
to 1 barometer inkstand,	2 00
to 1 ream legal cap,	5 25
to 1 ream Congress letter,	4 50
to 2 reams Congress note,	7 50

Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Land Office,	
to 2 M. legal envelopes,	\$15 00
to 2 reams record cap,	10 50
to 2 M. letter envelopes,	11 25
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for State Library,	
to 2 bots. Arnold's fluid,	1 17
to 1 ream legal cap,	5 25
to 6 pkgs. legal envelopes,	1 20
to 1 doz. ea. pencils,	75
to 9 qrs. P. O. paper,	3 60
to 2 bots. mucilage,	1 00
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Board of State Auditors,	
to $\frac{1}{2}$ ream legal cap,	2 68
to 1 barometer inkstand,	1 75
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Aud. Gen. Office,	
to 3 inkstands,	2 75
to 1 large bot. mucilage,	50
to 2 rubber paper weights,	1 00
to 1 memorandum book,	1 25
to 1 paper cutter, 45 c.; 1 gr. steel pens, 75c,	1 20
to 16 quires Manilla paper. 36x40,	12 80
to 1 ream P. O. paper,	7 00
to 20 reams cap paper,	95 00
to 2 gr. ea. pencils, No. 2,	13 50
to 6 in-stands, \$4 50; $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. long ivory folders,	
\$6 75,	11 25
to $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. large ivory folders,	8 75
to 1 doz. knife erasers,	9 00
to 1 doz. bots. mucilage,	3 00
to 2 penholders, \$1; 100 quills, \$3; 1 lb. rub-	
ber eraser, \$1,	5 00
to 6 boxes aromatic rings,	4 50
to 1 gro. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rubber bands,	4 00
to 1 gro. rub. rings, No 4,	3 75
to 4 lbs. cotton twine,	4 00

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Aud. Gen.'s Office,	
to 1 feather duster,	\$2 00
to 6 reams plain blue letter,	27 00
J. Owen, to expenses in the transmission of \$71,000	
State bonds, in Nov., 1863,	10 00
Joseph Mills, to expenses incurred in making two trips	
to Detroit, to give testimony in suit for recovery by	
the State of specific tax, due from Mich. Sou. and N.	
I. R. R. Co.,	22 60
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices, from	
Jan. 21st, to March 16th, 1864, 56 days, inclusive,	
@ \$1 25,	70 00
John Nagel, to services as porter in State offices, from	
Jan. 22d to March 16th, 1864, 54 days, @	
\$1 25,	67 50
to washing 84 pieces, @ 3c.,	2 52
to paid express charges,	60
A. Williams, Attorney General,	
to paid Prof. Cooley, for assisting in the argu-	
ment of the case of the Michigan South-	
ern and N. Indiana R. R. Co. vs. The State	
of Michigan in Wayne Circuit, in Chancery,	75 00
to paid his expenses while attending said	
Court,	5 00
to p'd expenses of self, in going to Pontiac, De-	
troit and Ann Arbor, at different times, on	
official business,	29 50
to p'd expenses, suit vs. Bank of Pontiac,...	2 00
to paid 2 telegrams,	1 26
to paid for postage stamps,	5 00
to paid for revenue stamps,	2 00
to paid for stationery,	12 00
May 12th, 1864.	
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
to drying and pressing 7,650 sigs, list of	
books,	\$3 88.

John A. Kerr & Co, to dry. and press. 2,500 sigs., title	
page and contents joint docs,	\$1 25
to fold. same,	1 25
to drying and pressing 798,000 sigs. school	
laws,	399 00
to folding same, @ 5c,	399 00
to drying and pressing 101,400 sigs. Report	
of Sec'y Board of Agriculture,	50 70
to folding same,	50 70
to stitching 1,200 pamphlets, @ 30c,	3 60
to cover. 1,000 and trim. 1 200 same,	10 50
John A. Kerr & Co., to binding 7,000 copies Session	
Laws, @ 25c,	1,750 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
to print. 1 ream, book, statement of returns	
part p'd State lands,	5 00
to print. slips, "sale of mineral lands,"	2 00
to printing 5,000 envelopes,	5 00
to printing 1 ream full p'd certificates,	5 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to dry. and press. 6,000 sigs. Re-	
port of Reform School,	3 00
to folding same,	3 00
to stitching 1,000 pamphlets, @ 25c,	2 50
to cover. and trim. 1,000 same,	10 00
to bind. 300 school reports, @ 10c,	30 00
to drying and pressing 60,000 sigs. highway	
law, @ 5c,	30 00
to folding same,	30 00
to stitching 10,000 pamphlets, 6 sigs, @ 25c,	25 00
to cover. and trim. 10,000 same, @ 1c,	100 00
John A. Kerr & Co, to adv. sale of Mineral lands, ...	6 25
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to print. 2,500 envelopes,	2 50
to print. labels,	8 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to print, 3 reams tax receipts,	15 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to print. 1 ream statements,	\$5 00
to letter paper for same,	4 50
to print. 1 ream circulars relative to compiled laws,	3 50
to paper for same,	1 13
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
to 8 reams circulars, list of books,	40 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to Brief for Mr. Cooley, The People vs. River Raisin and Lake Erie R. R. Co., 6 pp.,	
	6 00
to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet bills,	1 50
to comp. on Sault Canal Report, 59,840 ems, @ 40c,	23 53
to 24 tokens press work on same, @ 35c, ...	8 40
to 1 ream covers for same,	2 00
to comp. on Att'y Genl. Report, 203,744 ems,	81 49
to press work on same, 65 tokens, @ 35c, ..	22 75
to 1 ream covers for same,	2 00
to comp. on highway laws, 100,224 ems, ...	40 08
to press work on same, 252 tokens, @ 35c, ..	88 20
to 21 reams covers, @ \$2,	42 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to composition on school laws,	
from page 96 to close of vol., 312,308 ems,	124 92
to press work on same, 1,520 tokens, @ 35c,	532 00
to 3 reams covers for Supts. Report,	6 00
to comp. on title page and table of contents of joint docs., 11,872 ems, @ 40c,	4 74
to press work on same, 11 tokens, @ 35c, ..	3 85
to comp. on House Journal, from page 368 to close of volume, 94,976 ems, @ 33c,	31 34
to press work on same, 16 tokens, @ 35c, ..	5 60
to comp. on Report of Sec'y Board of Agriculture, 541,572 ems, @ 40c,	216 12
to press work on same, 416 tokens, @ 35c, ..	145 60
to 3 reams covers for same,	6 00

Edward Sheridan, to digging 100 pits for trees in and around Capitol Square,	\$20 00
A. S. Paddleford, to 4½ days work, cleaning new offices, @ \$1 40,	6 30
J. Turner & Bros., to 7½ days labor, machinist, putting door on vault,	22 50
to 22 bolts for same,	2 56
E. Longyear, P. M., to postage and box rent for quarter ending March 31st, for the following offices, viz:	
State Library,	2 39
Governor's office,	38 16
State Treasurer's office,	3 29
State Land office,	8 68
M. Fitzpatrick, to 2 days labor at offices,	2 50
to sawing and splitting wood for offices....	6 25
J. W. Tillman, for State Treasurer's office,	
to 1 oak side table,	40 00
to 1 green cloth lounge,	30 00
to 3 library chairs, @ \$8,	24 00
to 4 mats \$2; cartage 38c.,	2 38
N. Y. Tribune, to adv. 7 ¢ cent bonds, 18 l., 6 t.,	13 50
American Express Co., to charges on war bonds from New York to Lansing,	1 50
E. B. Millar, for Secretary of State,	
to ker. oil, brush and brooms,	8 86
to 2 brooms for Representative hall,	99
to 4 boxes matches for Land Office,	20
J. E. Tenney, for State Library,	
to paid D. Appleton & Co. for cases and cartage,	3 00
to paid express charges on books,	2 00
State Treasurer, to paid exchange on \$165 00 coupons, @ ½ ¢ cent,	82
to paid commission on same, @ ½ ¢ cent.,	82
to postage stamps for State Library,	5 00

State Treasurer, to postage stamps for State Land Office,	\$25 00
to postage stamps for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	95 00
Detroit Advertiser and Tribune Co.,	
to daily paper, from July 8th to Dec. 31, 1863, @ \$3 87 each, furnished to each of the following offices, viz: Sec'y State, Auditor Gen., Land Office, Supt. Pub. Ins., Attorney Gen., State Treasurer and State Library, ..	26 95
to daily paper furnished each of the same offices for the entire year 1864,	56 00
to adv. sale of State lands, 6 folios, 4 w., ...	7 50
to adv. sale of reserved mineral lands, 4 w., ..	6 25
to affidavits, U. S. tax and stamps, ....\$1 03	
to adv. "An Act for the Election of Regents of the University," 11 folios, 4 t., once a week, in daily,	13 75
to adv. to holders of temporary loan 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ cent. State bonds, till July 1st, 24 times, in daily, ..	18 75
to adv. to holders of War Loan bonds, 5 fols., 6 t., in daily,	8 75
to same in weekly paper, 4 times,	6 25
to adv. for sealed proposals for printing, 6 t., 1 w., or 9 folios, daily,	15 75
to same in weekly paper, 6 t.,	15 75
to adv. Governor's proclamation for Thanksgiving, 6 fols., 18 t., in daily,	28 50
to same in weekly paper, 1 time,	3 00
to adv. Governor's proclamation for Ex. Sess. Legislature, 4 folios, 3 t.,	4 00
to adv. \$200,000 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ cent. State bonds, 2 folios, daily 14 t., till Feb. 20,	7 50
3 $\frac{7}{8}$ cent. revenue tax,	\$3 66
to adv. time of holding Circuit Court, 2 folios, 8 t. in daily, once a week,	4 50
to 3 affidavits, stamps and tax,	\$1 03

The Board rejected, in the above account, the items
 "affidavits, stamps and taxes," amount.....\$5 72

A. Jones & Co., for Auditor General's office,
 to ker. oil, candles, matches and brooms,.... \$9 71

The following sums were allowed the publishers of
 the within named newspapers for adv. notice of
 sale of reserved mineral, primary school and swamp
 lands, each 4 w., 5 folios, @ \$1 25 ¢ folio:

Seth Lewis, Marshall Statesman,	6 25
Joseph Saunders, Eaton County Republican,	6 25
J. W. Belknap, Greenville Independent,	6 25
F. W. Ratzel, Oceana Times,	6 25
J. H. McCauley, Jackson Citizen,	6 25
Charles R. Patterson, True Democrat,	6 25
Charles H. Lee, Muskegon Reporter,	6 25
W. R. Bartlett, Tuscola County Pioneer,	6 25
O. T. Harrington, "Huron County News,	6 25
W. H. Campbell, Cass County Republican,	6 25
S. J. Tomlinson, Lapeer Republican,	6 25
Charles Gay, Mecosta Pioneer,	6 25
T. R. Harrison, True Northerner,	6 25
F. H. Rankin, Wolverine Citizen,	6 25
Geo. M. Dewey, Niles Enquirer,	6 25
C. M. Hawks, Allegan Journal,	6 25
D. P. Cornell, Gratiot News,	6 25
R. M. Ritchie, Livingston Republican,	6 25
State Reform School, expenses & vouchers,	4,000 00
S. R. Greene, to lumber, nails, locks, boxes and varnish, for Secretary's office,	48 08
to lumber and repairs for tenant house,	3 25
Geo. H. House, to paid postage, drayage and express, for Secretary's office,	6 15
A. B. Bagley, for Capitol, to ker. oil, soap, candles and brooms,	7 11

J. H. Richardson, for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
to drawing and engraving on wood, the fol-	
lowing ground plans and elevations for	
work on school house architecture,	
2 elevations in outline from photographs, . . .	\$30 00
4 ground plans, @ \$6,	24 00
3 elevations of small houses, @ \$9,	27 00
2 elevations of large houses,	40 00
S. P. Havens, to expenses and services as Commis-	
sioner on East Saginaw and Sauble State Road,	
from March 21 to Dec. 18, 1863,	51 00
T. W. White, Commissioner of the Allegan, Muskegon	
and Traverse Bay State Road,	
to p'd men for chaining on contract No. 7, on	
re-survey of road,	9 00
to paid Surveyor Bean,	9 00
to paid Youker for land,	3 00
E. Anneke, to expenses to St. Johns and back, on busi-	
ness of State,	9 50
to p'd telegram to Att'y General,	40
James B. Porter, to expenses to Detroit to sign war	
bonds,	10 00
Hatch & Co., to altering \$1,000 loan bonds,	
to transfer. do,	2 50
to 260 impressions do,	15 00
to 260 impressions do,	32 50
Patrick Conaty, to work and materials, building cis-	
tern for tenant house,	22 72
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Land Office,	
to 5 reams note paper, @ \$3 75,	18 75
to lithographing 5 reams,	15 00
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, St Treasurer's Office,	
to 5 M. envelopes, No. 6,	17 50
to print. same, @ \$1,	5 00
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Secretary of State,	
to 1 doz. Arnold's fluid, qts.,	4 00
to 3 reams letter paper,	18 50

Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Secretary of State,	
to 6 reams letter paper, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet,	\$18 50
to 31 reams colored medium,	367 50
A. Williams, Attorney General,	
to expenses incurred by attending the Su-	
preme Court, on business for the State, be-	
tween the 4th and 16th days of April, 1864,	22 50
to p'd express,	50
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in the State offices,	
from March 17th to May 11th, inclusive, 56 days,	
@ 1 25,	70 00
John Nagel, to services as porter in State offices, from	
March 17th, to May 11th, both days inclu-	
sive, 56 days, @ \$1 25,	70 00
to washing 92 pieces, @ 8c,	2 76
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at Capitol, from	
March 14th to May 11th, 1864, 56 days,	
@ \$1 25,	70 00
to team, hauling books to offices,	3 00
to washing 40 pieces, @ 8c,	1 20
Ayres & Van Keuren, to balance due on the construc-	
tion of the Treasury building,	2,885 00
to extra work on Treasury building, and re-	
pairs on State offices,	785 72
J. E. Tenney, to services as Secretary of the Board of	
State Auditors, from Jan. 19th, to May 11th, 1864,	
58 days, @ \$1 94,	102 82
H. H. Dunks, to furnish and set out 100 trees in and	
around Capitol Square,	65 00
R. W. Shawn, to rent of building, from May 1st, 1863,	
to May 1st, 1864,	40 00
June 28th, 1864.	
John Nagel, to services as porter at State offices, from	
May 12th, to June 28th, 1864, inclusive, 48	
days, @ \$1 50,	\$72 00
to washing 101 pieces, @ 8c.,	3 08

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at the Capitol, from May 10th to June 28th, 49 days, @ \$1 50,	\$73 50
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices, from May 12th to June 27th, incl., 47 days, @ \$1 50,	70 50
to paid for basket for Secretary's office,	1 50
Geo. W. Swift, for Auditor General's office, to 50 boxes, @ 60c.,	30 00
S. R. Greene, to labor and materials, making desks for Auditor General's office,	111 38
Van Keuren & Thompson, to painting, graining and varnishing State offices,	58 44
S. R. Greene, to lumber, nails, boxes and labor for State offices,	15 05
C. B. Stebbins, to paid express charges for Supt. of Pub. Ins., from April 8th to June 28th, incl.,	4 30
S. R. Greene, to lumber, trimmings and labor for State offices,	157 28
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction, to printing 1 ream circulars, relative to Nor- mal School,	3 50
to printing 1 ream circulars to Co. Clerks, relative to distribution of school laws,	3 50
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Adj't. General's Re- port, 1,325,784 ems, @ 40c.,	530 81
to press work on same, 2,176 tokens,	761 60
John A. Kerr & Co., Aud. General's office, to printing 8,500 envelopes,	8 50
to printing 1 ream County balance sheets, ..	5 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office, to printing 1 ream, "taxes and rec'd money,"	5 00
to printing 1 ream, "general account,"	5 00
to printing 2 reams, State tax of 186-,	10 00
to printing 1 ream, blank proof of settlement,	5 00
to 1 ream cap paper for same,	6 50

John A. Kerr & Co, for State Land Office,	
to printing 1 ream, book, cert. of license,...	\$5 00
to printing 1 ream, abstract of appraisal,....	3 50
to pressing and trimming 1 ream, proof of settlement,	46
to pressing and trimming 1 ream, abstract of appraisal,	46
to pressing 1 ream paper,	23
to ruling same, 4 times,.....?	1 40
to binding 8 quires certificates, cap, full bound, Russia ends and bands,.....	8 00
to paging same,	64
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to printing 1 ream certificates,.....	5 00
to pressing and trimming same,.....	46
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
to pressing and trimming 2 reams circulars,.	46
John A. Kerr & Co, to drying and pressing 2,200 signatures Report of the Board of State Auditors,.....	
	1 10
to folding same,.....	1 10
to stitching 200 pamphlets, 11 sigs., @ 30c.,..	60
to trimming same,.....	50
to mailing 200 reports of Board State Auditors, do. Board of Agriculture, do. Attorney General, do. Supt. Sault Canal,.....	4 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to binding 5,800 copies School Laws and Superintendent's Report,.....	
	1,450 00
to drying and pressing 14,000 sigs. House Journal,.....	7 00
to folding same,.....	7 00
to binding 250 copies House Journal,.....	62 50
to drying and pressing 10,000 sigs. Senate Journal,.....	5 00
to folding same,.....	5 00

John A. Kerr & Co., to binding 250 copies Senate Journal,	\$62 50
to binding 500 copies Report Supt. Pub. Ins,	126 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to binding 800 Adj. General's Report, full bound in leather,	800 00
to drying and pressing 586,000 sigs. Adj. General's Report,	268 00
to folding same,	268 00
to binding 3,200 copies School Laws, @ 25c.,	800 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to trimming and pressing 1 ream County balance sheets,	46
to ruling same, 3 times,	1 05
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer's office, to pressing and trimming 4 reams receipts, .	1 84
Cornwall, Van Cleve & Barnes, to 322 reams 40 lb. print paper, @ \$9,	2,898 00
J. H. Richardson, to engraving 4 ground plans for school houses, marked in copy Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, @ \$6 each,	24 00
James Turner, to expenses to Jackson, with bonds for Governor's signature,	7 75
to expenses to Detroit, with \$30,000 currency,	5 25
State Treasurer, to postage stamps for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	20 00
Secretary of State,	15 00
State Land Office,	44 00
to p'd freight on furniture for Treasurer's Office,	5 17
The following sums were allowed the publishers of the within named newspapers, for adv. notice of sale of reserved Mineral, Primary School and Swamp Lands, each 4 w., 5 fols., @ \$1 25 3/4 folio, viz:	
E. R. Powell, Ionia Gazette,	6 25
D. G. Marvin, Newaygo Republican,	6 25

E. S. Ingalls, Menominee Herald,	\$6 25
Hilton & Smith, Clinton Co. Republican,	6 25
J. M. Nevins, Hastings Banner,	6 25
Beardsley & Turner, Pontiac Gazette,	6 25
H. C. Buffington, Port Huron Press,	6 25
M. D. Hamilton, Monroe Commercial,	6 25
S. P. Jermain, Adrian Expositor,	6 25
Morgan Bates, Grand Traverse Herald,	6 25
Carpenter & Bailey, Midland Sentinel,	6 25
Wm. A. Bryce, Bay City Press and Times,	6 25
G. R. Lyon, Owosso Press,	6 25
John C. Granger, to lumber and labor, fixing drain at State offices,	24 20
State Reform School, expenses & vouchers,	2,000 00
J. Mackerel, to 1 day cleaning offices,	1 00
D. G. Marvin, to adv. in Nawaygo Republican, for- feited State Lands, for 1863,	2 50
Chas. Salmyre, to sawing and splitting wood for State offices,	7 00
Amos Root, to postage furnished Executive office, at Jackson, from June 11th, 1861, to June 13th, 1863,	147 81
Austin Blair, Governor, to p'd telegraph bills,	33 62
to p'd for wood for office,	18 56
o paid for cleaning office,	2 00
to paid for porter, Webster,	20 00
to paid expenses of self to Detroit, 10 times, to paid Durand for office rent, from Sept. 12th, 1863, to June 1st, 1864,	32 00 37 50
E. Longyear, P. M., (order of the Legislature,) to postage stamps for documents sent to county of- ficers and newspapers,	11 40
A. Williams, Attorney General, to expenses to Detroit, on official business,	\$5 00

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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Nall, Duncklee & Co., for State Treasurer's office,	
to 46½ yds. Brussels carpet, @ \$2 25,.....	\$105 19
to making same,	3 74
E. W. Dart, for Secretary of State,	
to tacks and match safe,	1 61
to tin pail and dust pan for Rep. Hall,	2 68
M. Miles, to paid freight on India rubber boat, formerly in possession of State Geologist, from Flint to Lansing,	1 25
E. Anneke, to paid telegram,	1 58
Richmond & Backus, for Auditor General,	
to 12 16-inch gutta percha rulers,	7 50
to 4 glass sponge dishes,	30
to 4 sponges,	1 25
to four paper weights,	2 00
to express charges,	40
A. Williams, Attorney General, to p'd expenses of self, on official business, at Detroit, Pontiac and Grand Rapids,	22 50
to p'd 2 telegrams,	1 26
T. M. Cooley, to p'd for copying the opinions of the Supreme Court, five terms,	180 10
to p'd postage connected with printing 11 Michigan Reports,	2 40
to p'd express charges,	30
Hatch & Co., to altering State War Bounty \$1,000 Loan Bonds,	15 00
to transfer. do,	15 00
to 515 do on black and green, endorsement on back in type,	64 27
John A. Brooks, to services as Commissioner on Newaygo and Northport State Road, from April 23d to May 20th, 1864, 7½ days,	22 50
State Reform School, expenses & vouchers,	2,000 00

J. Owen, to p'd premium for \$15,000 insurance on State

Library, \$150 00

August 10th, 1864.

John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,

to print. 8 reams Inspector's blanks, \$40 00

to print. 21 reams Director's reports, 105 00

to print. 1 ream circulars to Township Clks., 5 00

to reprint, 1 ream circulars to Township Clks., 5 00

to ream letter paper for Directors' reports, .. 4 50

to ream folio post for Inspectors' blanks, ... 8 50

to print. 2 reams circulars, Teachers' Institutes, 10 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,

to print. 2 reams census blanks, 7 00

to print. 1,000 envelopes, 1 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,

to 1,000 drafts in colored ink, 6 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,

to print. 1 ream abstract of appraisal, 3 50

to blank cert. sale of school lots, 25

John A. Kerr & Co., to print. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet bills, sale of

grass, 1 50

to print. Supreme Court docket, July term, .. 20 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General,

to print. 25 reams Collector's returns, 125 00

to print. 3 reams, taxes due, 15 00

to print. 1 ream redemption cert., 5 00

to print. 2 reams State tax land deeds, 10 00

to print. 1 ream abstract of sales tax lands, 5 00

to print. 1 ream circulars to Co. Treasurers, 3 50

to print. 2 reams list of counties, 7 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,

to print, and bind. 2 reams census blanks, 99

to ruling same twice, 1 40

to bind. 6 vols. session laws, full leather, ... 6 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
to bind. 1 synopsis of school report,.....	\$1 00
to press. and trim. 1 ream circulars,... ..	46
to press. and trim. 21 r'ms director's reports,	9 43
to ruling 10 reams school census twice,....	7 00
to press. and trim. 6 r'ms Inspector's reports,	2 76
to ruling 6 reams Inspector's reports 5 times,	10 50
to trim. 2 reams Inspector's blanks,.....	46
to ruling 2 reams Inspector's blanks twice,..	1 40
to trim. 1 ream circulars to Town Clerks,...	28
to trim. 1 ream circulars, Institutes,.....	23
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
to press. and trim. 1 ream abstract, of ap- praisal,	46
to ruling same twice,.....	70
to ruling 1 ream paper 4 times, and stitching books,	1 50
John A. Kerr & Co., to drying and pressing 5,000	
signatures House and Senate docs., @ 5c,	2 50
to folding same,.....	2 50
to bind. 250 copies same, @ 10c,.....	25 00
to bind. 9,000 copies school laws, @ 25c,...	2,250 00
to bind 800 copies report of Adjutant Gen- eral, @ 25c,.....	200 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to trim. 1 ream paper,.....	23
to ruling same 6 times,.....	2 10
to bind. 8 quires day book, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1 75,.....	14 00
to press. and trim. 3 reams tax cert.,.....	1 88
to press. and trim. 1 ream redemption cert.,	46
to ruling 3 reams tax cert. twice,.....	2 10
to ruling 1 ream paper 4 times,.....	1 40
to pressing and trimming 2 reams State tax land deeds,.....	92
to press. and trim. 1 ream paper,.....	46

John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to ruling 1 r'm. State Tax Lands, 4 times,...	\$1 40
to press. 1 ream circulars to Co. Treasurers,	23
to press. and trim. 2 reams, list of counties,	92
to ruling same,.....	70
to repair. book of State bids,.....	2 50
A. J. Viele, for State Treasurer's office,	
to 1 office basket,.....	1 50
to charges on express packages,.....	60
Wm. M. Carr, to 11 bunches tape for Land Office,....	50
to 1 box envelopes for Supt's office,.....	1 50
to 3 gross Gillot's pens, for Land Office,....	5 25
J. M. Gregory, to traveling expenses on official business, to Detroit, Homer, Kalamazoo and Niles,.....	
	32 45
to paid P. Marshall, for specifications for school-building, for publication in School Laws,	5 00
to paid Prof. Wood, for drawing plans for school-house, for publication,.....	5 00
Detroit Advertiser and Tribune Co., to adv. proposals for school-district libraries, 2 sq., 1 mo.,.....	
	10 00
George E Treadwell, to 1 gross steel pens for Land Office,.....	
	1 25
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at the Capitol, from June 28th to date, 42 days, @ \$1 50,.....	
	63 00
to washing 92 pieces, @ 3c.,.....	2 76
J. W. Amphlett, to ker. oil, lamps, shades, chimneys and spittoons for State offices.....	
	17 06
Geo. H. House, to paid express for office of Secretary of State,.....	
	6 10
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices, from June 28th to Aug. 9th, incl., 43 days, @ \$1 50,	
	64 50
A. Jones & Co., for Auditor General,	
to ker. oil, candles and brooms,.....	5 60

S. S. Scovill, for Auditor General,	
to 4 boxes amalgam pens,.....	\$3 85
Anthony Pohl, for Auditor General,	
to ½ doz. gold pens,	12 50
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for State Library,	
to 1 eraser, 75c.; 1 paper cutter, \$1,.....	1 75
to 4 pieces rubber, 40c.; 4 doz. rub. bands, \$1,	1 40
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	
to 2 M legal envelopes, @ \$6,.....	12 00
to 20 reams plain letter paper, @ \$4,.....	80 00
to 4 reams demy, @ \$9,.....	36 00
to 1 quire pink blotting paper,.....	33
to ½ ream Congress letter,.....	2 25
to 1 letter-copying book,.....	3 50
to 500 envelopes,.....	1 25
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for State Land Office,	
to 150 township plats,.....	15 00
to ½ doz. carmine ink,....	2 25
to 2 quarts Arnold's fluid,.....	1 17
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Sec'y of State,	
to 1 gross rubber rings, \$3 50; ½ doz. boxes	
eyelets, \$2 25; 3 erasers, \$2 25,.....	8 00
to ½ doz. carmine ink,.....	2 25
to 15 reams flat cap, @ \$7 50,.....	90 00
to 1 ruler,.....	1 25
to 15 reams crown paper,.....	66 50
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for State Treas. office,	
to 4 inkstands, \$3; to 1 gross elastic bands,	
\$3 50, ...	6 50
to 1 water cup for copying press,.....	1 50
to 1 copy brush, \$1; 1 feather duster, \$4,...	5 00
Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Aud. Gen.'s office,	
to 7 M buff envelopes,.....	26 25
to 2 M white envelopes,.....	7 50
to 6 reams first-class note paper,.....	22 50

Cornwell, Van Cleve & Barnes, for Aud. Gen.'s office,	
to 3 reams Congress cap, @ \$5 25,.....	\$15 75
to 3 reams plain letter, @ \$4,	12 00
to 25 reams flat cap, @ \$7 50,.....	187 50
to 1 feather duster,.....	4 00
to 1 doz. Arnold's fluid, qts.,.....	7 00
to 2 reams folio post,.....	16 50
to 480 sheets blotting paper,.....	19 20
to $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxes eyelets,.....	2 25
to 215 reams flat cap, @ \$4 50,.....	967 50
to 65 reams demy, @ \$8 50,.....	552 50
to 25 16-20 reams crown cap, @ \$7 10,.....	183 15
to 6 reams note, @ \$3 75,.....	22 50
to 40 reams note, @ \$1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$,.....	75 00
to lithographing 46 reams note, @ \$3,.....	138 00
J. E. Tenney, for State Library,	
to paid express charges on books,.....	14 43
John Nagel, to services as porter in State offices from	
June 29th to Aug. 10th, 1864, inclusive,	
43 days, @ \$1 50,.....	64 50
to washing 92 pieces, @ 3c.,.....	2 76
to repair eyelet machine,.....	1 00
Chas. Bush, for Auditor General,	
to eyelet machine,.....	4 00
State Treasurer, to exchange on coupons off bank se-	
curities, deposited by the State Bank of	
Michigan, and Farmers' and Mechanics'	
Bank, \$2,185 00, @ $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢,.....	8 19
to paid Michigan Insurance Bank, exchange	
on coupons, \$2,350 00, @ $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢,.....	8 81
to paid commission in N. York on \$1,567 50	
of coupons, @ $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢,.....	7 99
to paid exchange on same, @ $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢,.....	5 99
to paid commission in N. York on \$78,115 00	
of coupons, @ $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢,.....	390 58
to paid exchange on same, @ $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢,.....	292 93

State Treasurer, to paid postage for Treasurer's office,	
from Nov. 27th, 1863, to Aug 9th, 1864,	
incl.,.....	\$105 00
to postage stamps for State Library,.....	8 00
to postage stamps for Board State Auditors,	2 00
to postage stamps for Supt. Pub. Ins.,.....	20 00
to postage stamps for Sec'y of State,	15 00
to postage stamps for State Land Office,....	39 00
American Express Co , for Auditor General's office,	
to charges on pkgs. received and sent from April	
9th to July 11th, 1864,.....	10 15
H. Longyear, to drawer rent and postage for quarter	
ending June 30th, 1864, for Supt. Pub. Ins.,	8 02
State Treasurer's office,	4 17
State Land Office,	9 35
Secretary of State's office,	4 58
State Library office,	2 35
Governor's office,.....	21 09
Coryell & Jenison, for State offices,	
to cord, pins, brooms and ker. oil,	5 41
Met. Bank Note Reporter, for State Treasurer's office,	
to 1 year's subscription to Bank Note Reporter,...	2 75
N. Y. Times, to adv. payment of int. coupons,.....	2 25
American Express Co., for State Treasurer,	
to charges on pkgs. received from May 1st to July	
11th, 1864,.....	2 90
Geo. A. Fitch, for adv in Kalamazoo Telegraph, no-	
tice of sale of swamp and mineral lands,.....	6 25
September 28th, 1864.	
B. R. Greene, to tables, drawers, cases, materials and	
labor for Auditor General's office,.....	\$139 75
to work and materials for State offices and	
Senate chamber	20 51
John Broad, to services as porter at the Capitol, from	
Aug. 27th to Sept. 29th, 1864, 32 days, @	
\$1 50,	48 00

John Broad, to washing 17 pieces, @ 3c.,	\$0 51
S. R. Greene, to lumber, locks, trimmings, foot-stools and labor, for the offices of the Auditor General and State Treasurer,	338 39
Geo. H. House, to paid express charges for Secre- tary's office,	4 30
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at the Capitol, from Aug. 9th to Aug. 28th, 1864, 18 days, @ \$1 50,....	27 00
A. S. Burdick, to self and team two days hauling bark for trees in Capitol square,	5 70
S. R. Greene, to lumber, locks and varnish for the offices of Secretary of State and Auditor General, and repairs at the Capitol,	181 37
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices, from Aug. 10th to Sept. 27th, incl., 49 days, @ \$1 50,...	73 50
State Treasurer, to commission and exchange paid Mich. Ins. Bank, on coupons paid in New York,	9 62
to postage stamps for State Library,	3 00
to postage stamps for Secretary of State,...	12 00
to postage stamps for State Land Office,	24 00
John Nagel, to services as porter in State offices, from Aug. 11th to Sept. 27th, inclusive, 48 days, @ \$1 50,	72 00
to washing 96 pieces, @ 4c.,	3 84
to paid for toweling and thread,	2 60
Ford & Wells, to brushes, carmine ink and sponges, for State offices,	4 14
A. J. Viele, to express charges, State Treas. office,...	40
to express charges, State Library,	3 85
J. E. Tenney, to services as Secretary of Board of State Auditors, from May 9th to Sept. 28th, 1864, 51 days, @ \$1 94,	98 74
A. J. Viele, for Auditor General, to 1 thermometer,	38
to 1 doz. rubbers, \$1 50; to cord, 25c.,	1 75

A. J. Viele, for Auditor General,

to 1 knife, \$1 50; to 2 ebony and silver holders, \$2 50,.....	\$4 00
to 1 letter book, 70c.; to telegrams, \$2 80,..	3 00

John A. Kerr & Co., Auditor General's office,

to printing 8 reams sales books, @ \$5,.....	40 00
to printing 4,000 labels for office,.....	3 50
to printing 4 reams County Treasurer's certificates of purchase at tax sales,.....	20 00
to printing 3 reams abstract of sales of tax lands,.....	15 00
to printing 215 reams Supervisors' statements, @ \$5,	1,075 00
to printing 1 ream certificate of purchase, ..	5 00
to printing 26 reams duplicate receipts, @ \$5,	130 00
to printing 7 reams redemption certificates,.	35 00
to $\frac{1}{2}$ ream foolscap for same,	3 75

John A. Kerr & Co., to paid freight on Adj't. General's reports to depot,

54

to sub. to Republican, from No. 453 to 505, for each of the following offices, viz; Sec'y of State, Land Office, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Supt. Pub. Instruction and State Library, @ \$1 50,	9 00
to comp. on Census Report, from page 1 to page 160, inclusive, 610,560 ems, @ 40c.,.	244 22
to press work on same, 500 tokens, @ 35c.,..	175 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary's office,

to printing direction labels to editors,.....	3 00
to printing 2 reams patents,	7 00
to printing 1 ream circulars to Sheriffs, relative to election,	5 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,

to printing 1 ream assignments,.....	5 00
to printing 1 ream int. receipts,	5 00
to 1 ream flat cap for same,.....	7 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer's office,	
to printing labels for boxes,	\$4 00
John A. Kerr & Co., Auditor General's office,	
to press. and trim. 4 reams cert. of purchase,	1 84
to press. and trim. 1 ream abstract of sales,	46
to ruling same, 4 times, @ 35c.,	1 40
to press. and trim. 2 reams paper for sales books,	3 68
• to ruling 8 reams same, 4 times,	11 20
to binding 118 sales books, @ 75c.,	88 50
to paging same,	12 48
to press. and trim. 1 ream cert. of purchase,	46
to press. and trim. 2 reams paper,	92
to repairing day book,	2 00
to ruling 2 reams register, 4 times,	2 80
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
to ruling 1 ream paper twice,	70
to bind. 3 quires cap, $\frac{1}{2}$ bound, with corners,	1 05
to press. and trim. 1 ream assignments,	46
to binding 7 quires record of field notes, half bound cap,	2 45
to paging same,	50
to press. and trim. 1 ream int. receipts,	46
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to press. and trim. 2 reams patents,	92
to press. and trim. 1 ream circulars,	23
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer's Office,	
to 104 file boxes, @ 50c.,	52 00
State Reform School, expenses & vouchers,	2,000 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Aud. Gen.'s Office,	
to press. and trim. 7 reams redemption certificates,	3 22
to press. and trim. 26 reams duplicate receipts,	11 96
to ruling same twice, @ 70c.,	18 20

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

63

John A. Kerr & Co., for Aud. Gen.'s office,

to press. and trim. 25 reams collectors' re-	
turns,	\$11 50
to ruling same 4 times,	35 00
to press. and trim. 215 reams Supervisors'	
statements,	98 90
to ruling same, @ 35c.,	75 25

A. Williams, Attorney General,

to expenses in procuring the services of Hon.
T. M. Cooley, to argue the following enti-
tled cases in the Supreme Court, the first
at the April term and the second at the
July term, 1864:

The People vs. The River Raisin and Lake
Erie Railroad Co.,

The People vs. The Bank of Pontiac,	110 00
to paid expenses of self, on official business,	
five days at Detroit,	15 00
to paid telegram,	90

November 23d, 1864.

J. M. Gregory, to traveling expenses, on official busi-
ness, as Supt. of Pub. Instruction, from July 13th to

Nov. 12th, 1864, \$25 75

State Reform School, expenses, & vouchers, 6,000 00

Doughty, Straw & Co., to 36 Webster's 4to. Dictiona-
ries, furnished in 1860-1, @ \$4. 144 00

to 3 years' interest to Jan. 30, 1864, ... \$80 08

The Board rejected the item for interest.

John A. Kerr & Co., to binding 2,247 copies of Joint
Documents, @ 25c, 561 75

John A. Kerr & Co., for State Library,
to binding 15 vols. Adj't General's Report, leather, . 15 00

John A. Kerr & Co., to drying and press. 2,500 sigs.
Soldiers' Suffrage Act, @ 5c., 1 25

to folding same, @ 5c, 1 25

to stitching 500 pamphlets, 15 sigs., @ 20c., . 1 00

John A. Kerr & Co., to covering and trimming the	
same,	\$5 00
to press. and trim. 10 reams poll books,	4 60
to ruling 5 reams, 4 times each, @ 35c.,	7 00
to ruling 4 reams, 2 times each, @ 35c.,	2 80
to ruling 1 ream, 1 time,	35
to press. and trimming 3 reams registration	
books, @ 46c.,	1 38
to ruling 3 reams same, 4 times,	4 20
to binding 75 registration books,	26 35
to binding 150 poll books,	75 00
to binding 14 vols. Adj. General's Report,	
full bound,	14 00
to binding 1,000 copies School Laws,	250 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
to binding 17½ quires Inspectors' Reports,	
manuscript, @ 75c.,	13 12
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to press. and trim. 2 reams notices relative to	
issue of deeds,	92
to binding 80½ quires "lands advertised," ..	30 50
to binding 41 quires County Treasurer's re-	
ceipts,	41 00
to binding 125 quires lands returned, delin-	
quent for taxes,	125 50
to press. and trim. 2 reams redemption cer-	
tificates,	92
to ruling same twice,	1 40
to binding 6 quires register of sales, full	
Russia,	12 00
to paging same,	48
to ruling 1 ream abstract paper, 4 times, ...	1 40
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Census Statistics,	
from page 160 to and including page 386,	
671,666 ems, @ 40c.,	268 64
to press work on same, 550 tokens, @ 35c., ...	192 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to printing 1 ream circulars—election notice	
to Sheriffs of election,.....	\$5 00
to printing 1 ream oaths of Commissioners, .	5 00
to printing 1 ream circulars, notice of ap- pointments,	5 00
to printing 3 reams registration books,.....	15 00
to printing 10 reams poll books,.....	50 00
to printing 1 ream circulars, relative to elec- tion returns,	5 00
to printing 1 ream blank forms for legisla- tive and county officers,.....	5 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on instructions to sol- diers' voting law, 27,944 ems, @ 40c.,....	
	11 18
to 9 tokens press work on same, @ 35c.,....	3 15
to 2 reams covers for same,	4 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
to printing 2 reams cash account,.....	10 00
to paper for same,	8 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to printing 1 ream purchase of tax sale bids,	5 00
to printing 2 reams notices, relative to issue of deeds,	7 00
to printing 2 reams redemption certificates,.	10 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
to printing 1 ream circulars to publishers, sale of State lands,	5 00
to printing 2 reams land statements,	7 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to printing 65 reams assessment rolls, @ \$5,.	325 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to printing 2 reams State Canvassers' state- ment on Representatives in Congress,	7 00
to 1 ream soldiers' vote on do.,.....	3 50

John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to printing 2 reams for members of Board of Education,.....	\$7 00
to printing 1 ream for soldiers' vote on do., .	3 50
to printing 2 reams on Justices Supreme Court,.....	7 00
to printing 1 ream on soldiers' vote do.,	3 50
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to printing 1 ream State Canvassers' state- ment on vote for members of Legislature,	5 00
do. 1 ream on State Senators,.....	5 00
do. 1 ream on registration of electors,	5 00
do. 1 ream on registration blanks,.....	5 00
do. 2 reams on Presidential Electors,	7 00
do. 1 ream on soldiers' votes do.,	3 50
do. 3 reams on State officers,	10 50
do. 1 ream on soldiers' vote on do.,	3 50
do. 2 rms. on State canvass of soldiers' vote,	7 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
to adv. sale of forfeited school lands in Lan- sing State Republican, 7 folios, 4 w.,.....	8 75
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to printing 1 ream book State tax lands sold,	5 00
to printing 1 ream cert. of purchase of State tax lands,	5 00
to labels for boxes, 2 forms,.....	3 00
to printing 4,000 envelopes, @ \$1 50,	6 00
John A. Kerr & Co., to comp. on Census Statistics,	
from page 336 to page 592, inclusive, 976,896 ems, @ 40c.,	390 75
to press work on same, 800 tokens, @ 35c.,..	280 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to printing 1 ream Reports Supt. Poor,	5 00
to printing labels for poll and registration books,	2 00

John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to printing 1 ream blanks for returns on Presidential electors,	\$5 00
to printing 2 reams returns on State officers,	10 00
to printing 2 reams returns on Representatives in Congress,	10 00
to printing 2 reams returns on Justice Supreme Court,	10 00
to printing 1 ream State Canvassers' statement of county officers elected,	5 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for Auditor General's Office,	
to press. and trim. 1 ream redemption certificates,	46
to 200 file boxes, @ 50c.,	100 00
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Land Office,	
to press. and trim. 1 ream circulars,	46
to press. and trim. 2 reams land statements,	92
to ruling 3 reams same, 3 times, @ 35c.,	2 19
John A. Kerr & Co., for State Treasurer,	
to 1 scrap book,	2 00
to pressing and trim. 2 reams cash balance sheets,	92
John A. Kerr & Co., for Secretary of State,	
to press. and trim. 3 reams circulars,	1 33
to press. and trim. 1 ream circulars to County Clerks,	46
to press. and trim. 1 ream paper,	46
to ruling same for election returns, 4 times, @ 35c.,	1 40
to press. and trim. 7 reams paper, @ 46c., ..	3 22
to ruling 1 ream Report Supt. Poor, 2 times,	70
to ruling 8 reams election returns, 4 times, @ 35c.,	11 20
to press. and trim. 2 reams returns,	92
John A. Kerr & Co., for Supt. Pub. Instruction,	
to ruling 1 ream abstract of School Report, ..	35

John A. Kerr & Co., to binding 112 copies of Adj. General's Report, @ 25c,.....	\$28 00
S. R. Greene, to boxes, repairs, lumber, varnish and labor for State offices,.....	104 34
Homer Lathrop, to 47½ cords of wood for Capitol and State offices, at \$1 98,.....	93 55
M. R. Taylor, to ice furnished the Capitol and State offices,	39 44
S. R. Greene, to boxes for Auditor General's office, repairs at Capitol and labor for Treasurer's office,..	53 00
Coryell & Jenison, to matches, pins and kerosene oil, Auditor General and Land offices,.....	29 05
John W. Amphlett, to wicks, lamps, chimnies, brackets, matches, kerosene oil and water coolers, for State offices,	42 04
Fred Trostel, to repair safe key, lock and eyelet machine, State offices,.....	3 00
Am. Express Co., to express charges for State offices,	17 27
Daniel E. Brown, to attendance as Member of State Board of Education, on School Library business at Detroit, 3 days @ \$2,.....	6 00
to expenses to and from and at Detroit,....	10 50
W. J. Baxter, to attendance as Member of State Board of Education, on School Library business at Detroit, 3 days, @ \$2,.....	6 00
to expenses to and from and at Detroit,.....	14 00
Gottlieb Berner, to mortar and plastering in Auditor General's office,	6 00
E. B. Millar, to kerosene oil, brooms, matches, soap and candles, for State offices and Capitol.....	37 51
The following amounts were allowed the publishers of newspapers herein named for adv. notice of sale of forfeited State lands:	
Frank Marsh, Livingston Republican, 2 folios, 4 weeks,	2 50
Bradley & Turner, Pontiac Gazette, 2 fols., 4 wks.,	2 50

The following amounts were allowed the publishers of newspapers herein named for adv. notice of sale of forfeited State lands:

W. S. Everest, Gratiot News, 2 fols., 4 weeks,...	\$2 50
Hilton & Smith, Clinton Republican, 2 folios, 4 weeks,	2 50
H. C. Buffington, Port Huron Press, 4 fols., 4 wks.,	5 00
Wm. Lake, Jr., Tuscola Co. Pioneer, 2 fols., 4 w.,	2 50
F. W. Ratzel, Oceana Times, 6 fols., 4 weeks,....	7 50
Franc B. Way, Branch Co. Gazette, 2 fols., 4 wks.,	2 50
Joseph Saunders, Eaton Co. Republican, 3 folios, 4 weeks,	3 75
F. H. Rankin, Wolverine Citizen, 2 fols., 4 weeks,	2 50
S. J. Tomlinson, Lapeer Republican, 3 fols., 4 w.,	3 75
J. M. Nevins, Hastings Banner, 4 fols., 4 weeks,.	5 00
A. B. Turner, Grand Rapids Eagle, 5 fols., 4 wks.,	6 25
James O. Donnell, Jackson Citizen, 2 fols., 4 wks.,	2 50
Charlie Gay, Mecosta Pioneer, 2 folios, 4 weeks,.	2 50
Ch's L. Nims, Sanilac Jeffersonian, 7 fols., 4 wks.,	8 75
T. W. White, to services as commissioner of the Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State road, from Feb. 4th to May 14th, 1863, 19½ days, @ \$3,	58 50
Geo. H. House, for Secretary of State, to paid telegrams, express and drayage,	17 10
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in State offices, from Sept. 28th to Nov. 23d, inclusive, 57 days, @ \$1 50,	85 50
A. S. Paddleford, for the Capitol, to sawing and split. 6 cords of wood, once, ..	6 75
to sawing and split. 3 cords of wood, twice, ..	6 75
John Broad, to services as porter at the Capitol, from Sept. 28th to Nov. 23d, 1864, 55 days, @ \$1 50,	82 50
to washing 45 pieces, @ 3c.,	1 18
Hatch & Co., for State Treasurer, to 1 book 3,000 checks, deep in purple,	42 00

E. Longyear, to postage, box and drawer rent for State offices, for quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1864, viz:

Land office,	\$9 70
Treasurer's office,	3 67
Governor's office,	20 10
Library office,	2 44
Secretary of State's office,	4 20
John Nagel, to services as porter in State offices, from Sept. 28th to Nov. 23d, 1864, inclusive, 57 days, @ \$1 50,	85 50
to washing 98 pieces, @ 4c,	3 92
to making towels and sheets,	75
State Treasurer, to postage stamps furnished to	
Secretary of State,	60 00
Supt. Pub. Instruction,	60 00
State Land Office,	54 00
to postage stamps used in State Treasurer's office, from Aug. 10th to Nov. 22d, incl., ..	30 75
to counterfeit and broken bank bills received at the State Treasurer's office during the fiscal year 1864,	124 00
to paid C. H. Dunks, for repairing gold pen, ..	75
to paid exchange on coupons, \$567 50, @ $\frac{2}{3}$ ¢,	2 12
to paid commission on same, paid in New York, @ $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢,	2 83
Henry A. Davis, to services as night watchman in State offices from Nov. 2d to 15th, 14 nights, @ \$2, ..	28 00
Thos. Bates, to sawing wood for offices 3 days,	3 75
A. S. Paddleford, to sawing wood for offices 1 day, ..	1 75
Van Keuren & Thompson, for Treasurer's office, to 2 lights of glass, and setting same,	2 50
Wm Hammond, to balance of salary as Qr. Master General, for third quarter ending the 30th day of Sept., 1864,	183 83

L. B. Potter, to 1 No. 7 first qual. Morton gold pen for Land Office,	\$4 50
Franco B. Way, to adv. notice of sale of reserved mineral lands in the Branch County Gazette, 4 folios, 4 weeks, @ \$1 25,	5 00
M. Gazemere, to sawing wood for State offices,	4 00
to 1½ days labor,	3 07

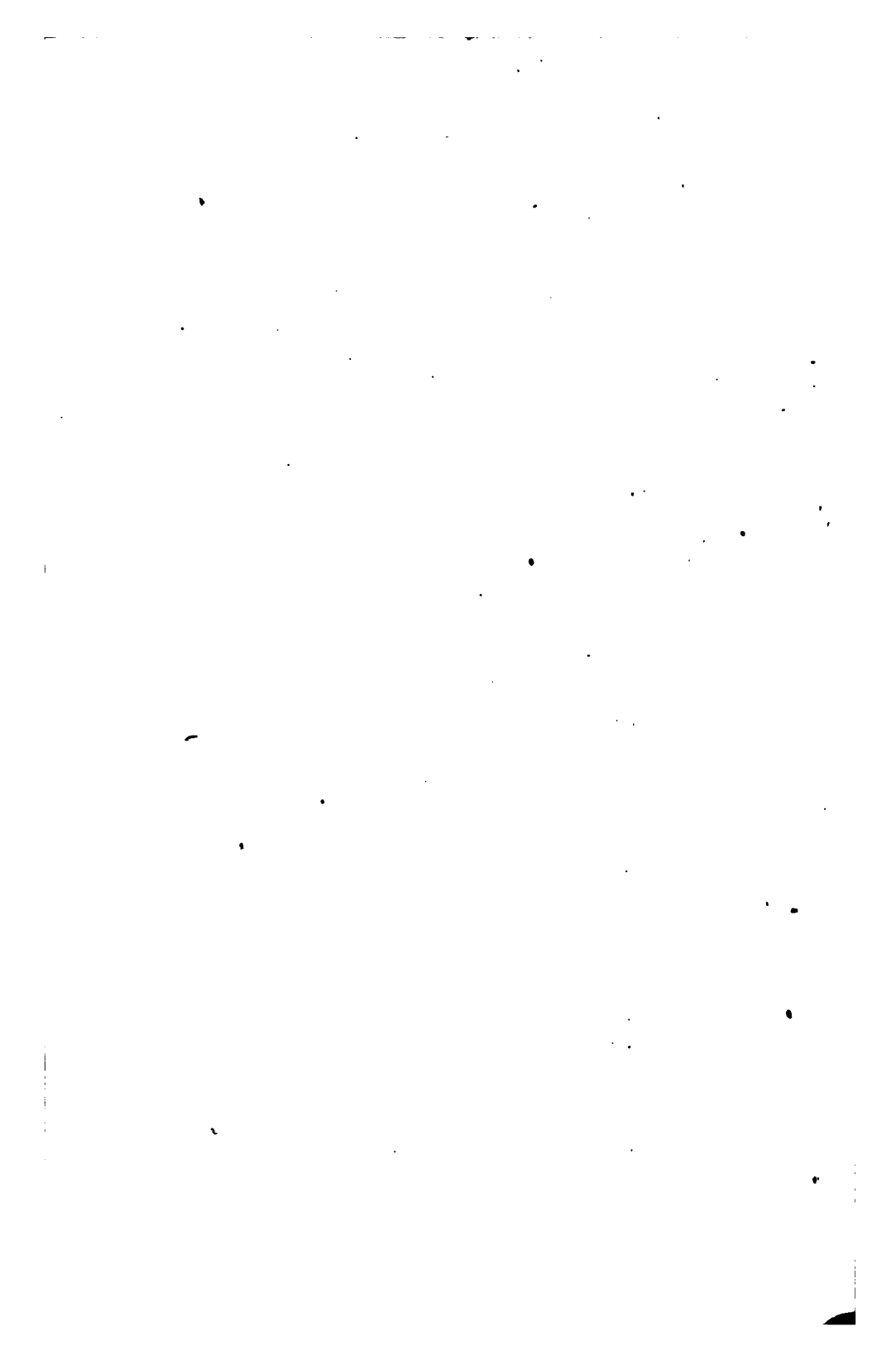
The following amounts were allowed the commissioners herein named, under the provisions of Act No. 21, Session Laws of 1864, to receive and return the soldiers' votes, (Session Laws, 1864, p. 50, section 32):

William Sinclair, 2,260 miles travel, @ 10c,	226 00
Albert Miller, 1,712 " "	171 20
Sylvester Higgins, 2,134 " "	213 40
M. S. Bowen, 2,150 " "	215 00
John C. Laird, 2,150 " "	215 00
T. G. Smith, 2,230 " "	223 00
Jas. J. Hogaboom, 2,244 " "	224 40
Josiah Turner, 2,000 " "	200 00
E. D. W. Burtch, 2,166 " "	216 60
D. O. Farrand, 266 " "	26 60
Caleb Clark, 1,666 " "	166 60

November 28th, 1864.

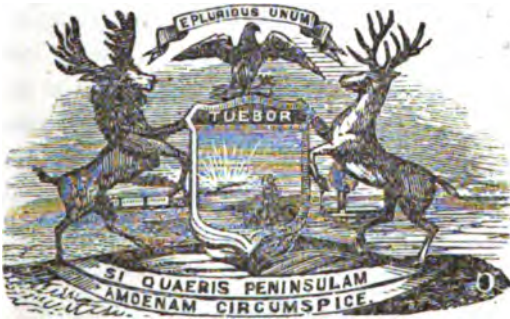
E. C. Hinsdale, 2,300 miles travel, @ 10c,	\$230 00
Wm. B. Williams, 1,382 " "	138 20
D. B. Harrington, 2,300 " "	230 00
W. G. Rumney, 2,014 " "	201 40
John McNeil, 1,812 " "	181 20
M. S. Hamilton, 2,300 " "	230 00
Levi Sparks, 2,768 " "	276 80
Wm. Hulsart, 2,228 " "	222 80
Wm. A. Robinson, 2 160 " "	216 00
Henry H. Holt, 2,423 " "	242 80
N. H. Biteley, 2,818 " "	281 80

P. C. Ayres, to labor, lumber, stone, nails and paints, for State offices,.....	\$117 75
A. S. Paddleford, to sawing and splitting 3½ cords of wood, for offices, @ \$1,.....	3 75
Joseph Graham, to 7 days services as night watch- man, at State offices,.....	14 00
P. C. Andre, to adv. in Saginaw Valley Republican sale of forfeited State lands, 8 folios, 4 weeks,.....	3 75
W. S. Wood, to services and expenses as messenger in going to Berrien and Cass counties to secure election returns,.....	33 88
J. Owen, to paid telegram to Monroe in regard to election returns,.....	45
A. Williams, Attorney General,	
to paid 2 telegrams,.....	1 80
to paid for stationery,.....	12 00
to paid for postage stamps,.....	6 00
to paid for blank circulars, to Pros. Att'ys.,..	8 00
J. J. Speed, to services and expenses in going to Hills- dale county as messenger to procure election re- turns,	18 60





TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent of Public Instruction
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1864.



~~~~~  
BY AUTHORITY.  
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LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.



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NOTICE.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is forwarded to the several County Clerks, to be distributed as follows:

To each County Clerk, one copy;

To each County Treasurer, one copy;

To each Township Clerk, one copy;

To the Director in each District, one copy.

It is believed that the Report of 1864 contains a large amount of matter that cannot fail to interest every friend of Education; and especially the patrons of our Primary Schools. The subjects treated of, are of vital importance; and the statistics of the Primary Schools and other Educational Institutions, are well calculated to awaken an interest in the public mind, without which all our educational machinery will fail to produce the desired results.

Perhaps few persons will be interested in everything in the present volume; yet it is hoped that no one can be found so oblivious of the vast interests involved in the subject of Universal Education, as not to find much that will claim his attention, awaken new sympathies, and lead to enlarged efforts in the great work. School officers may do a public service by placing the Report for perusal in the hands of Teachers; whose attention to its contents is respectfully solicited. Where there is a district library, all the Annual Reports of the Superintendent, sent to the district, should be considered as belonging thereto.



R E P O R T .

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In accordance with the laws of the State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction submits to your Honorable Bodies the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

The national circumstances that now surround us lend an unusual and impressive grandeur to all the questions that concern the education of American youth. The conflict now going on in our land is emphatically a war waged by the Present for the Future—the future both of population and of principle,—by the men of to-day for their children, and children's children,—by the nation for the permanency of its history and ideas. Not alone, therefore, by the mustering of loyal hosts, nor in the beating down of hostile arms, is the great final victory to be won; but also by the deeper and wider establishment in the public mind, and especially in the minds of the rising generation, of the eternal principles of justice and equality. Amended constitutions may remove occasions of future strife, and set new safeguards around our national union; but the increased intelligence and virtue of the people are needful to melt into one the antagonistic forces, and to establish a nobler union of sentiments and beliefs. While we swear repentant rebels to a new allegiance to the national authority, we must bind the conscience and the intelligence of the incoming generation to our great national ideas by the ministry of the public schools.

Firmly persuaded as I am of the overwhelming importance of public education to public liberty and safety, as well as to

national power and greatness, I cannot forbear to urge afresh upon your attention the impressive words of some of our earlier statesmen—utterances now loaded with a weightier and startling significance to us, their successors and descendants. It was a saying of Washington, whose patriotism lent a more than common sagacity to his political wisdom, that “in proportion as public opinion gives force to the structure of government, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened.” Said Franklin, “I think, with you, that nothing is of more importance for the public weal than to form and train up youth in wisdom and virtue. Wise and good men, are, in my opinion, the strength of a State; much more so than riches or arms, which, under the management of ignorance and wickedness, often draw on destruction, instead of providing for the safety of the people.”

“If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization,” said Jefferson, “it expects what never was and never will be. The functionaries of every government have propensities to command at will the liberty and property of their constituents. There is no safe deposit for these but with the people themselves, nor can they be safe with them without information.”

“I do not hesitate to affirm,” writes Judge Story, “not only that a knowledge of the true principle of government is important and useful to Americans, but that it is absolutely indispensable to carry on the government of their choice, and to transmit it to their posterity.”

Says Chancellor Kent, another great jurist, “the mobs, the riots, the burnings, the lynchings, perpetrated by the *men* of the present day, are perpetrated because of their vicious or defective education when *children*. We see and feel the havoc and the ravage of their tiger passions, when they are full grown, but it was years ago when they were whelped and suckled.” There is a complete history of New York riots and Southern rebellions in these few lines. May we yet find the history of their cure in these other words of Bancroft, our great historian: “Whenever a permanent reform appears to have been instan-

taneously effected, it will be found that the happy result was but the sudden plucking of fruit which had slowly ripened. Successful revolutions proceed, like all other formative processes, from inward germs. The institutions of a people are always the reflection of its heart and its intelligence; and in proportion as these are purified and enlightened, must its public life manifest the dominion of universal reason."

"Legislation can find no nobler object of attention," said Lafayette, the friend of Washington and of liberty, "than to wisely provide for the best education of the hundreds of thousands of children now in our midst and the millions yet to follow; for if we do this faithfully, we may rest our heads quietly upon our dying pillows, with the confident assurance that, in this particular, we have conscientiously done our part for the future moral and intellectual well being of the State, and the permanency of our free institutions."

Webster, the great constitutional statesman of our land, spoke often and emphatically of the necessities of education to the public well being and safety. "I have no conception," said he, "of any manner in which the popular republican institutions under which we live could possibly be preserved, if early education were not furnished to all by public law, in such forms that all shall gladly avail themselves of it." "We hope for a security beyond the law, and above the law," he adds, on another occasion, "the prevalence of an enlightened and well principled public sentiment." "On the diffusion of education among the people rest the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. I apprehend no danger to our country from a foreign foe. Our destruction, should it come at all, will be from another quarter. From the inattention of the people to the concerns of their government, from their carelessness and negligence, I must confess, I do apprehend some danger. Make them intelligent and they will be vigilant; give them the means of detecting the wrong, and they will apply the remedy."

Wm. H. Seward, speaking as Governor to the Legislature of New York, says eloquently, "Postponed, omitted, and forgot-

ten, as it often is, amid the excitement of other subjects, and the pressure of other duties, education is nevertheless the chief of our responsibilities. The consequences of the most partial improvement in our system of education will be wider and more enduring than the effects of any danger of public policy, the benefits of any new principle of jurisprudence, or the result of any enterprise we can accomplish."

Bishop Potter, the learned and eloquent advocate of popular education, thus states a great truth; "The people of this great republic have no more a native and inherent ability to exercise wisely the privilege of voting, than they have to predict without instruction, and yet with unfailing precision, the return of a comet, or the occultation of some bright star in the heavens. All these are powers to be unfolded and enlightened by culture, which qualifies a free people for their political duties must be generous and comprehensive." "Wo to the people with democratic institutions who shall forget or underrate this important truth."

The messages of our own Governors abound in utterances equally strong and pointed, as to the ability and importance of public education. Said Gov. Mason, the first governor of this State, in his first message, "Ours is said to be a government founded on intelligence and morality, and no political axiom can be more beautifully true. Public opinion directs the course which our government pursues, and so long as the people are enlightened, that direction will never be misgiven." In his third message, he adds, "Every free government is called on by a principle of self-preservation to afford every facility for the education of the people. The liberty of a people cannot be forced beyond its intelligence."

Gov. Woodbridge, his successor, spoke strongly and earnestly, "Civil commotions and wars have an end; the evils of misgovernment are temporary in their nature, and may be corrected; the chastisements of Heaven, even, through the merciful providence of God, are, in this world, of short duration. But who can measure the extent, or see the end, or estimate the

intensity, of the evils which flow to a people from ignorance and vice? If any political axiom be better established than another, it is this, that no republic can long exist, unless intelligence and virtue predominate among, and characterize the the great body of its people."

Gov. Barry follows in the same strain, and the strong utterances of our later governors, Ransom, Felch, McClelland, Bingham, Wisner and Blair, do but echo the unanimous voice of American statesmen as to the vital connections of public intelligence and political freedom. Of the fuller and more elaborate statements of this same great truth, made by the great school-master statesmen of America, Mann, and Barnard, and Randall, and the eminent chiefs of public instruction in the several States, I have room only for these strong, eloquent and truthful words of that greatest of American educators, Horace Mann: "The truth has been so often asserted that there is no security for a republic but in morality and intelligence, that a repetition of it seems hardly in good taste. But all permanent blessings, being founded on permanent truths, a continued observance of the truth, is the condition of a continued enjoyment of the blessing. I know that we are often admonished that without intelligence and virtue as a chart and a compass, to direct us in our untried political voyage, we shall perish in the first storm; but I venture to add that without these qualities, we shall not wait for a storm—we cannot weather a calm. If the sea is as smooth as glass, we shall founder, for we are in a stone-boat. Unless these qualities pervade the general head, and the general heart, not only will republican institutions vanish from amongst us, but the words *prosperity* and *happiness* will become obsolete. And all this may be affirmed not from historical examples merely, but from the very constitution of our nature. We are created and brought into life with a set of innate, organic dispositions or propositions, which a free government rouses and invigorates, and which, if not bridled and tamed by our actually seeing the eternal laws of justice as plainly as we can see the sun in the heavens—and by our actually

feeling the sovereign sentiment of duty as plainly as we feel the earth beneath our feet—will hurry us forward into regions populous with every form of evil” After a masterly analysis and discussion of these “inbred organic dispositions,”—after showing that these dispositions are necessary to existence and therefore ineradicable, and showing also “the means and stimulants our institutions have provided for the use of the mighty powers and passions they have unloosed,” the facilities furnished wicked men for all departments of wickedness, and the “community of power” established by universal suffrage, he asks, “has it been sufficiently considered that all which has been said—and truly said—of the excellence of our institutions, if administered by an upright people, must be reversed and read backwards, if administered by a corrupt one?” “From this view of the subject it is obvious that we may become just as much worse than any other nation that ever existed, as the founders of our institutions hoped we should be better. If the propensities are to prevail, then speculation will supersede industry; violence will usurp the prerogatives of the law; the witness will be perjured upon the stand, and the guilty will be rescued by forsworn jurors; the grand council halls of the nation will be converted from an Areopagus of wise and reverend men, into a gladiatorial ring; the depositories of public and private trusts will administer them for personal ends; not only individuals but States will become reckless of their obligations; elections will be decided by bribery and corruption; and the newspaper press, which scatters its sheets over the country, thick as snow flakes in a wintry storm, will justify whatever is wrong on one side, and vilify whatever is right on the other, until nothing that is right will be left on either.”

After showing that no sufficient controlling forces exist among us to save the nation from these terrible propensities except reason, conscience, and a sense of responsibility to God, and that these can be elevated into predominant power and control only during the teachable years of childhood—this great writer and statesman concludes, “In our country, and in our

times, no man is worthy the honored name of statesman, who does not include the highest practicable education of the people in all his plans of administration. He may have eloquence, he may have a knowledge of all history, diplomacy, jurisprudence; and by these he might claim in other countries, the elevated rank of a statesman; but unless he speaks, plans, labors at all times and in all places, for the culture and edification of the whole people, he is not, he cannot be an American statesman."

I have ventured on this long array of the opinions of the great publicists and statesmen of our country, because the tremendous dangers through which we are passing bid us look well to the foundations on which our liberties rest; and because I have found in former legislatures a greater readiness to confess these great truths in theory than to follow them in practice. Just as if these solemnly asserted principles were mere "glittering generalities" made to grace governors' messages, but meaningless in actual affairs! Heaven forbid that we shall demonstrate their practical truthfulness by our downfall under their slighted force! Whether my voice shall be heeded or not, I cannot close my official labors without declaring plainly the conviction that weighs painfully upon me, that our school system is not yet equal to the emergencies of our country and our times. The evident increase of public corruptions and the too palpable lapse of political integrity, warn us that we must rouse into higher and stronger action the conscience and reason of the nation. With a fourth of the people in rebellion, and thousands of others showing undisguised sympathy with the rebels, we may well ask, are our schools doing their work well?

AMENDMENT OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

I have repeatedly urged several important and much needed reforms in the school system of the State. Why these reforms have not been made it is difficult to see. Demanded in many cases by the voice of the people, approved by all sound educational authorities, tested and found valuable in other States, ably urged with sound and unanswered arguments, they have

been rejected by our Legislature without one sound objection being urged against them, and sometimes on pretenses as frivolous as they were foreign.

Each succeeding year has made these reforms more necessary and important, and I here declare my earnest belief that this Legislature is bound by all the highest considerations of public safety and well being to make at once these long sought and much needed changes in our school system.

1. A thorough and efficient system of supervision of the school interests by a body of county superintendents. It is needless to add arguments to those advanced in former reports for this change. It is a shame for us to adhere to the almost useless and farcical system of township inspectors, while our sister States all around us are rejoicing in the new and wonderful impulse given to their school systems by the adoption of this wiser and better plan of county supervision.

2. The inauguration of a township school system in place of the district system. Let me refer again to former reports for the explanation and argumentation of this system. He must be indeed a timid man who would fear to venture on the experiment of this change after its marked and triumphant success in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and half a dozen other States; and he is a very prejudicial man who can doubt or deny its superiority after the testimony and arguments of such men as Horace Mann, Gov. Boutwell, and the other eminent school officers and educators, who have given it their cordial approbation.

3. The wise apportionment of the proceeds of the two will tax so as to afford an equal support to all the schools in the township, in case the district system is retained. If the township system is adopted the difficulty of apportionment all disappears.

4. The provision of additional facilities for the education of teachers, by the establishment of Normal classes in our high schools and colleges, under the strict control and supervision of the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

5. A regular and sufficient provision for the maintenance and

increase of the district libraries. I frankly confess that had I foreseen the simultaneous withdrawal of all stated and regular appropriations for the libraries, I should never have advocated the change from the township to the district system. If they were to be left to melt away without any replenishment, as far too many of them have been, the township library would doubtless take the longest time to disappear. But without a single misgiving as to the correctness of my opinion of the superior usefulness of district libraries, notwithstanding the complaints of some unreflecting minds—and without any abatement of my faith in the vast utility, and indeed the vital need to our educational system of these libraries, notwithstanding the seeming popular indifference to them, I do most confidently re-urge that legislative provision be made for their support. That the libraries are abundantly read is sufficiently proved by the rapid wear of the books: that these books are so reluctantly replaced is evidence only that our people are not yet fully awake to the importance of education, nor fully aware of the necessary means for its successful promotion. The testimony of the few districts that have thoroughly tested the value of a well supplied and wisely managed library, must certainly weigh more than that of a thousand districts that have given these libraries no such trial. The arguments of my former reports have never been questioned or refuted.

I firmly believe that all these changes might be safely adopted at once, and that, if adopted, they would give to our educational interests an impulse that would carry them to a height of prosperity never yet reached by them. Nay, more: I affirm that the very life of our school system demands that these changes be made at once to save our schools from decay, and to reinspire that public zeal which has done much more to give success to our school system than all the fancied excellence of the system itself. The Legislature owes it to the people whose education, as has been shown, is so linked with their political salvation, to make without any further delay, these amendments which have

been patiently asked for through so many years. Doubtless timid men will shrink from doing so much at one session; but they should recollect that a thorough renovation of a faulty machinery is wiser than a succession of partial repairs. Others who have possessed themselves with exaggerated notions of the perfectness of the school system, will now as heretofore, oppose any changes as sacrilegious meddling with that which is too good to be improved. It might cure them of this senseless idolatry, if they would but pass over the lines into each and every State in the North, and hear men of their own type, as they certainly would, lauding with indiscriminate praise their respective school systems as the best in the world. Let every excellency of our system be retained by all means; but let its obvious defects be remedied without hesitation and without delay. Too much time has already been lost, and our schools have suffered already too much for the lack of a needful and long sought reform. Our school system, once among the best, is in danger of becoming the poorest of all, if, while our sister States continue to adopt every improvement that experience suggests, we stubbornly refuse to make any changes or reforms.

In the appendix immediately following this report, are reprinted, for the use of the present Legislature, some of the arguments urged in former reports, in behalf of several of these reforms.

OTHER REFORMS.

It is not pretended that mere legal reforms will of themselves give full and final success to our school system. Public sentiment needs to be roused and directed to the work of education. Popular objections and fallacies need to be answered and removed, and the great popular heart quickened to a deeper feeling of the vital necessity of giving a right culture to the rising generation. In many of our more advanced communities, a high public regard for education already exists; as is evidenced by the taxes so generously voted, and by the magnificent school buildings that have been so freely provided; but

in the great majority of our rural districts a low tone of educational sentiment prevails, and education beyond the simple arts of reading and writing is but little cared for. It is not too much to say that a lurking disbelief of the values of all higher education is still widely entertained among the people. And as men never work earnestly for that which they do not estimate highly, it is vain to hope for a large increase of public zeal for the schools till the minds of men are thoroughly convinced of the real and important values of school learning. It may not, therefore, be useless or out of place here to examine some of the popular errors on this subject.

1. It is supposed that "book learning" injures common sense—that the great scholar is almost necessarily ignorant of common things,—that he is a mere theorizer and not a man of business. Not unfrequently children are withheld from school on the real or pretended fear of "spoiling" them. It is true that a too exclusive attention to books may leave one ignorant of common things. But whose fault is it if a child fails to learn the ordinary knowledge of life? Not that of the school which teaches him to read; but of the home-teachers—the parents—who fail to teach him every day affairs. But the objection is not generally true. A few bookish dreamers exhibit an absurd lack of knowledge of common things: they would probably have been both dolts and dreamers if uneducated. There is, indeed, a style of teaching which tends to enslave the mind to books, and to make mere book men; but it is scarcely just or wise to charge on education the fault that flows from poor teaching. The general effect of education is to quicken the intelligence, and awaken the mind to higher activity. We may safely challenge a comparison between the educated and the uneducated in respect to the quick-witted apprehension of business and affairs.

2. It is sometimes objected that education makes men indolent, and incapacitates them for work. I answer, that it is not the province of the schools to teach the habits of industry in manual employments. This is the business of home instruction,

and the home, not the school, is in fault, if these habits are not acquired. It is not, however, among the educated alone that we find a lack of industry. The loungers around our bar-rooms and street corners,—the thriftless denizens of the hovels and poor-houses, do not come from among those who have won the honors of our schools. Education may fail to cure a naturally indolent temper, but its whole influence is to excite ambition. No men have ever excelled in indomitable energy and activity the great scholars, the Humboldts, the Millers, and the Miltons of the world.

3. It is charged that education fosters a foolish pride, and makes its possessors unwilling to engage in common employment. A mere smattering of knowledge may, sometimes, produce pride.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring,"

sang, somewhat extravagantly, an old poet. But pride of learning is much less rare, and not half so unreasonable, or odious, as the pride of riches, or pride of dress. In general, no men are more companionable and kind—more free from senseless pretension and pride, or more ready to sympathize and help their fellow men, than the true scholar. And if his scholarship inclines him to intellectual pursuits—to head-work rather than hand-work—this is to be charged, not to his pride that will not stoop to common employments, but to that prudence that inclines us all to work where we can get the best wages. Would those who complain of educated men for seeking professional employment, consent to accept twelve dollars a month for digging in ditches if they were offered sixty dollars to write in dry and pleasant offices? It is to be placed to the credit of education, and certainly not to be charged against it, if it makes the labor of its possessor worth twice or three times as much as before. And what shall we say of a father, who, by keeping his son in ignorance, compels him to work hard all his life, for small wages, because education would tempt him from the ruder, manual employments, and give him higher work and higher wages!

4. "But," urges another objector, "shall we not, by making education universal, deprive the world of common labor? What shall we do for farmers and mechanics, if, 'educated above their sphere,' all our young men shall become lawyers, teachers, &c.?" Let New England answer this question. Among her merchants, manufacturers and farmers are counted scores of the graduates of her high schools and colleges, working as efficiently and contentedly, with their hands, as though there were no light of learning in their minds. When the numbers of educated men exceed the demand for the brain-work of a country, no men turn so readily or so successfully to the wider and not less honorable fields of hand-work than they. And carrying with them educated minds to instruct and aid their hands, they not only raise their employments up from the degradation to which ignorance had sunken them, but they make these employments as productive as the professions themselves.

It is this union of Thought and Work, wrought by educated workers, that has filled New England with the splendid triumphs of inventive art, and made its water-falls mines of wealth more rich than those of gold-bearing Nevada.

But the answer does not end here. Brains have not only proved more successful workers than hands, but have learned almost to dispense with hands. Thought displaces Work. It makes the unwearying powers of nature its servitors, and substitutes fingers of iron and steel for those of flesh and blood.

The *Scientific American* says, "one man can spin more cotton yarn now than four hundred men could have done in the same time in 1760, when Arkwright, the best cotton spinner, took out his first patent."

"One man can make as much flour in a day now as a hundred and fifty could a century ago."

"The engine of a first-rate iron-clad frigate will perform as much work in a day as forty-thousand horses."

Years ago, Dr. Hitchcock estimated that the machinery of the single island of Great Britain was doing as much work daily as the entire population of the globe could accomplish, if every

man, woman and child was a skilled worker, and should toil from sun to sun. Instead of leaving us without hand laborers, education seems more likely to leave us no hand labor to do, save that educated oversight of machinery, which is as much a work of mind as of muscles. Machinery weaves our cloth, and sews our garments, and knits our hose, prepares our lumber, sows our fields, reaps our harvests, and does a thousand things which were once thought impossible for machinery to do. And who shall set limits to the triumphs it shall yet win in mechanic arts! And as the need of hand labor decreases the demand for brain work increases, so that urge them as we may, our schools have not yet glutted the world's market with any superabundance of scholars, and cannot.

5. "But, after all," say many well meaning parents, "education is not a necessity. Many of us have done very well without it. It does not always bring success."

It is true that men do live and labor and even attain wealth and honor without any school education. But so do savages live, and get through life, without civilization; and dumb men get on without speech, and blind men without sight. Yet who would choose to forego civilization, or refuse the blessings of speech and vision? Education is only a higher civilization,—a grander power of speech,—a clearer and sublimer insight. Men without learning may condemn or undervalue that of which they are ignorant; but who ever heard a great scholar regretting his education?

That education does not always give worldly success is true, for education is sometimes partial and defective, being merely memorized knowledge unaccompanied by discipline or power; and not infrequently it is rendered nugatory by great natural defects of character. Books cannot supply the lack of brains. And, finally, many an educated man does not choose worldly success as his aim; with a nobler purpose, he chooses to live for science, for philanthropy, for God. But all observation proves that the educated business man or laborer is, as a rule, far more likely to succeed than his ignorant competitor. Of a hundred well

educated men, not five will fail to win competency and a respectable station; of a hundred uneducated men not ten will succeed to the same extent. And while the wealth of the uneducated man loses half its value because of his lack of the culture necessary to enjoy it; the wealth of the man of education is doubled and even quadrupled in worth, since it ministers to tastes cultivated and refined to the highest power of feeling and enjoyment.

6. "But men may gain culture and rise to high stations without education. Self-made men are often the grandest of men. What shall say of such men as Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln?" Why, Providence keeps a school for such men—a sort of divine select school. There are some natures so well made, so full of native force and activity that they pluck education from the very hardships which surround them. They do not need the grindstone to be turned for them; they rub themselves sharp by their own activity. But the fact that they educate themselves furnishes no reason for our refusing to help educate others. Because one stalk of corn shoots to a giant growth without the aid of culture, the farmer does not withhold the hoe from the hundreds of others which would remain dwarfish and unfruitful without his care. And even these self-made men often keenly feel their lack of school learning. Go and ask Lincoln how much he has suffered, and been hindered and embarrassed for the want of the knowledge that a few terms at school would have given him, and you will no longer quote his case as an excuse for refusing to give your child the advantages of schooling. Lincoln's son in Harvard College answers for Lincoln's esteem for education.

7. The question still arises as to the extent of education desirable. Many who are ready to acknowledge the worth of common school learning, doubt the value of higher branches of knowledge. The utility of the arts of reading, writing and computing numbers is obvious, and it needs but little reflection to show that the power of correct speech and composition is a desirable attainment; but it is not so easy to see the practical

uses of the higher branches of science and of the languages. Hence many refuse to send their children to the high school or the college, as a waste of time and money. In the physical system they see the need of general growth and strength. They desire to see their children attain full size and mature health and power of body, and no skill of the hand in any mere useful art would compensate, in their esteem, the dwarfing of the physical system to pigmy size. Why not give to the mind that higher education by which alone it can attain full grown stature and strength. In no point is the popular opinion more at fault than in its estimate of the relative values of the different branches of knowledge. It apparently counts mathematics of more worth than natural sciences, and these of more worth than languages. Hence ten pupils study algebra where one studies chemistry or natural history, and ten study natural science where one studies language. The almost unanimous voice of the greatest and wisest educators would directly reverse this order, and give to language the first and foremost place in the culture of mind and the preparation for life. Want of space forbids any attempt to state the argument in full; but whoever will reflect that study of the forms of language necessitates the study of the natural relations of ideas which those forms express; that a knowledge of the structure of sentences implies a corresponding knowledge of the composition of thoughts; that he who learns words must necessarily learn their meanings, and must therefore deal with ideas and truths; and that he who translates from a foreign language composes in his own;—whoever reflects upon all this, and then remembers that Thought and Speech are the great elements of human power and influence, will certainly not conclude that the study of language is an unnecessary or useless branch of learning. Finally, in reply to the question under discussion, I affirm that every argument that is used to prove the value of common school education weighs, with increased force, in favor of higher education, and compels the conclusion that education should be limited only by the ability of the parent or society to afford it, and by the child's capacity to receive it.

8. One other form of these popular errors demands a passing remark. It is that of restricting education to the fancied future wants of the pupil. "I intend my boy for a farmer, and therefore he does not need much education," is language not unfrequently heard. The lack of wisdom in this decision is too obvious to need much argument; for who can foresee the vicissitudes of life? You design your son to be a farmer. God may design him to be a lawyer or a law-maker. Franklin's father would have made his son a tallow chandler; Providence made him a statesman and a philosopher. Washington was educated as a surveyor. God made him the savior of his country and its first President. Lincoln was brought up as a farmer; he has become the chief magistrate of the nation in the most trying time in its history. The world is full of such changes of state and employment. Merchants become farmers, and farmers merchants. Laborers become lawyers, mechanics sit in councils of state, rich men's sons become poor, and poor men's sons acquire wealth. Let education therefore be as broad and general as possible. Knowledge, discipline, strength,—these are useful in every calling, and he who has these will easily fit himself for any work or station. But the argument goes further than this: for not for his calling but for himself should a boy be educated: not to make him a skillful farmer, but to make him a strong and wise and skillful man. Secure to him a full grown and noble manhood, and he will grace every station and be ready for every duty.

These popular objections to education, springing as much, perhaps, from the avarice which grudges the expense of obtaining it, as from the ignorance that misconceives its nature and uses, are the fatal mildews that blight much of the fruit of our school system. They are the secret sources of the too common apathy of parents in regard to the education of their children; and of districts towards their schools. It is unbelief, not merely indifference, which lies at the bottom of that coldness and neglect, of which zealous teachers and school officers so often com-

plain. Let parents clearly see that wealth and honor and happiness for their offspring, are to be a hundred fold more certainly and more easily secured by education than by any inheritance they can treasure up for them; let them be fully convinced that by withholding education they are condemning their children to imbecility and hardship—to a life-long sense of inferiority and shame—to a conscious subservience in opinions and influence to their better educated comrades—let them be brought to see and feel that they are robbing their own offspring of their noblest birth-right—the right to a share in the soul-riches of knowledge and power—in that subtle but substantial wealth of ideas which alone lifts the civilized man above the savage—let them know and feel all this, and they will sooner cut off their right hands than commit so gross and irreparable a wrong to the souls of their little ones. A man is a monster, not a man, who, with a full knowledge of the fact, can deliberately consign his unoffending children to a life of ignorance and inferiority, while he has the power to prevent it. Convince him of the real value and vital need of education and he will grudge no expense, and spare no pains, to keep his children in school, and procure for them the best of teachers.

So, also, let us once fully arouse the public mind, in any district, to the great importance of training up every child to virtue and intelligence—let us show men how closely the value and security of property depend on this intelligence and virtue—how the security of life and liberty depend on them—and what woes and perils are hidden under the vice and ignorance of an uneducated population—what riots and rebellions are ever ready to spring up from them—let all this but fully loom up before the eyes of men, and we shall have no more need to complain of public apathy, or public opposition to the schools. The progress of these schools would be watched with the intensest interest, and no effort or expense would be refused to make them more efficient and useful.

It is evident, therefore, that in any efforts to improve our school system, and give it a wider success, we must take into

close account this element of the popular will and feeling. To provide better schools for a people who do not wish for education, is as useless as to spread a feast for those who are not hungry, or who have no taste for the viands you have prepared, save that good schools may help to correct public feeling and create the appetite. From this it follows that in any reforms in the school laws we should look to the effect of such reforms on the public mind, as well as to the effect upon the schools. Those agencies are best which work outside as well as inside the school houses. The State Teachers' Institutes have hence proved most valuable agencies for promoting sound educational feeling; and one of the strongest arguments for the county superintendency is its adaptation to influence the public sentiment. Giving, as it would, a good educational lecturer and laborer to each county, it could not but arouse the public mind to a deeper interest in the work of the schools.

In Massachusetts, a State lecturer is employed in addition to the State Superintendent, to visit and address the people of the several towns and counties. It would be no unwise investment to employ such an agent in this State, if a suitable man could be obtained. We owe our success thus far much more to the spirit of our people than to any abstract excellency in our school system, and all future successes must spring from the same source.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The annual report of the Regents, embraced in the appendix, will communicate the statistics for the past year, of the work of the University. The agitations that disturbed its peace a year ago have mostly subsided, and the era of good feeling seems to be rapidly returning. In making this last official notice of it, I cannot refrain from exhorting the people of the State of whatever party or creed, to rally around this our chief seat of learning, and to watch over it with the most generous care. An institution with an endowment of half a million, and an annual income of over forty thousand dollars, is an agency of tremendous power for weal or woe, and as each year adds to the

lengthening line of its alumni, it must cast its shadow wider and wider over our affairs. If it shall be made the bone of contention between rival parties, in church or state, seeking to use and control it for partizan ends, then will its influence be baneful and blighting. But if it can remain, as it has been for several years past, an object of generous pride to men of all parties, then it will abide a glory and a blessing to the State. Let us continue to feel that it belongs to us all—to us and to our children; let us see to it that it is well supplied with earnest, christian teachers; that while the hundreds of our young men who annually crowd its halls, find there the noblest lights of learning, they shall also be surrounded with high and active moral and religious influences which may not only save them from taint of vice, but may fill them with the purest inspirations of virtue, and return them to their friends and society the trained soldiers of all that is lovely and of good report among men. Whatever interest any of us may have in the other colleges of the State, we ought not to forget to watch over this great common institution with a most earnest solicitude and care. Its purity and prosperity are alike dear to us all; its influences are too mighty to be neglected; its blessings are too manifold and great to be despised. The State itself gathers lustre from the fame of its great University, and every educational interest among us feels the impulse of its influence. If pure, we shall all bask in its radiance; if it shall become corrupt we shall all feel its malignant sway.* Let all it needs for its continued growth and prosperity be freely given it, and let no childish fears of sectarianism deter from making it earnestly and boldly christian.

The reports show an attendance, the last year, in the several departments, as follows:

NUMBER OF PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

In the department of Medicine,	9
“ “ Law,	3
“ “ Science, Literature and the Arts,...	<u>15</u>

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

In the department of Medicine,	340
“ “ Law, (seniors, 74; juniors, 147,)....	221
“ “ Science, Literature and the Arts,...	295
Total,.....	<u>856</u>

Of these there graduated in—

The department of Medicine,	50
“ “ Law,	71
“ “ Science, Literature and the Arts,....	<u>43</u>

COLLEGES AND OTHER INCORPORATED SCHOOLS.

In the appendix will be found whatever reports have been received from the institutions of learning which have been incorporated by the State or under its laws. While some of these institutions have enjoyed their ordinary prosperity, others have been undergoing important crises in their history. These crises have usually resulted in the firmer establishment of the institution concerned, and in the promise of a brighter future. I discussed in the last annual report some of the public relations of these institutions, especially of those of the college grade. Their future constitutes one of the gravest questions in our educational affairs. It is not to be concealed that there is a divided opinion in the State in regard to them. While a large part, and perhaps a majority of the people of the State, approve and sustain them with their gifts, another part regard them with positive disfavor as an unnecessary and hurtful division of our educational means and interests. This latter party, while it has not been able to prevent the legal incorporation of such colleges has succeeded in preventing any public aid from being granted to them by the Legislature. The questions at issue between these two classes of our citizens are of great public interest as they lie at the foundation of our educational system. Their final settlement will give more of harmony and efficiency to our school system. Like most other

honest differences in opinion among men, they arise partly from the different stand points occupied by the several parties.

If education is solely the work of the State, as one party seems to assume, and if the State were a great paternal power, seeking to use its means to best advantage for the education of all its children, then the plan of a single great State College, crowning a system of subordinate public Schools, would doubtless be the most harmonious and effective of all systems. But if the State, instead of being such a paternal power, is simply the people themselves in their political capacity—an organization for mutual defense under which the people work out their own free designs, and take care of their own interests, then are we forbidden all restriction on the various action of the popular will, so long as it does not contravene the public safety and well being. Not even for their own good, may we attempt to coerce the people to an entire unity of action in education, any more than in commerce or industry.

And if, secondly, education is not solely the business of the State; if Christianity is also an educating power, as it has been for eighteen centuries, then must Christian men be allowed and encouraged to do the work to which their very Christianity binds them. And certainly, after Christianity has wrought ever since its birth at this great work, working at it for centuries before the State dreamed of undertaking it—building and maintaining schools when States only cared for war and conquest—preserving for us all that now remains to us of ancient literature and learning, and giving to us ninety-nine hundredths of all our great schools and colleges, no one can reasonably ask that she shall now retire from the field, and hand over to the secular arm this grand interest she has cherished so long and so wisely. Rather let her redouble her energies and multiply her labors.

Let it not be supposed that, thus arguing, we invalidate the right, or unbind the obligation, of the State to promote education. The right and duty of the State to take care of the poor, and to defend its citizens, are not lessened by any acts of

private beneficence nor by the widely organized charities of Christian Churches. Let the State do the most and best it can be induced to do for its youthful citizens, there will always be ample ground for Christianity to pursue its divinely appointed mission of educating youthful souls, both for the life that is, and for that to come.

It is not to be expected that the State will, for many years to come, lend any aid to these Christian Colleges. It refuses appropriations to its own University. Even Massachusetts refused, for many years, to furnish any aid to Williams and Amherst. The time may come when Michigan will be as just and generous to the efforts of her Christian citizens as are Massachusetts and New York.

The cry of "Sectarian Colleges" raised against these institutions of Christian learning, by thoughtless or designing men, and echoed sometimes even in the legislative halls of the State, is a gross wrong. It is an attempt to brand, with an odious epithet, institutions of the most benevolent character, and of great public utility. Like Howard and Yale, and Brown and Bowdoin, these younger Colleges of the West are under the fostering care of Christian denominations; but their very needs compel them to the broadest catholicity, while the State has taken good care to prevent their being sectarian by commanding them to public use, and forbidding all religious tests in them. Ultimately the State will acknowledge the noble beneficence of its Christian and philanthropic citizens, and, pointing with pride to the great seats of learning they have reared within her borders, will confess the great public good they have accomplished. Dreamers will still dream of an impossible consolidation of all educational enterprises, but the free spirit of the people will refuse to be chained to one center. Widely separated communities will build home institutions for their own advantage, and Christianity will still follow its most venerable traditions, and fulfill its most manifest duty.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Report of the State Board of Education, with the Report of the Treasurer, will be found to contain all the important facts concerning the condition and progress of this popular and useful institution. I cannot take leave of it, however, without renewing my testimony to the energy, talent and fidelity of its Board of Instructors. Never was a State served by more earnest and faithful laborers. Michigan owes no small debt of gratitude to the able and devoted teacher and scholar who stands at the head of this enterprise, and whose rare ability as an organizer, seconded as it has been by the hearty efforts of his colleagues, has made this school the pride and blessing of the State.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Report of the President exhibits this institution as enjoying increased prosperity. I would recommend such a change in the law as shall restore it to the supervision of this Department, as the University and other colleges are. It is more and more evident that it is as an educational, rather than as an agricultural institution that it is to prosper, if at all, and it should not be entirely separated from the educational department of the State government, or from the careful notice of the chief educational officer.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

This useful and benevolent institution continues, under the wise and efficient management of its capable Superintendent, to do the work assigned to it as well as the crowded state of its building will allow. It is to be hoped that the State will not grow weary in its beneficent attempt to provide for these neglected and unfortunate children, and, by rearing them to useful and virtuous manhood, save itself from punishing their adult crimes. The capacity of the school should in some way be doubled, and, if possible, without increasing the number congregated in one school. A reform school for girls ought at no distant day to be added to the institutions of the State.

STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The usual Spring and Autumn series of Institutes were held the past year. The attendance, owing to the changed condition of the country, was not, in all cases, as large as at former series, but there was shown no abatement of interest, and the return of peace will, doubtless, again fill these popular gatherings up to the old standard. The Institutes of the Spring series were held as follows: At Holly, beginning March 14th; at Lowell, March 21st; at Parma, April 4th; at White Pigeon, April 11th; and at Niles, April 18th.

The Autumn series comprised the following Institutes, viz: Muskegon and Portland, each beginning August 22d; Mt. Clemens and Saginaw City, August 29th; Homer and Dundee, Sept. 5th; and Edwardsburg, Sept. 12th. The entire number of Institutes held during the year was thirteen, and the entire attendance about twelve hundred teachers.

THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.

In a long continued observation of school affairs, nothing has impressed me more unfavorably than the readiness of the people to employ as the teachers of their children persons wholly without any special training as educators, and often without any experience in teaching. In every other human employment, men inquire closely after the qualifications of those whom they seek to employ, and often refuse to accept the services of those who have not proved in practice their ability in their calling. But after all the efforts made by Normal Schools and by Teachers' Institutes, the great majority of the teachers of our public schools consist of those who have never studied the science of education, and who, without any special preparation, have sought the office of teacher as a temporary employment. The shoemaker, the blacksmith and the tailor, must have served a long apprenticeship, and acquired skill by practice. The physician and lawyer must have thoroughly studied the books of their profession, and even the ditch-digger must learn his trade, but the teacher of our children needs only to secure the

certificate of a too easy Board of Inspectors that he understands a few common branches of learning, in order to have surrendered up to him, without further question, the training of minds filled with quick and mysterious powers and impulses, and the instruction in sciences and arts involving a thousand subtle laws and logical relations.

Something of this common indifference to the qualifications of the instructors of youth is owing to the fact that the law has intrusted the duty of judging of these qualifications to certain public officers, the School Inspectors; and something, doubtless to the lurking belief that a certain natural tact for teaching has more to do with a teacher's success in his work, than any preparation he can make. To the latter argument we reply that natural aptitudes aid much, without doubt, in giving brilliant success in any calling; but natural aptitude can never enable a person to teach that which he does not understand, or to properly educate faculties of which he does not know even the names. Uneducated teachers may sometimes attain a sort of success that wins the approval of unintelligent parents and school boards; but this by no means implies that they are good and useful instructors. It is not difficult to sell poor wares to those who do not know the poor from the good; but worthless teaching remains worthless, however it may be applauded.

Nothing is more certain, both from reason and observation, than that the teacher needs to be specially educated for his work. The mysterious and wonderful character of the materials on which he works—living souls, impressible as sand, and more enduring than rocks,—and the not less wonderful character of the instruments he wields—science, far-reaching and potential,—all this demands not ignorant and half grown youth, but trained and skilled manhood. To suppose that one may wisely and successfully deal with the spiritual nature of children, arousing into action inert faculties, directing the wayward impulses, schooling blind passions, awakening dormant powers of thought, giving sound scholarship in science, developing intelligence, forming right habits, and moulding into shapeliness,

harmony and power a nature wild, discordant and weak from immaturity; and may do this by exercising the mind, in the disciplining study of science, and by dint of drill lessons in the mystic arts of thought, without experience and without any special study of the powers and processes involved, is to expect a daily miracle vastly more wonderful than changing a staff into a serpent, or making Aaron's rod to bud and bear fruit. If it be said that such miracles are accomplished in our school rooms,—that unskilled teachers do teach good schools, and produce good scholars and well educated men, I must be permitted to doubt it till some better evidence than that hitherto afforded is brought forth. If the veil could be withdrawn, and the revealing light be let in upon the work of our schools, a most shameful amount of failures would be seen. Thousands of pupils annually leave these schools with crude, inaccurate notions of the branches they have studied, uncontrolled by any deep seated, well defined sentiments of justice or benevolence, and almost totally untrained in the power of clear, logical and successful thinking. Even the best scholars, in reviewing their school days, often regret the gross loss of time they incurred, through the lack of right direction and sound instruction, and assert that their scholarship is more the result of private efforts made out of school, than of the instruction of the class-rooms. Fortunately, through the vital growing force in human mind, the *vis medicatrix nature*, and through the rich provisions for human culture lodged by Providence in the great school of life, none go entirely uneducated, and the miserable failures of our school teaching are hidden and made up by the education that the current affairs of the world and the companionship of our fellow men force upon us.

Every teacher of large experience knows how poor and unfruitful were his earlier efforts at teaching, and how much more wisely and certainly he can now apply his labors; and every such teacher is ready to confess that the problems of education grow continually in grandeur and importance in his estimation. The results reached by the best teachers excel so greatly, in

richness and amount, those of ordinary teaching, that no room is left to doubt the plastic power of true education upon the human mind and character. The world is yet to see the almost creative energy of this power of education, when, lodged in the hands of trained teachers, it shall be brought to bear with all its giant force upon the great mass of human minds.

It ought, perhaps, in justice to be said that the poor and unskillful teaching is not all confined to the common schools. Some of the most absurd and fruitless teaching I ever saw, was given inside of a College, and by a learned Professor. Indeed, it is notorious, that aptness to teach is by no means counted requisite in filling a College Chair. If the incumbent is well crammed with science, or has a wide reputation for scholarship, he has all the qualifications considered requisite by ordinary Boards of College Trustees.

Thus the evil complained of reaches throughout the entire range of our Schools and demands alike universal effort for its removal. The establishment of the Normal School and the Teachers' Institutes has done something to produce a more correct and wholesome public sentiment. School Boards, much more frequently than formerly, insist upon evidences of successful experience, and ask concerning the professional training of their teachers. If a full supply of well educated and specially trained teachers could be had, it is probable that soon no others could find employment in our public schools. It ought, therefore, to be a prime object in our educational legislation to provide adequate means for the special education of a sufficient number of teachers for the entire State. That it is a work of no small magnitude to train, and keep good, the number of eight thousand teachers annually employed in our State, is very evident; but it is a work whose vital importance to our children is so great that we ought not to shrink from it.

Looking at the stern and even growing necessities of the case, I cannot forbear a renewal of the recommendation, made repeatedly in former reports, that legal authority shall be given to the State Board of Education to organize Teachers' Depart-

ments in the High Schools and Colleges of the State. There is already a very general feeling in favor of such a movement, among the friends of education throughout the State, and its adoption would doubtless be welcomed as a step in the right direction. Nor would it be out of harmony with the general movement of the age in educational affairs. Considerable numbers of our higher institutions of learning are organizing such departments in obedience to the felt public demand, and the past summer, President Hill, of Harvard College, read a paper before the National Teachers' Association on the duty of our leading Colleges to establish Professorships of the Science of Education. When one of the oldest of American scholars, speaking from the President's Chair of the first of American Colleges, advocates such a measure, it may well demand our serious consideration.

In order to ascertain more definitely what was attempted, and what accomplished, by the Teachers' Classes in our High Schools and Colleges, and to pave the way for the better organization of these Classes, and the more systematic prosecution of their work, the following circular was addressed, the last summer, to all the Union Schools and Colleges and Academies in the State:

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
LANSING, Michigan, May 24th, 1864. }

DEAR SIR:—The best interests of our public schools evidently demand that as much efficiency as possible shall be given to the "Normal or Teachers' Classes" in our High Schools and Colleges. In order to secure something of uniformity in the instruction of these classes, and thus to promote their higher usefulness and success, it is desirable to obtain some definite information as to what has heretofore been attempted and accomplished in them. Will you, therefore, please furnish to this Department an early response to the following questions:

1. Has a Teachers' Class been organized in your School; and if so, is it maintained regularly?
2. Is it taught in the Fall or Spring term, or in both; and how long have you found it practicable to continue its session each term?
3. What has been the average number in attendance?
4. What course of instruction has been pursued; and especially what has been the course and amount of professional instruction given?
5. Have the members of the class been required to practice teaching in

your school, under the supervision of their instructors; or to visit and observe the classes taught by regular teachers?

6. What has been the success of your Teachers' Class—especially as seen in the enhanced success of its members as teachers?

Please add to your answers to the foregoing questions, your views as to the best time of holding Teachers' Classes, the proper course of available instruction, and the length of time or times to be occupied in the course.

If some general organization and course of instruction for such Classes shall be marked out, and agreed upon, will your institution be likely to join in the movement and adopt it?

Yours truly,

JOHN M. GREGORY.

Answers were received from upwards of thirty schools. In several of them no Teachers' Class had yet been organized, but nearly all expressed a desire to introduce one to meet the popular demand, which all seemed to feel. The following answers were received from schools in which such classes had been taught:

ROMEO, MICH., June 21, 1864.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Ins., Mich.*:

DEAR SIR: Being desirous of co-operating, so far as possible, in any efforts to promote the interests of education in our State, we most cheerfully submit, at this our earliest convenience, the following replies to the questions proposed in your circular of May 24th, in the order of your numbers:

1st. A Normal Class has been organized in the Dickinson Institute for the past five years, and is regularly maintained.

2d. It is taught every term, (with only some two or three terms excepted, for the five years,) our school year comprising three terms—Fall, Winter and Spring. We continue the Normal Class from ten to twelve weeks.

3d. The number has varied from eight to sixteen, with prospect of an increase.

4th. We have had the constant assistance of a graduate from one of the Massachusetts Normal Schools. We aim to make our instruction Normal in all respects, that is, to insure a thorough understanding of principles on the part of pupils, and, as results of this, the cultivation of the ability to express clearly what is understood, together with patient, independent thought. We encourage the members of our Normal Class to pursue those branches which they will teach immediately, and if they can, take one more, such as will tend to enlarge the fund of general practical knowledge, or will afford the mental discipline peculiarly needed. The course of study must be arranged, however, with reference to the length of time that can

be spent in preparation for teaching. To strictly professional teaching (when the class is separated from all the other scholars) we devote *one* (and sometimes more) session each week, occupied rarely by recitations from some text book, usually by either a social discussion of an assigned subject connected with the theory of teaching, formal essays by the pupils, or lectures by the teachers, as the circumstances of the class require. We give much Normal instruction in our daily exercises in the branches usually taught in our public schools, which has superseded the necessity of giving daily exercises to the Normal Class separately, as we practiced at one time.

5th. Frequently, though not regularly. We shall increase this practice as fast the cultivation of the members will justify. We have an excellent opportunity to introduce the "Model School" arrangement, and may take advantage of it as soon as our Normal Class is prepared. In fact, our Preparatory Department presents to our scholars and visitors an excellent "Model School."

6th. Our pupils feel that they obtain a truer view of their work, as teachers, and are better fitted for its performance, by our course of radical instruction, and by the professional suggestions of their teachers, so far as they are able to avail themselves of these—and from the reputations they acquire in their fields of effort, as well as from our own observation as we have visited them in their schools, we believe that this is true. If one part of the year were to be chosen for the Normal Class exclusively, perhaps the Fall would better accommodate the greatest number, though there is constant demand for a Normal Class with us.

The length of time spent in preparing to teach in our public schools is, in many cases, very brief compared with what is desirable. Two years for a full course is the shortest that should be allowed as adequate to the wants of our schools.

Our Institution, eagerly ready for any good work in the educational cause, will, without doubt, join in and adopt any movement which may be rendered practical and generally agreed upon.

Yours, most respectfully,

DANIEL J. POOR,

Principal Dickinson Institute, Romeo, Mich.

ADRIAN COLLEGE, June 14, '64.

Hon. JOHN JOHN M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction:*

DEAR SIR: I am very busy preparing to leave, so that I cannot reply to your circular as fully as I could wish.

1st. A Teachers' Class has been maintained in our Institution for several years.

2d. It has been taught in the Fall, and has usually been kept up for about ten weeks.

3d. The average number in attendance, I should think, has been about thirty.

4th. We have usually given two hours a day to the Class. The forenoon hour has generally been spent in reviewing the studies required to be taught in our Common Schools. The afternoon has been spent in model classes, lectures on various subjects pertaining to school duties, &c.

The success of our Teachers, so far as I have been able to learn, has been uniformly good.

I am so hurried at present that I cannot answer more at length.

As to the last question, we shall heartily co-operate with you in any plan you think best to adopt for the advancement of this great interest.

Yours truly,

J. W. McKEEVER.

JACKSON, Mich., June 15th, 1864.

Hon. J. M. GREGORY, *Lansing, Mich.*:

DEAR SIR: Your circular relating to Normal or Teachers' Classes has been received, and in reply I would say, that it has been customary, in our School, to organize *two* Normal Classes each year. One at the beginning of the Fall Term, commencing on the first Monday in September, and maintained for a period of six weeks; the other at the middle of the Winter Term, or about the middle of February, continuing six weeks. We find from experience that such an arrangement is most desirable here. •

The average number in attendance has been about *twelve*, confined, of course, to the High School, and including those pupils only who are designing to teach the coming winter or summer.

The course usually passed has been this: To discuss, by essay or otherwise, topics relating to school government and discipline; also, to take a cursory review of the common English branches, including Physiology, and elucidating, by example or otherwise the leading principles embodied in the several studies, and completing each by blocking out an abstract of the same. The members have been allowed to visit, from time to time, the classes taught by regular teachers in the several departments, and also to practice occasionally upon the lowest grades in the Primary, as a sort of Model School.

In answer to the 6th question contained in your circular, I can only say this: That the members generally have been benefited by establishing certain methods of instruction which has contributed to their success as Teachers.

Should you fix upon some general organization and course of instruction for such classes, there can be no doubt that it would be acceptable to the Principals in our Union Schools. Our schools certainly stand in need of such a guide.

We cordially join in the movement.

Yours, very respectfully,

DAN'L B. BRIGGS.

ADRIAN, May 30th, 1864.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction*:

DEAR SIR: Your inquiries about Normal Classes in our High Schools, came to hand to-day. I am glad to know you are taking the subject under consideration. We have had such a class in theory for the past six or eight years. In practice, we have had classes Fall and Winter when we could get the time for it. We have reviewed the the common school studies, and introduced the Theory and Practice of teaching, as we could get to it. For the past two or three years we have put scholars in with our scholars reviewing for promotion to the High School. We had in contemplation for this year a course of study specially for those fitting to teach. We were unable, for two or three reasons, to execute our plan. We trust the time is not far distant when our High Schools will do a subordinate but very extensive and important Normal work. Our classes have varied from three or four to ten or fifteen.

I am, &c., very respectfully,

F. HUBBARD,

Supt. Public Schools.

FLINT, June, 1st 1864.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction*:

DEAR SIR: Your circular containing interrogatories in relation to "Normal or Teachers' Classes," is before me, and thus answered:

1st. A Teachers' Class has been organized within the past school year, and regularly maintained.

2d. It is taught both in Fall and Spring Terms, and its session continues ten weeks in Fall and ten weeks in Spring Terms.

3d. The average number in attendance has been fifteen.

4th. The course pursued is, a review of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Algebra, taken in order corresponding to the grade of our School—which is, as near as circumstances will permit, according to a course laid down in the 25th Annual Report of Supt. of Public Instruction of Mich., for the year 1861; beginning on page 36, note. The subject of each exercise previously given to the Class, and minute explanation to be prepared by each, to be made before the Class. I have endeavored to elucidate the fundamental principles particularly, of each of the above branches, to the Class, with my views as to the best method of teaching the same.

5th. The members of the class have not been required to practice teaching in our school, but they have visited the different departments to observe the recitations and exercises conducted by regular teachers.

6th. Six of the members of the Class for the Spring Term are teaching. Thus far. I understand by report, they are successful as teachers But

one of the six has practiced teaching previous to this "Summer Term." There having been but two sessions since I organized the Class, I cannot state what may be its success, but I think the exercises we have had cannot but prove beneficial to those intending to teach.

As to "the best times for holding Teachers' Classes," in our school, I think, from about the 15th Sept. to 1st November, Fall Term, and from 15th February to 15th May, Spring Term, are the most appropriate times for holding Teachers' Classes.

In reference to "the proper course of available instruction," it seems to me that a review of the common English branches, designed to give to the Class a thorough knowledge of the *fundamental principles* of each branch would be necessary, with remarks on the proper method of instructing the same. A part of the term should be devoted to lectures on general exercises designed to profitably interest the pupils, and as a relaxation from fatigue, mental or physical, the manner of conducting recitations, and general government of a school. I think the length of time in a course should be from eight to ten weeks.

"If some general organization and course of instruction for such classes shall be marked out," I would adopt it in conducting my classes, and I have no doubt that the Board of Trustees would endorse the movement. I have mentioned the subject to the members of the Board of Trustees, and they express themselves in favor of the "idea."

Respectfully yours,

JULIUS BROUSSEAU,

Prin. Union School, Dist. No. 3, Flint, Mich.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, }
Grand Rapids, Mich., May 31, 1864. }

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction:*

DEAR SIR: I will, with pleasure respond to your inquiries concerning "Teachers' Classes" in our High School, and, for convenience, will do so categorically:

1. A Teachers' Class *has* been taught here during the past two years, and also two years during Mr. Danforth's Superintendency. The latter were not consecutive.

2. We have uniformly held such classes *during the Fall Term*, continuing them during twelve weeks of our sixteen week session.

3. The average number in attendance is about *twenty-eight*.

4. It has been our custom to give instruction upon such topics as our pupils were required to teach, examining best methods of teaching, along with subjects to be taught. These reviews of studies seemed to be necessary, as many of those who presented themselves for instruction were not well informed upon those subjects which they needed to teach. A few

lectures were also given upon the *grading* and *discipline* of schools, a brief course of *oral instruction* and *object lessons*, a proper order of *school exercises*, and one or two other topics. The professional instruction proper was thus very meagre, and it was only sought to make a few important subjects so clear and definite that members of the Class would be able to make good use of them in teaching *district schools*.

5. Members of the class did no teaching, but visited the several grades of schools, under the direction of a teacher of the class who directed their attention to methods of conducting the work of the departments.

6. We have not usually been able to follow our pupils to their schools and observe their success. They usually profess to have been greatly benefited by the instruction.

We have thought of some methods of making the course of instruction for the coming term of greater value, but I fear they involve a greater outlay of time than we have to give. We shall most heartily fall in with any plan which is generally adopted and seems designed to give efficiency to the instruction of these classes.

Very truly yours,

E. A. STRONG.

NILES, MICH., June 13th, 1864.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction*:

DEAR SIR: Your circular asking for information respecting Normal Instruction in our High School was duly received, and had it not been for an unusual demand upon my time and efforts I should have replied much more promptly. I rejoice that you are inaugurating a movement in this highly important department of our public school enterprise. I trust you will meet with hearty co-operation among all of our school men in endeavoring to effect a greater uniformity and efficiency in this special department of instruction. I will reply to your several questions in turn, and will endeavor to answer them as briefly and explicitly as the nature of the questions will allow.

1st. A Teacher's Class has been organized and maintained regularly in our school for the past three years.

2d. It is taught during the Fall and Spring terms, but not in the Summer term. We have usually continued its sessions through about *ten weeks* each term.

3d. Our class has not usually been very numerous—averaging ten or twelve.

4th. Our class has usually held its sessions three times a week, on alternate days. The exercises of the class have been devoted both to "class drills" and to professional instruction, the latter I have usually given in the form of familiar lectures—upon *principles* and *methods* of teaching.

running over, during the ten weeks' course, the primary and intermediate grades of teaching.

5th. During some of these "courses," the members of the class have been allowed to conduct a model class under the supervision of their instructors. In the course of "object teaching," we have frequently or *regularly* made it a practice to bring a model class before the Teachers' Class, and have the lesson given by one of the instructors at one time, and at another, by one of the members of the class, and made a subject of criticism by the class. This method has worked well with us. It is not generally *practical* for the members of this class to make a *regular* business of conducting classes in the other departments under the eye of an instructor. If such an arrangement could be made practical, it would certainly be productive of good results; and, really, such a practice is what the Normal Class most needs.

6th. The majority of our teachers have been educated and trained *here*, and I think I can truly say, that they owe a very large share of their success in teaching to the instruction and drills which they have received in the Teachers' Class. In at least four cases out of five we have found that the teachers which we employ from our High School are much more successful than those who come from abroad; and I attribute this additional success to those advantages which they have had in the Normal Class for acquainting themselves with some definite and rational *system* of giving instruction.

You ask me to add, still further, my "views as to the best times for holding teachers' classes, the proper course of available instruction, and the length of time to be occupied in the course."

Inasmuch as we usually have in our High School, during the Fall term, students who are preparing to engage in teaching the district schools during the winter, and, also, since we have those in the Spring term who are making special preparation for teaching the Summer schools, it seems to me to be advisable to hold the sessions of the Normal Class during these *preparatory* terms—the Fall and Winter terms.

As to "the proper courses of available instruction and the length of time to be occupied in the course," that must needs depend upon circumstances, greatly. In all of our Union Schools I think there is at least one serious difficulty in the way of making such a course of instruction what it *ought* to be, and that is, our Union School Principals are *burdened* with duties—required to conduct regular recitations *almost every hour in the day*. Under our circumstances here, I don't know that I can suggest a much better course to pursue, as to the kind of instruction, and the time of holding the sessions, &c., than I have already spoken of as being our regular practice.

If some general course of instruction shall be marked out for such classes,

and agreed upon, our school will most certainly join in the movement as far as it is possible to do so.

I hope such a movement will be made, and that all the principal High Schools of our State will join in the enterprise. That great good would come from such a work is beyond question.

I shall be glad to learn of the *progress* of the movement.

Very truly yours,

A. MARKHAM,
Principal Niles Union School.

KALAMAZOO, May 30, 1864.

Hon. JOHN M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction:*

DEAR SIR: Your circular in respect to Teachers' Classes has been received. I will answer the questions in order as fully as circumstances allow.

1st. A Teachers' Class has been organized and maintained a part of the year for the last three or four years.

2d. In the Fall and usually in the Spring Terms, from six to ten weeks each.

3d. Cannot give the number with entire accuracy—probably twenty.

4th. The Class has usually reviewed the common branches, beginning with the alphabet, with reference to the modes of teaching especially.

5th. To some extent.

6th. So far as my observation has enabled me to judge, the result of Classes has been good, especially in respect to primary teaching.

I have not given so much attention to the subject as I should desire in order to give any very confident opinions about it.

My impression is that the Fall term is the *best* time if only one Class is to be held in the year, and that the Class should continue from eight to twelve weeks. As to the *course* of instruction, I should not desire to express an opinion with much confidence. My present impression is that a course should include:

1st. A review of all the primary studies, with especial reference to modes of explanation and illustration.

2d. Modes of teaching generally; which would require

3d. Some study of the laws of the human mind.

This, in brief, is about my present idea. More study of the subject might modify or change my opinions.

My impression is that if some general plan of organization and course of study could be presented, our school would be likely to unite in the movement.

Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL PUTNAM,

Supt. of Schools.

TCUMSEH, June 24th, 1864.

Hon. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction:*

DEAR SIR: Your circular asking for information concerning Teachers' Classes has been received. I will answer in the order of questions as per circular:

- 1st. We have a Class intended to meet this want, every year.
- 2d. It is taught in the Fall term, and the time has been, generally, about eight weeks.
- 3d. The attendance will average, with us, from eight to twenty.
- 4th. The course, with us, is a thorough review of the common branches mainly, with other more advanced studies, according to the capacity and previous advancement of the pupil.
- 5th. We have no experimental Department, but members of the Class are permitted to attend recitations in the various grades.
- 6th. All who have gone out from us have done well, some of them remarkably so; but I have been here too brief a time to speak very decidedly on this point.

Instruction to Teachers' Classes, in this vicinity, is most valuable during the first eight weeks of the Fall term, and during the whole of the Winter term. The same is doubtless true quite generally, these being periods just preceding the opening of Winter and Summer Schools in the country.

The common branches, with Algebra, and perhaps Natural Philosophy, with the best methods of imparting, seem greatest in importance in the instruction to be given. With this I had purposed to combine some general instruction, in the way of familiar lectures upon discipline and the general management and conduct of the school duties.

This, to my limited experience, seems perhaps best adapted to the want felt. I should join most heartily in any uniform system calculated to meet the necessities of our large class of Common School Instructors. I sincerely hope some general plan may be adopted.

Yours truly,

C. B. THOMAS.

PORTLAND, June 4th, 1864.

Hon. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction:*

Your circular in relation to Teachers' Classes, was received about a week since. I will answer the questions in order:

1. Yes; and is maintained regularly.
2. In the Fall term, and continues two weeks.
3. Ten.
4. The mode of teaching has occupied our attention principally. The matter to be taught, we have thought to be less important during the time we have had to devote to this class. Short, familiar lectures on the best means of imparting instruction, school government, and the management

of schools in general, has been the course of instruction given. The time devoted to it has been such as we could spare from ordinary labor.

5. They have been allowed and encouraged to do so, but have not been required to teach, or to visit and observe the classes taught by regular teachers.

6. All that we could reasonably expect, considering the time employed. Members of the Teachers' Class have expressed themselves as highly pleased with their success as teachers, and have attributed it to the instruction gained from this source—the Teachers' Class.

7. The best time for holding such classes is, we think, previous to the commencement of the Fall and Spring terms of our common schools. Generally, the schools in which these classes will be organized commence from four to six weeks sooner than the district schools, and teachers can go from the Teachers' Class with their minds fully aroused for the work before them. Two weeks, we think, to be all the time that can be devoted to the Teachers' Class, under existing circumstances.

8. Yes, *heartily*.

Yours truly,

MERRITT MOORE,
Principal Portland U. S.

DOWAGIAC, June 11, 1864.

Hon. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction*:

Your circular relative to "Teachers' Classes," came duly to hand and I will say in reply:

1st. That we have a Teacher's Class in our school, and desire to make it a regular thing.

2d. It has usually been taught in the Fall or Winter term, lasting six or eight weeks.

3d. The Class last Fall numbered thirteen, and I think will be larger this Fall.

4th. The members of the Class have been permitted to join such classes in the High or Grammar School as would be of the most advantage to them, and one lesson was given each day of professional instruction.

5th. We have employed members of the Class to supply places of absent teachers in the lower department, and all are allowed to visit the other departments and see the methods used.

6th. Nearly all the members of our last Class have been successful; two are now employed in our Primary departments.

I am very glad to learn that there is an effort being made to get a concert of action in this important matter, and I should be happy to join in a general organization should one be formed.

I am, &c., yours,

C. D. WHITNEY.

UNION CITY, MICH., June 20, 1864.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Pub. Instruction*:

DEAR SIR: Your communication in respect to "Normal Classes" was received. An arrangement for such classes was made this year by the School Board.

1. A class was organized last Fall term.
2. It was continued fourteen weeks.
3. Average attendance, eighteen.
4. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography were taught. Each had its text book, but was accompanied with much training in counting and "Telegraphic Arithmetic," Synthesis and Analogy of Language, Map Drawing and Local Geography.
5. Four of this number have assisted with credit in our school. All have observed regular classes.
6. With two or three exceptions these teachers are succeeding well as instructors.

Think the Fall term the best for these classes. Will most cheerfully second any efforts for an organization. Believe something of aid may be expected from this school.

Very truly yours,

C. J. THORPE.

Teachers' Classes are known to exist in several schools from which no report was received.

The pressure of other duties prevented any attempt, before the opening of the present school year, to plan a course of instruction for such classes. Indeed, a wider and more particular inquiry into the facilities possessed by the High Schools for carrying forward the instruction of such classes must precede the final adoption of a general plan. In organizing a Teachers' Class in Kalamazoo College, at the opening of the current year, the following course was proposed as an experiment, and although the Class was carried forward under the disadvantages incidental to an entire re-organization of the Institution, the course was adhered to and presented with tolerable completeness in most of its departments. It is offered here not as a model, but as a suggestion of the grounds desirable to be covered by such instruction:

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The instruction to be given partly by the study of text books, and partly by lectures, will embrace,

1st. A thorough review and philosophical discussion of the common branches of learning, with explanations and illustrations of the best methods of teaching in each.

2d. Lectures on the popular theories of education, and the philosophy of teaching, including a discussion of the several mental powers with their laws of growth and culture, and the natural order of studies and methods of acquisition.

3d. A series of lessons on the laws and methods of Primary Education, embracing the Object lessons, the Word Method, Primary Spelling, Composition, lessons on Color, Forms, Numbers, Language, Drawing, &c.

4th. Physical Education, with a review of the laws and conditions of health in the school room, methods of ventilation, and a full system of physical exercises.

5th. Moral Education, with Illustrative Moral Lessons in the several grades.

6th. A discussion of the practical duties of the School Room, the classification of Pupils, the organization of Schools, the arrangement of Programme, the conducting of class exercises and recitations, the general exercises, the use of rewards, the treatment of offenders, and the principles and methods of a true and effective school government.

As far as practicable, the members of the Institute will be exercised in conducting recitations and other school exercises, under the supervision of their instructors. Classes of children will also be occasionally introduced for illustration of methods in teaching.

In attempting to mark out a course of studies for general adoption, it may be necessary to distinguish between the essential and the merely desirable studies, since we must hold in view not merely the wants of teachers, but the ability of the schools to provide for these wants. It is evident then, that the following may be written down as *essential*, being indispensable to any true teaching: 1st. A thorough knowledge of the branches to be taught; 2d. A practical knowledge of some good methods of teaching; 3d. A knowledge of some proper plan of organizing and governing a school; 4th. Some proper notions of the moral culture of children; and, 5th. A knowledge of the laws of health, and the necessary means of preserving it in school. Some will, doubtless, add other requisites; but certainly no one can question the absolute and vital necessity of all these named here.

As *desirable*, and almost indispensable to any high success in

teaching, we must add: 1st. A knowledge of the various mental, moral and physical powers, with their laws of action and growth; 2d. A knowledge of the order of development of the mental faculties, and of the phenomena attending the several stages of their growth; 3d. A knowledge of the relations of the several branches of science to each other and to the mental powers, and of the steps by which the higher stages of knowledge are evolved from the lower; 4th. A comprehension of the philosophy of grading or classifying schools, and of the processes of teaching in the several grades; 5th. Some knowledge of the history of education, and of the more prominent theories; and, 6th. A well trained skill in the various arts and processes of instruction. If a good text book on the science of teaching could be had, much of all this could be acquired in a two years' course by students of sufficient age and preliminary education. If only the qualifications under the first head, the "*essential*," were aimed at, then pupils well grounded in common school studies, might complete a course in two terms of ten weeks each.

I would suggest that the course be arranged then, to extend through two sessions of ten weeks each, in two successive years, unless the pupils chose to attend both the Autumn and the Spring session; the first session being devoted to the review of the branches and the methods of teaching them, and the second to a more general study of the school room arts and duties. If the pupils could be induced to return for a third and higher course, many of the branches enumerated as desirable could be mastered. All this, of course, pre-supposes that the school has the competent instructor, and that he is at leisure to undertake the work. Without this, no teachers' class can be properly instructed.

PRIMARY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The following summaries, collected from the annual reports of the School Inspectors for the year ending the first Monday of September last, exhibit the school statistics for the year.

For the purpose of making the comparison easy, the statistics of the previous year are republished in a parallel column:

	1863.	1864.
Number of counties reporting,.....	57	59
" townships " 	848	705
" districts " 	4,375	4,416
" " having graded schools,.....	124	123
" " reporting over 100 children, and therefore allowed by law to organize graded schools,.....	277	284
No. of children between 5 and 20 years of age,.....	272 787	275 304
" " attending school,.....	215 679	211 801
" " under 5 and over 20 years attending school,.....	8,800	8,208
Average No. of months the schools were taught,.....	6.1	6.2
" " the union schools were taught,.....	9.0	7.5
Average attendance of pupils in months,.....	8.2	3.3
No. of male teachers employed,.....	1 910	1 810
" female " 	6 906	6 984
Total number of qualified teachers employed,.....	8 816	8 794
Average wages per month paid to male teachers,.....	\$28 17	\$34 00
" " female teachers,.....	12 42	15 68
No. of candidates examined by inspectors,.....	7 408	6 932
" " lic need " 	6 711	6 828
No. of meetings of inspectors,.....	3 052	3 149
" visits made to schools by inspectors,.....	4,818	4 154
" townships reporting all the schools visited,.....	377	349
" " " a part of the schools visited,.....	156	146
" " " no visits,.....	160	213
" district having free schools, (no rate bills,).....	2,635	2 662
" " which voted taxes to pay teachers' wages,.....	729	942
" township libraries reported,.....	216	184
" volumes in township libraries,.....	68 181	58 524
" " added to township libraries during the year,.....	2 732	2 115
" district libraries reported,.....	2 167	2 0 6
" volumes in district libraries reported,.....	97 386	96 119
" " added during the year,.....	8 929	8 8 8
Total number of volumes in all libraries reported,.....	165 567	154 7 2
Districts supposed to have libraries not reported,.....	816	9 0
Townships " " " " 	73	14
Appropriated from two-mill tax for libraries,.....	\$2,128 07	\$1,586 19
No. of townships reporting library moneys from fines,.....	206	2 7
" " supposed to have rec'd fine money, but not reporting,.....	204	120
Counties not apportioning the fine moneys,.....	22	21
Amount of library moneys from fines reported,.....	\$5 129 01	\$6 492 51
Value of school-houses and sites,.....	\$1,864,858 00	\$2,080,637 38
No. of private schools reported,.....	170	163
" pupils in same,.....	4,708	4 279
Teachers' wages for the year,.....	\$518,062 02	\$569,827 41

SCHOOL REVENUES THE FOR YEAR.

	1863.	1864.
Moneys on hand at commencement of year,.....	\$ 85 489 52	\$102 575 93
Primary school interest money,.....	170 574 60	175 242 32
Receipts from two-mill tax,.....	276 535 83	247 818 76
Collected by rate-bills,.....	41 200 54	50 060 15
Tuition of non-resident pupils,.....	11 854 13	14 128 77
Based by district taxes for teachers' wages,.....	106 323 46	158 979 09
" " for other purposes,.....	125 451 78	174 529 00
Library Moneys from fines.....	5 129 01	12 164 69
Inspectors' fees paid by townships,.....	8 478 33	8 421 19
Receipts from all other source,.....	48 208 65	72 987 29
Total resources for the year,.....	\$539 279 75	\$1,049 384 74

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

	1863.	1864.
Paid male teachers,.....	\$193,688 49	\$206,830 84
" female teachers,.....	324,373 53	370,787 76
Total to teachers,.....	\$518,062 02	\$579,108 60
For building and repairing school-houses,.....	91,948 34	134,463 83
Paid for books for district libraries,.....	4,208 97	10,282 16
" " township libraries,.....	3,219 87	2,723 64
Paid to visiting inspectors,.....	2,801 36	2,700 43
" boards of inspectors,.....	5,676 98	5,721 16
Paid for all other purposes, or not specified,.....	102,798 01	143,640 19
Amount on hand at close of year,.....	106,779 13	140,004 12
Total for the year,.....	\$834,294 67	\$1,018,644 08
Excess of receipts as reported in 1863,.....	\$ 4,785 08	.....
" expenditures as reported in 1864,.....	.....	\$ 9,259 29
Reported indebtedness of districts at close of school year,.....	112,083 45	161,857 71

By turning to the Abstracts at the close of the volume, it will be seen that the aggregate of Receipts and Expenditures is not precisely the same as in the above statement. The reason of this is, that in the Abstracts, the total is the aggregate of the several items in each county carried out by itself; while above it is obtained by adding together the footings of each column of items. The difference is the result of the multitude of inaccuracies in the Directors' Reports.

The number of male teachers appears to be one hundred less, and of female teachers seventy-nine more than in 1863. The amount of teachers' wages has increased nearly eighty thousand dollars. The amount expended for building purposes has increased \$42,515 49; or but little less than fifty per cent.

The number attending school shows a falling off of over three thousand. This is accounted for by the scarcity of labor consequent upon so many of our working men being absent in the army. A not distant peace will again fill the schools. The increase of children has not yet kept pace with former years. There are, however, quite a number of districts and some entire towns from which Reports are not yet received, which will swell all the figures somewhat for 1864.

The following table exhibits the progress of the School interests for several years past in the leading items of the statistics:

YEAR.	Number of children between 4 and 18 years of age.	Number of children attending school.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	Av. No. of Months School.	Am't of Wages to Teachers.	Amount raised by Rate Bill.	For Building and Repairing School-Houses.
1855.....	187,549	142,207	1,600	3,474	5.5	\$295,281 29	\$ 83,982 84	\$137,120 68
1856.....	203,274	158,116	1,775	3,746	6.0	353,077 76	100,009 40	.....
1857.....	215,928	162,980	2,131	4,805	5.7	423,129 22	121,651 14	161,350 91
1858.....	227,010	178,594	2,326	4,905	6.0	442,226 87	118,098 83	140,491 01
1859.....	237,541	183,759	2,444	4,063	5.6	425,321 27	104,869 20	102,508 45
1860.....	246,684	192,937	2,599	5,344	6.2	467,286 50	67,484 88	124,622 37
1861.....	*254,633	202,504	2,826	5,485	6.1	501,063 06	56,469 29	122,715 00
1862.....	*261,323	207,332	2,880	5,958	6.0	491,293 55	48,202 76	112,877 98
1863.....	*272,739	216,579	1,910	6,905	6.1	518,662 02	41,300 54	91,948 84
1864.....	*275,204	211,311	1,810	6,984	6.2	589,827 41	50,080 16	134,463 83

* From 5 to 20 years of age.

PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND

The amount of Primary School Lands sold during the past fiscal year, deducting forfeitures, was \$99,131 99
This was an increase of nearly fifty per cent.

over the previous year.

The amount for lands previously sold, was. 1,732,171 88

Making the total amount, Nov. 30th, 1864, ... \$1,831,303 87

Of this the State holds, and pays interest on, ... \$1,032,638 95

The remainder being due from purchasers—the principal being payable at their pleasure—amounting to 798,664 92

Under a decision of the Supreme Court, December 5th, 1863, the State pays interest upon proceeds from the sale of Swamp Lands, to the amount of 109,715 42

Making the entire fund upon which the Primary Schools are at this time entitled to six per cent.

interest, annually, \$1,941,019 29

Amounting to 116,461 15

The amount of the Interest Fund apportioned the

past year was 136,362 00

The excess over the interest of the year was from a surplus not received in season for apportionment the previous year. The accounts are made up, in view of the apportionment, on the first of May. A portion of the interest due from purchasers is collected by County Treasurers; and they are required to account for all collected by them, in season for the annual apportionment. But more or less of them fail to do this, in which case, whatever is then in their hands cannot be apportioned until the next year. This is an evil for which a remedy is seriously demanded; as the amount to be apportioned from year to year is uncertain, and liable to be several thousand dollars less in some years than in others.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The State University Fund, on the 30th of November, 1864, was as follows:

Principal due from purchasers,.....	\$185,864 65
In the hands of the State,	247,146 89
Total,	<u>\$433,011 54</u>
Interest on the above, and estimated increase,...	\$30,310 80
To which add the am't annually credited to the Int.	
Fund by Act of the Legislature,.....	<u>7,000 00</u>
Total Interest Fund for the year,.....	<u>\$37,310 80</u>

The amount actually payable to the University will vary somewhat by reason of the interest being computed separately at several periods in the year instead of upon the gross amount at the close of the year.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

The Normal School Fund, at the close of the fiscal year, was as follows:

Principal due from purchasers,.....	\$29,596 39
In the hands of the State,	33,000 33
Total,	<u>\$62,596 72</u>
Interest on the above, and estimated increase,...	\$3,755 80

AGGREGATE OF EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The aggregate of the Educational Funds of the State, as above shown, is as follows:

Primary School Fund,.....	\$1,941,019 29
University Fund, including \$100,000, which is not included in the above, but upon which the State pays interest,	533,011 54
Normal School Fund,.....	62,596 72
Total,	<u><u>\$2,536,627 55</u></u>

The University and Normal School Funds have no means of any important increase in the future; but more than half a million acres of Primary School Lands are yet unsold, and the the present fund will probably be doubled, perhaps within the lifetime of many of the youth now in the schools.

In closing a somewhat protracted term of public service, I cannot forbear a final glance over the great field of my long labors—a field which has grown daily grander, in my estimation of it, and which, to-day, seems mightier than ever in its relations to the destinies of mankind on this globe. Two or three truths rise into superior grandeur in this review.

1st. *The need for education constantly increases.* The necessities for education are, by no means, the same in every age and in all lands. They were not, a hundred years ago, what they are to-day. The learning that fitted a man to play his part in the narrower circles in which life then run its rounds, would

very inadequately prepare him for the wider sweep and swifter movement of affairs in the present. The age of steam and lightning must also be an age of schools and science. The iron fingers which have released from toil so many fingers of flesh, and stand ready in their patient metallic might to fill all the markets of the world with their products, call for educated minds to master their forces and direct their industry. The iron feet that run on the errands of commerce over the continent demand far-reaching eyes to watch their flight, and skilled hands to guide their course. The age that writes with iron pens a thousand miles long, and with electric fluid for ink, should write good English and common sense. There, will, necessarily, be steam and lightning in the brain when there is so much outside. The presence of a hundred horse-power of hot passions and ambitions, and the swift play of linked thought and lightning wills, demand trained consciences for their safe control. The wealth that piles its accumulating bales on all the wharves of the world, and begs in all lands for profitable investment of its surplus capital, needs cultured hearts and refined tastes to apply its endless increase to beautiful and beneficent uses. The fable of the man who obtained of the gods that whatever he touched should turn to gold, and perished because his food was turned to precious metal in his hand, may fitly foreshadow the fate of the modern nation, whose foolish greed shall accept the Mammon of commerce as its ruling divinity, and offer no other prayer than that for an increase of its taxable property. Wealth without corresponding virtue and intelligence can only lead to the miser's misery, or the prodigal's swinish indulgence. It but decks with gold the victim for the rapacity of robbers, or binds with golden collar the neck that is bent to the yoke of despotic power.

An age whose Titanic, heaven-scaling Thought counts no place too holy for it to enter, which asks God to prove His own Word to be true, and undertakes the solution of all questions, from the causes of the rainbow, to the propriety of divine purposes, has good need to be logical. An age which constructs

its children's playthings on scientific principles, and keeps forty-horse power presses groaning with the burden of its endless literature, can never be a millenium for uneducated souls. Owls may flit in the twilight, but the eagle's eyes are needed for the noon-day sun. The learning of a hundred years ago is but the alphabet of to-day, and he who would understand the age in which he lives, and not be a poor, untutored foreigner by his own fireside, must keep abreast with the march of human thought,—must be educated to the times. The conclusion comes then, with a most tremendous emphasis, that our schools must advance with the advance of the age; that not merely to perfect and keep in progress an old system of instruction, but to devise new methods, to contrive new machinery, to call into the field new and mightier forces, to plan and attempt grander achievements, in the work of education, are the evident duties of the age.

“ New occasions bring new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth.
He must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth.”

2d. *Education must become more religious.* If the Christian theory of human history be a great verity—if the Divine Being is ruling human affairs in the interest of His own coming kingdom,—then it is absurd for mankind to attempt to keep His truth out of their schools, and pretend to train for mere human uses, natures that he has expressly fashioned for divine ends. It is seeking to make a good time-piece with the mainspring left out, or worse still, to make a time-keeper of a living heart. And many of our profoundest thinkers are confessing the illogical folly of attempting to give a true and effective moral culture without introducing the religious element into it. If there be, indeed, a religious faculty in the human soul, and if this faculty be vitally connected with all other faculties, as the wisest philosophers contend, it is a most owlsh wisdom that thinks to educate the mind without any attention to the religious part of it. Shylock's sentence to cut away a pound of

flesh next the heart without taking a drop of blood, was nothing to the task of the educator who is condemned to train the soul of a child and leave his religious nature untouched for either good or evil. The vine that is afforded no supporting pole or tree, will still cling, though its tendrils find only weeds and stones to twine about; so the nature that should embrace the divine and the infinite, will still worship, though it find no god higher than a golden calf, a law of nature, or an exaggerated image of itself projected into infinite mysticism.

The sectarian bugbear that frightens so many good school men from all propriety, when the terrible name of "religion" comes near the school-house, is too poor a scare-crow to cheat the common sense and conscience of the world much longer. It is a most partial and preposterous view of the rights of conscience, which counts the lack of all conscience on the one side as more worthy of regard than the most sacred demands of conscience on the other. For it should be observed that the sceptic does not usually make his objection to religious teaching on the score of any conscience against it, but only on the ground of simple unbelief. The Christian parent, on the contrary, must conscientiously demand religious education of his children. He is bound to it by all his most holy beliefs and by the express command of God. Must I forego the religious culture which I deem essential for my child because my neighbor refuses to have his receive religious culture? As well forbid me to have my boy taught Latin, because some other patron of the same school does not wish to have his son hear the "*hic, haec, hoc*." Must my child be made godless, in order that his may not become a Christian? If he claims that I can teach religion at home, may I not reply that he can teach scepticism at home? Can the school really be neutral? neither religious nor irreligious? As well say it may be neutral on the subject of grammar, neither teaching it nor leaving it untaught. Or, nearer still, neutral in morals, teaching neither the right nor the wrong? Can the intellect be cultivated to great power and activity, and the conscience be left uninformed and undeveloped,

without danger? Can the great soul be roused into full action to worldly ends and hopes, and its deep religiosity be left unawakened by any thought of the divine duties and divine destinies of life, without a gross outrage and wrong upon all its powers? Can God's name be banished from the school-room and obliterated from science, without inculcating a license to leave Him out of our lives?

But the popular error consists in supposing that religious instruction must necessarily be sectarian. Certainly the existence and great attributes, and the divine providence and government of the Supreme Being, our constant dependence upon, and full and final accountability to Him, may be taught and deeply impressed upon children without approaching those debatable grounds where sects divide? His sacred word may be read, and His great attributes of wisdom, goodness and power shown in His works, without offense to any but the atheist, or the heathen. And are not all these truths essential to the understanding of the great world of science? Are they not fundamental to any true culture of the affections and character? And, for one, I must avow my belief that the teaching of religious truth may go much further even than this, and still be safely distant from sectarianism. In many of our best schools it has been carried much further, not only without offense, but to the manifest gratification of all parents.

And, after all, the popular feeling against religious instruction in public schools is neither so deep nor so general as is sometimes thought. In a large proportion of our schools, the Bible is read and prayer is offered daily, not only without opposition but with public approval, both of professors and non-professors of religion; and if the question were to-day submitted to the people of our State, or even to those not members of churches, the great majority would doubtless choose to have christian teachers employed, and would give to those teachers full liberty to follow the dictates of their own judgment in the religious instruction of their pupils. Indifferentism on the part of teachers, much more than opposition on the part of school boards or pa-

rents, lies in the way of that sound and noble religious culture so much needed as an element of safety and strength in the education of the young. To show the value and vital importance of religious culture is, therefore, much more needed than to defend its use.

In proportion as education mounts higher in knowledge and culture, it must become more and more religious, or it will rise only to fall again. Excess of knowledge will lead to excess of doubt, and excess of refinement to excess of sensual indulgences. The golden age of Grecian art and eloquence did but just precede the Grecian downfall. From industry to wealth, and from wealth to luxury—from virtue to refinement, and from refinement to effeminacy and vice—such was the course of national rise and decadence in that land of letters and philosophy, and such must it ever be where the civilization of a people is Godless.

Happily in our age and land all the great lines of popular thought are converging Godward. The great problems are moral and theological. The great thinkers are attracted toward theology, on one side or another of it. Even the great questions in politics are moral rather than commercial, and education ought, evidently, to take the same direction. As human history sweeps towards its divine consummations, mankind must rise more and more out of the lower realms of mere physical science and art, and emerge on to the higher planes of the spiritual and divine truths. God must come more and more into our daily life and history. The Man of Nazareth must become the Great Teacher of mankind. If the Bible is a divine truth and not a mere dream, and the world be predestined to Christianity; if the history of the last eighteen centuries has any true significance in it, then the last age of the world must be religious and Christian, and education must conform to, if it does not lead, the general movement. Why then endanger the prosperity and very existence of our public schools by holding them to the lower and secular levels of thought, while humanity itself is advancing to the higher and religious? The common schools

must ultimately, and not long hence, become religious or perish.

3d. *Home instruction should be increased.* The home-circle is God's primary school for the race. And although there is a need of schools to supplement the work of home education, and to carry it forward to points unattainable in most homes, yet no school system can fully succeed in its work unless aided and sustained by the coöperation of the home. One of the most vital lacks of our school system, at the present time, is the want of a right and sufficient home influence. Parents care too little, in the first place, to secure good teachers, and, in the second place, their influence too often hinders the teacher and counteracts his labors. But little instruction is given at home, and no very earnest efforts are made to give children to the schools and to urge them to full courses of study. It would be well if a series of "Parents' Institutes" could be held, and the modes and values of home instruction could be thoroughly set forth.

Could the home education become what it might easily be made, no child should go to school before eight or nine years of age. They would then enter with bodies strong enough to endure, and minds grown enough to be benefited by the instruction. It is but a light task to teach a child to read at five or six years of age, and then, if proper juvenile books be provided, he will carry forward his own education for the next two or three years, and with slight attention on the part of parents, will enter school at nine years of age, much in advance of ordinary pupils who have been confined there during these years.

And when the school life is once begun, it is still the home influence that must mainly inspire the efforts and sustain the courage of the young student. The simple inquiry into the daily progress made, and the word of cheer to the young pilgrim up the steep of learning, will give a double efficiency to the teacher's labors.

But there is a large section of a true and complete education that belongs almost exclusively to the home circle. The habits of industry and economy, and ready obedience, the practice of the social virtues of helpfulness, cheerfulness and sympathy,

the cultivation of filial and fraternal affection and the correction of evil habits of idleness and disorder, all these must be learned at home if learned at all. For the lack of these, the most splendid education of the schools is sometimes utterly wasted, and the schools themselves are denounced for a failure for which the parents are alone responsible. When it is reflected how small the portion of time spent in school, and how large that spent at home—the years at home before the school days are begun, and the other years after the school is done—it will be readily seen how much more the parents are responsible for the education and characters of their children than any school can be, and how important it is that home education should come to fill a large place in our plans.

But perhaps the chief duty of the parents in the education of their children is that of choosing for them, and providing a course of instruction. Let parents reflect on the great and positive advantages of a sound and liberal education; let them calculate how much it will add to the honor and success of their children; let them estimate its immense advantages over any other heritage they can leave them, and let them remember that youth, once past, never returns; that however bitterly their children may regret, when they are once grown, their lack of education, they can never repair the consequences of their parents' neglect, but must forever remain in the ignorance into which that neglect consigned them; let them also recall how many people scarcely refrain from cursing the memory of the parents who suffered them to grow up without education, and they will permit no slight obstacles to hinder them from educating their children to the full extent of their ability. Thousands of noble minds are held back annually from the schools because parents count education of slight value, or because they wish to increase their wealth by the unrequited labor of their children. Our Colleges and High Schools would be crowded if the fathers and mothers would do their duty.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging my deep obligation to the friends of Education throughout the State to

whose confidence and coöperation is due much of whatever success may have attended my administration of this Department. No State has warmer or wiser friends of learning than this, and no fact in our school affairs is more hopeful and pregnant with good for the future than the earnest, intelligent and undying zeal of those who have heretofore urged forward the cause of universal education among us. Let this zeal but press its labors in the future as in the past, and it needs no prophet's voice to foretell the grandeur of our coming history.

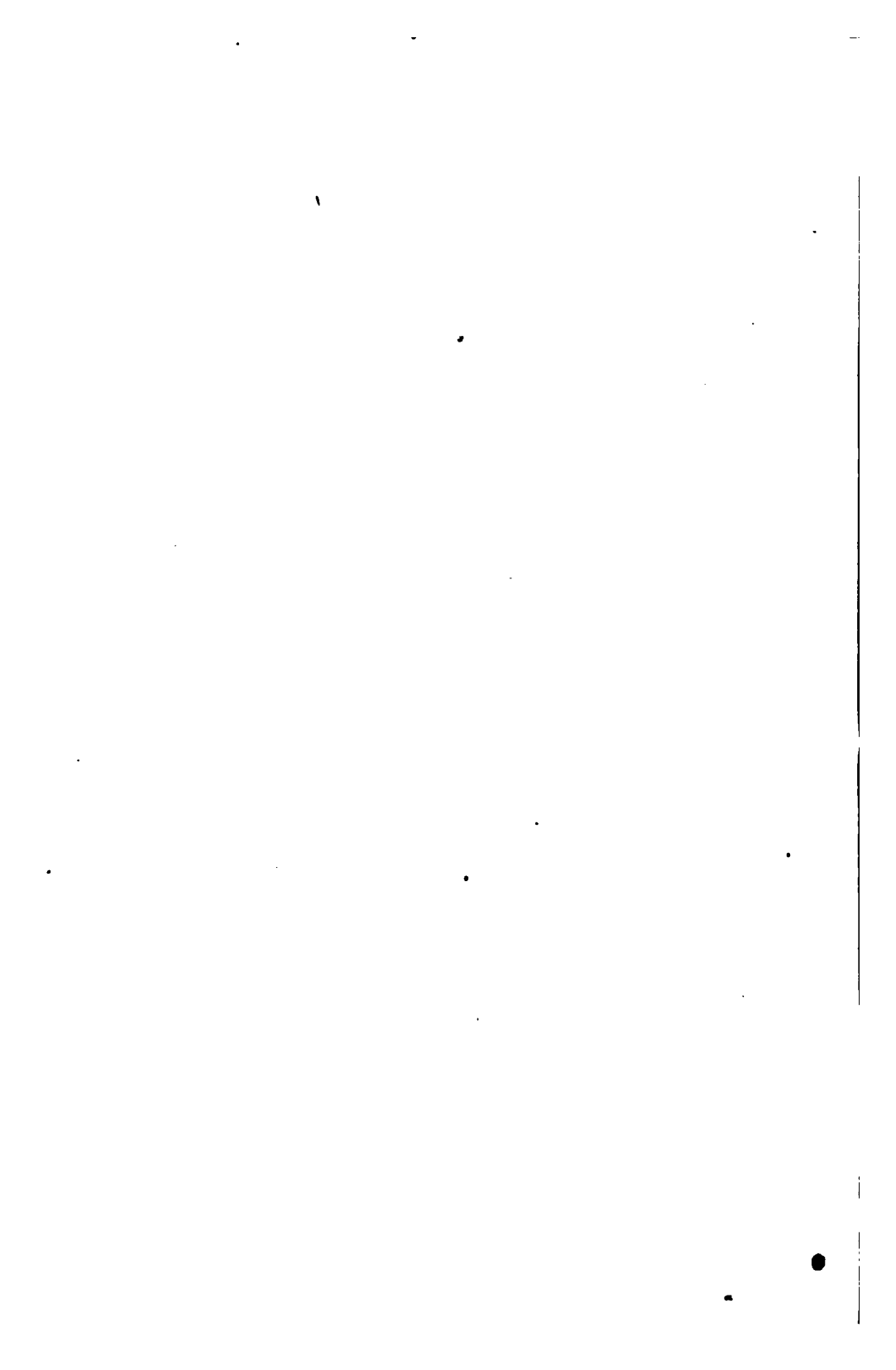
Nor can I forbear to speak of that body of patient and often noble workers, the teachers of our public schools. No one can stand where I have stood, and watch as I have watched, the earnest, self-sacrificing toil of many of those teachers, without feeling for them the profoundest sentiments of admiration and respect. In many of the little wayside school-houses that sprinkle our territory, there have been, and daily are, exhibitions of a zeal as pure, and lofty, and religious as that which animated the missionaries and martyrs of the Cross—of a courage and patience worthy the conquerer of Vicksburg—of a philanthropy as devoted as that of Clarkson or Howard—and of a love of learning as true and elevated as that of Humboldt or Hugh Miller. The world may lavish its praise on those who make eloquent speeches on its great rostrums, or those who plan great schemes of commercial adventure, upon great fighters, or writers, or preachers, but Humanity owes no greater debt of gratitude than that which is due to the noble men and women who, withdrawing from the noisy market places of the world, where the thousands are grappling for the great prizes of wealth and fame and power, shut themselves up daily with the children of the country, and patiently instil into youthful minds the great lessons of science and civilization. Courageously taking their stand between the outgoing and the incoming generations, they offer themselves as the connecting links by which the wisdom and culture, which would otherwise depart with the old, may pass to the young and thus save the world from lapsing into barbarism. Nay, more! They add to

the culture they transmit, and thus keep the world in progress, urging each fresh generation to higher levels of thought and civilization. Woe to the State that has no teachers for its children; and scarcely less woe, if it shall fail to afford to these teachers means of culture, and wages that shall enable them to keep working. Commending to the firm friendship and cordial coöperation of the friends of learning, and to the teachers of Michigan, the able and earnest officer whom they have chosen as my successor, I close my official work in the assured hope that Universal Christian Education is the coming heritage as it is the culminating glory of the Human Family.

JOHN M. GREGORY.

Lansing, Dec. 1864.

APPENDIX.



REPORTS OF VISITING INSPECTORS.

For the purpose of procuring fuller information than can be shown by the statistical reports of the Directors, upon the general condition, wants and progress of the Schools, a space was left on the blanks for Inspectors' Reports, to be occupied with reports from the Visiting Inspectors, upon the subjects indicated by the following circular attached thereto:

VISITING INSPECTORS are respectfully requested to furnish information on the following points, viz:

1st. The condition of School-houses, and their sufficiency in size and convenience; kind and condition of School Apparatus, Outline Maps, &c.

2d. Condition and usefulness of Township or District Libraries. Are the books well selected and much read? What can be done to improve the Libraries?

3d. General condition and progress of the Schools, as seen in the *good order, morals and behavior, thoroughness in scholarship, and in punctual and regular attendance.*

Responses, more or less full, were made in the Reports from about half the towns in the State. No better argument could be made, perhaps, in favor of a County Superintendency of the Schools than a publication of these reports, just as they are written. Much information is given, and a very extensive want is shown of better school-houses, better teachers, and a deeper interest on the part of school officers and parents. The following extracts, of a more general character, from a few of these reports are here given:

"Our schools, as regards good order, are not quite 'up to the mark.' As regards morals and 'behavior, they seem ready to be taught. I am sorry that teachers have not more pride in teaching the youthful mind good morals and good behavior. Taking our schools together, there is not thoroughness in

scholarship; scholars studying the same book term after term, and then not thoroughly understanding it. It shows a lack somewhere."

"Our district libraries are rather old—not having been replenished for want of funds. In fact, we have received no money for that purpose for three years. Can you tell us how we are to know if there is any due us, and how we are to proceed to get it, if it has been kept back from us? I visited all the schools the past winter, and found them generally with good order, (some exceptions however,) and the regular attendance was quite good. The thoroughness in scholarship was not what it should be, but we hope the day is not far distant when our districts will be able to obtain *thorough teachers*."

Remark.—The last above extract is from a town in one of the larger counties, in which no fine money appears to have been apportioned the past year. The law is *imperative* upon the County Treasurer to do this between the first and tenth of April in each year. It is the Town Treasurer's duty to apply for such funds. If either fails to comply with the law, they are liable to the penalties provided for neglect of duty.

"Our schools have never been in better condition than at the present time. The standard of our teachers is steadily rising, and they begin to appreciate the 'great responsibility' that they are under to themselves and to society, of properly moulding those young and tender minds, committed to their care and training. Some of our teachers are making rapid advancement in the smaller classes, by teaching with the 'word method.' The 'punctual and regular attendance' is not as good as desired. The greatest difficulty in our schools, is the improper classification of books. We have many different 'authors' in the same schools, occasioned by the District Boards neglecting to comply with section fifty-seven of the School Laws."

"The general condition of our schools is not all that could be desired. This is in part owing to a lack of government, both at home and at school. Children that are allowed to go to school if they choose it rather than play, or for the least offense are taken from school by their parents or guardians, seldom make efficient scholars. But where teachers are thorough in knowledge and discipline, and feel the responsibility of their position, our schools prove a success."

"Township or district libraries are of but little account. The people have seemed to lose all relish for such reading, as far as my knowledge extends. War news is what is eagerly sought for in all communities."

"But two of our seven districts have libraries that can be said to be in an organized condition. The books appear to be well read, and were, at the time, well selected. The libraries might be much improved by proper action on the part of the inhabitants at the regular township meeting. This might be accomplished by the necessary agitation on the part of the school officers previous to the township meeting. We believe the condition of the schools has somewhat improved during the past year, though we do not believe that the morals of the scholars have been sufficiently looked after; and we believe that with us, as well as others, the manners of the pupils are but little attended to during the winter months."

"Our libraries are nullified by the arrangement of voting supplies at the town meeting rather than at school meeting. This evil should be remedied; as libraries are an important auxiliary in the work of education, and should not be neglected."

"The town library is in good condition, and is a source of great pleasure and profit to the people. All our schools have succeeded well during the past year. The attendance has, for

the most part, been good; the order not so perfect as would be desirable; the moral condition higher than the average, yet requiring more particular care; while the scholarship of the schools has gradually improved in thoroughness and accuracy. The people are feeling, more and more, the necessity of a thorough and systematic course of instruction in all the schools."

"Our schools are generally well taught, excepting penmanship, which is very much neglected; and we fail to find teachers that can teach the art, either by precept or example. Our State Normal graduates, on the part of the gentlemen, as far as we have seen, are very poor penmen themselves, and still poorer teachers in the *school room*. Orthography has also been too much neglected; but we require a thorough test in that branch of education, and our teachers do better of late. The general fault in teachers is too rapid progress in the rudiments, and consequently learning them poorly understood."

"The libraries are but little used. No tax can be raised to replenish them. The progress of the schools is rather slow, owing to inefficiency of teachers in governing properly, irregular attendance, lack of interest on the part of parents, and multiplicity of text books."

"The library was divided, and one dollar voted for books. Not a volume has been added since the division. What little fine moneys have been received, have been apportioned with the primary school moneys for paying teachers. To improve the libraries, we say, place them where a small majority cannot destroy their efficiency in a township, or as they were previous to being divided."

"There is no money voted for libraries, and the amount received for fines and penalties is so small for each district, it is

not thought worth the trouble to attempt to make any purchases; hence no additions to the libraries. The condition of the schools, upon the whole, is fair, and the progress, all things considered, is good. The great want is a deeper interest on the part of parents. There is great lack in this respect. In visiting the schools the past year, (24 visits,) I succeeded in getting *one parent* to go with me to the school. They do not visit the schools, and in some cases do not give the teacher the support they ought. Our report, as you will see, is very defective, and it is impossible for us to correct the evident errors. It is the common course of district officers to give their order for all the money belonging to their district in the treasury, and when they make their report they do not know the separate funds from which they have drawn money. Many directors are not competent to keep the accounts of the district and make a report."

"The law requiring district boards to establish text-books in the schools is not observed in this town. * * * Would it not be well to require Directors who are unable to make their reports correctly, to meet the Inspectors at their October meeting, with their records, &c., and so secure the assistance of the Inspectors?"

The following extract is from a report from one of the larger Lake Superior towns:

"The general condition of our schools is not flattering, though some progress is being made. Our citizens are for the greater part such as have come here from other States, and are not much acquainted with the school laws of Michigan. They are engaged in active business, and can really see no spare time to attend to school meeting, and studying school law; nor any other school matters that are dry and tedious, and do not make quick enough return of profits. Other enterprises flourish; commercial and mining pursuits, for instance, because men devote their whole time and talent to them. There is talent

enough in the country to enable us to have good schools, if we could only get it applied in the right direction. Talent hidden in the earth, at the hundred and ten fathom level, gives but a dim light to our schools on the surface. Our citizens are not grudging of their money in such matters. If school-houses could be bought ready made and furnished complete to order, and teachers who need no other encouragement or assistance in their labors than the payment of their wages, we then should have schools that would be a credit to our county. It is our time that we are too grudging of. We spend six days in the week at our trade or profession, and it thrives. We employ one man constantly, and attend one day in seven ourselves, to the interests of the Church; but our Common Schools, which form the foundation of the future usefulness and happiness of the rising generation, have as yet been sadly neglected. It is the opinion of the Board of Inspectors that a visit from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, at an early day, would greatly promote the interests of our schools."

[The retiring Superintendent has made one visit, at his own expense, to several of the Lake Superior schools.—*DR. SWIFT.*]

"A Township School Board, in place of the present District Board, in our opinion, would be a beneficial arrangement in the School Laws."

"There are five good school-houses, in good order, of good size and convenience. The remaining four are miserable things; and, I am sorry to say, some of them are in the richest districts in town. [The township district system would cure this evil in a multitude of cases.] About one half of the schools are in good condition, and progressing, the other half are lacking—the inhabitants being the principal cause. The teachers also are in fault. The schools lack in order, a little in morals, and considerably in behavior. Thoroughness in scholarship is wanting in all the districts. I must blame the teachers for this. They must know that they are negligent, in not requiring

scholars to be more thorough in their studies. The scholars are not so punctual and regular in attendance as they might and should be. The parents must bear the blame."

"Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7, first-class buildings; 4, 6 and 9 are frame buildings, that literally cry aloud to be replaced by new ones. 5 and 8 are excuses—one a log hut, and the other a board shed. * * * The condition of our schools on the whole, is hopeful. A few years, and we shall see our dilapidated, cheerless houses replaced by inviting pleasant buildings, rivaling the four of which we can already boast."

"The general condition and progress of schools in order, scholarship and attendance, is improving every year; but directors are getting so heedless and are so incompetent that it is impossible to get a correct report from most districts."

The following is from one of the richest townships in the State:

"I have visited all the schools in this township at least twice during the school year—have found considerable improvement in the school houses. They are of sufficient size, and quite convenient. There is a *sad want* of apparatus and outline maps, and blackboards in all the country schools. But the *needs of needs* is an *uniformity of text books*. There should be some active measures taken to remedy this evil. The libraries are nothing, as you will see by the report; and to improve them I see but one way, and that is, to take some means to compel the fines and penalties collected by the various justices to be paid over to the county treasurer—which in this county, to my knowledge, has never been done; and from personal observation I know they must be quite large."

"We have now five very respectable houses, three rather indifferent, and two decidedly discreditable to the districts; but

generally they are deficient in arrangement of seats and heating conveniences. The township library is rendered almost valueless by the refusal of the town to vote money to increase it, and the neglect of Directors to draw and return the books—which are much better selected than read. To improve them, compel the town to vote money, and the Directors to do their duty.”

“Our nine school-houses, with one exception, are commodious and convenient. Two of them are of brick, one of stone, and the remainder frame houses. With the exception of blackboards, school apparatus is generally wanting. We would suggest that it be made the duty of the Supervisor to assess a tax, to be applied to the purchase of library books. The Inspectors are pleased to note that a higher grade of literary qualifications prevails in those who essay to teach in our primary schools; and we think the establishment of Commissioners of Schools, after the fashion of the State of New-York, and the abolishment of the present system of township inspection, would materially conduce to the elevation of the standard of literary qualifications in our teachers.”

“Some of our district libraries are a source of great usefulness to the children, as well as older persons; but I find the selections, in a majority of cases, very poorly made. One great fault arises from the nature of the book selected. Too much attention is given to books adapted to persons of mature age, instead of those adapted to children; and the result is, the children will read the New-York Ledger, and other fictitious works. To remedy this growing evil, I suggest that such books as T. S. Arthur's works, stories of real life, be placed in our libraries, instead of so much historical reading. I cannot say our schools come up to the standard I would like to see. Many of the districts have so few pupils that the school-house is the most lonely place the little ones can possibly go to. A large

per cent. of our schools, however, are conducted more systematically, have better order, and more thoroughness in their studies this year than last. Our teachers seem to realize that a little *well done* is much better than *much half done*. Irregular attendance is a growing evil we hardly know how to remedy. Our two Union Schools are doing a good work. Many of our teachers are pupils from these schools, and they seem to carry into the country schools the same system and thoroughness of scholarship they have been taught in the Union Schools."

"Owing to the scarcity of men on account of the war, and the consequent pressure of business, and the petty compensation allowed Inspectors for their services, the schools were not visited—hence no report from the Visiting Inspector." [This in a town with nearly six hundred children, twelve districts, and a two-mill tax of nearly a thousand dollars. If the Inspector could not perform his duty he ought to have resigned.]

1. "District 1 in good repaire to Small for the District no outline maps, have a blackboard no other apparatuses

"District 2 house in poor condition not conveyent no entry uncomfertable in winter no outline maps have a blackboard no other apparatuses

"Township Library very usefull much read by those that live near the library not a bad selection

"Improvement to have a specified amount to be Expended Annually for books"

"The usual diversity with regard to order and behavior was observable in the schools. Much, in this respect, depends both upon the teacher and the character of the neighborhood. It is difficult to estimate the progress of the schools, for as a general thing children are withdrawn too early. I think the progress of our schools would be considerably in advance of what it is if we had less frequent changes of teachers."

"We ought to have a law giving at least five per cent. of the two mill tax to the use of the Library. The drawing of books by children and adult persons during the year, has been very large, and had we five or ten times we now have to expect, our Library would be of itself one of our first Educational Agencies."

"Three of the schoolhouses are tolerably comfortable, and four are log cabins—some of them uncomfortable and inconvenient. Good order prevails in most of the districts, and the morals and behavior of the pupils are passable; but the thoroughness in scholarship desirable is wanting; and I think from the following causes: Our township is new, and many of the people are in indigent circumstances, so that they cannot send to school regularly. As a general thing, the School Boards do not give that attention to the subject that they should. Add to this, short sessions, change of teachers, and other inconveniences."

"In some districts the library is of no benefit. The library money is used to pay teachers' hire, and the library and interest in it run down; while in others they have made additions, and kept up the interest, and their libraries have proved highly beneficial. It must be impressed upon the minds of the districts that library money can be used for no other purpose."

"Five of the school-houses are large, convenient and nicely arranged; the other five are rather small and old, and very disagreeable in the winter; one or two having more the appearance of an old hovel than an institution of learning. The district libraries are in rather a bad condition. The books were well selected, and have been read and re-read until they are nearly worn out. To improve the libraries will be to arouse the parents, get them more interested in the cause of education, and *enlarge* their libraries."

"Most of the library money is, by common consent, appropriated to other than its legitimate and lawful purposes in the several districts. The condition of the schools is improving. The Teachers' Institute held here the past year has given us a new impetus, and its good fruits are being manifest in a higher grade of teachers. 'As is the teacher, so will be the scholar.'"

"As to the township library, the books are generally well selected, but not as much read as formerly. The usefulness of the library might be considerably promoted by regular annual additions; but the people, or at least a part of them, are so short-sighted that they would appropriate all the two-mill tax to the support of schools, rather than devote a dollar to promote the efficiency of such a powerful educational agent as a good township library."

"There seems to be a growing interest manifested by parents upon the subject of education, and in furnishing good and comfortable school-houses for the accommodation of the scholars. The district libraries are much read, and there appears to be a strong desire to increase their influence and usefulness by adding thereto, as fast as funds can be raised for that purpose."

"We have a township library, a quite good selection of books, but the Directors do not draw the books, and consequently they are read but little. We think Directors ought to be compelled to draw the books, and that townships should be compelled to apply a given sum of money to purchasing books; and then there would be a greater interest in the library. We think that, by all means, there should be a County Superintendent of Schools, instead of Township School Inspectors; and, among other things, he should prescribe the text-books to be used in the county."

"We have a township library, satisfactorily well supplied with books, both instructive and entertaining. I think no better choice could have been made. Still, those books are not read. The reason is, the people in the township are not able to read, with the exception of a few, and they seem rather indifferent. Time, circumstances, and good advice may bring improvement with regard to the use of the library. It is to be lamented, that the inhabitants in this part of the country, who have at all times on their tongue, 'Oh, how nice it is to be educated!'—meaning how important they feel it to receive a literary instruction—prove so inconsistent with their utterances, as not a third part of the children of proper age to attend school, are sent to school; and the rest are seen to loiter like vagabonds upon the public roads." [This, in a township with three districts of sufficient population for graded schools.]

"Excepting the schoolhouse in district No. 1, (which has, during the past summer, been raised from its former site and placed in good repair,) the schoolhouses of this township are in a condition to reflect slight credit upon those who have them in charge, giving evidence not only of gross neglect, but of wanton and reckless abuse. In size and convenience, they are wholly inadequate to the purpose for which they were designed—none are furnished with school apparatus, and only two or three with outline maps—which are in a fair condition." [This, in an old township, having a two-mill tax of about nine hundred dollars.]

"The schools in this township were not visited during the winter term, and but four of them during the summer term. The reason of this neglect is obvious. The fault is in the law, and the remedy is with the Legislature. So long as a man can get but one dollar a day for inspecting

schools, while common labor commands twice that amount of wages, the duties of the Inspector will not be very thoroughly performed."

"The schools of this township are generally in a pretty good condition. During the last few years we have had several excellent teachers; but the teachers generally are not what they ought to be; especially in regard to their government and general management of a school. We ought to have more schools devoted especially to the business of qualifying teachers for their important duties. * * * The law authorizing the township to rob the libraries of all the two-mill tax, we think is altogether wrong. One great difficulty in the administration of our school affairs is in the irregular attendance of the children. It would hardly seem democratic to compel regular attendance, by law, as they do in some of the countries of continental Europe, but if regular attendance could be secured, it would certainly be attended with very beneficial results." [This was from an intelligent Inspector, who was a member of the Legislature which took away the support of the libraries.]

"Teachers, as a general thing, are too young, and do not command the respect of the pupils; hence order is not as good as it ought to be. We have three good school-houses, and four almost worthless. There are 300 books in the library, out of about 450. The remainder have been stolen and worn out. The books are well selected, but the best are read least."

"The condition of the school-houses in town, with one exception, is tolerable. The district libraries are mostly well selected, but the books are not very extensively read. To improve the libraries, it is necessary to enforce the law forbidding Directors to expend the library money for any other purpose than buying books, and requiring them to select from the list furnished by the State Board of Education."

"A majority of the school-houses are new and in good repair, with outhouses, and furnished with apparatus convenient for teaching; but there are four (of the eleven) that are virtually good for nothing. District No. 8, with 73 children, has a house that would be a disgrace to a backwood Hoosier settlement. No. 1 is worse than nothing—an old frame house, venerable with age, about 12 by 16, with a list of scholars numbering 68; and this miserly district was assessed this year for two-mill tax, \$89 98. No 4 is a fair specimen of Nos. 1 and 8. The township library contains 936 volumes, and is *well* read, and does well its part in the great work of education. The books are well selected and *thoroughly* read. The only objection is, care enough is not taken to preserve the books. The condition of our schools is very encouraging. In visiting the schools, I have found them, with but few exceptions, *well* attended and exceedingly *well* conducted. Our schools are now taking their place among the primary schools to which their exertions justly entitle them. For years, for causes which it is not now necessary to mention, our schools have been backward, and have not answered, fully, the ends for which they were designed. But those causes are now disappearing, and parents and children are becoming satisfied that the recommendations put forth from your department are worthy of their calm consideration."

The above quotations are from reports from every part of the State, and will greatly aid the reader in understanding the condition of the schools generally. A few things are particularly noticeable:

1st. A great lack of schoolhouses at all fit for the use designed, and that often, in districts abundantly able to build them. This great evil might be at once remedied by adopting the township district system.

2d. The great want of competent teachers; showing the imperious necessity of broader provisions on the part of the State for the education of teachers, and of paying sufficient

wages to induce earnest men and women to make teaching a profession.

3d. The incalculable evil of irregular attendance by those actually enrolled. The parent who allows his child to be absent a single day, inflicts an injury not only upon the child, but upon the whole school;—as though for the day he had taken a cog from a wheel; not stopping, perhaps, but seriously affecting the whole machinery. One Inspector alludes to laws compelling attendance at school. A parent who realizes his responsibility to his child and to society, so far from needing a coercive law for that purpose, would be hardly likely to obey a law permitting or requiring him to keep his child from school.

4th. Two reasons are made apparent for the unfortunate condition to which the libraries are so generally tending: 1st, a failure of their duty by the officers having charge of them; and 2d, the absence of certain means for their support; the former induced, it is believed, to a great extent, by the latter. That the failure of success is not from changing the township to district libraries is shown in the fact that the change in the law has been alike disastrous to the township libraries still remaining. That the evil results mainly from taking away the means of their support, is demonstrated by the fact that, in those sections where the largest revenues from fines have been received, the libraries, both township and district, are in the best condition, and maintain the greatest interest. This is especially noticeable in Wayne county, where, exclusive of Detroit, fifteen towns report \$1,938 84, and eleven towns report 1,138 volumes added to the libraries the past year. In Detroit, and fourteen towns reporting, 13,369 volumes are reported in the libraries in Wayne county. Lenawee county is another example; where eighteen towns report \$1,071 96 library funds, and the libraries are reported in every town save one, to the number of 11,169 volumes, with an addition of 1,012 volumes during the year. Other counties might be named, where no moneys from fines have been apportioned by

better teachers. The township board would have more candidates to select from, and could better distribute the teachers employed, according to the character and wants of the several schools. 3d. The equitable apportionment of school funds, almost impossible under our present system, would be comparatively easy, as the whole amount would come into the hands of the township board and be expended by them for the general good. 4th. A more steady management and more stable support of the schools by a board so much weightier in influence and so remote from petty neighborhood quarrels. 5th. The more effective supervision of schools possible under this plan. 6th. The convenience of organizing, when needed, one or more central high schools for the township, and the introduction thus of the graded system into the rural districts; and, 7th. The securing of a uniformity of text-books and teaching throughout the township.

Hon. Ex. Gov. Boutwell, late Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, in his annual report for 1859, speaking of Massachusetts, says: "It is unquestionably true that the best schools are found where the district system does not exist." "Nor is it true that more interest in schools is manifested where the district system exists, but the greater interest exists where good schools are found. The quality of the schools and the interest of the people act and react upon each other. A generous and intelligent public interest renders the establishment of good schools necessary and easy, and good schools are calculated to widen and strengthen and deepen the interest of the people. Therefore, it is absurd in reasoning and false in history, to assume that a system under which poor schools are the rule and good ones the exception, is adapted to increase the interest of the people, in learning or in the institutions thereof." To the same intent was the still earlier testimony of Horace Mann, in his eighth annual report as Secretary of the Board of Education, made in 1845. "Other things being equal, or, making due allowance for inequality in other things, the schools are now invariably the best in those

towns which are not divided into districts, but in which the school system is administered by the town in its corporate capacity."

Doubtless it were better, if this system is to be introduced into our State, that it should at once be made general; but no serious difficulty could arise from a permissive law like that of Massachusetts, which should authorize the townships so choosing, to make a trial of the plan.—*Report of 1862.*

From the Report of Hon. J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin, 1863.

What we need is, the abolishment of the separate district system, and the establishment of the *township system* of school organization and government.

In this system each town constitutes a district, and all matters pertaining to the schools are under the direction of a board elected by the various sub-districts. The secretary of this board takes the place of the old town superintendent, visits and supervises the schools, grades them, assists the teachers in classifying the pupils, etc.; in a word, is the efficient agent of the town board, and the necessary connecting link between the county superintendent and the schools. Taxes for the support of schools would, under this system, be levied upon the town as a whole, and every individual would pay an equal share of such taxes in proportion to the amount of property owned by him.

Further details of the system will be given in connection with what follows. The advantages of this system are many and evident.

1. As each town forms a school district, and each parent would be permitted to send his children to the school which best accommodated them, all the expense, trouble and ill feeling, consequent upon the frequent changes in the boundaries of districts, would be entirely avoided.

2. School-houses would be built when and where they were needed. Many districts are now compelled to suffer, year after year, all the inconvenience and loss occasioned by the use of a

small, badly constructed, ill-arranged house, because of difficulties concerning the site, or the indisposition of the voters to furnish the means to erect a new building. Under the township system these difficulties would be avoided, as the board, composed of delegates from all parts of the town, would not be likely to be influenced by local disputes in reference to the site for a house, but would locate it at such point as would best accommodate those for whom it was selected; and as the funds for building the house would be drawn from the whole town, the tax upon each individual would be so small as not to be in the least burdensome, and there would be no necessity for delay.

3. Schools can be graded more easily under the township than under the separate district system. The districts, as now organized, as a general rule, are too feeble in numbers and wealth to maintain more than one department, and the law of 1858, permitting districts to unite for high school purposes, has been entirely inoperative, no action having been taken by any district in accordance with its provisions. The summer schools, in the country especially, are primary schools in most respects, while the winter schools embrace all grades of pupils, from the primary to the grammar or high school. This condition of things necessitates the employment of better educated, more experienced teachers during the winter term, at a cost for their services of about double the amount paid for the same length of time in the summer, while there is not, on an average, more than a dozen children in each district whose capacity, advancement, or range of studies, demands a better or more costly teacher than the one employed during the summer; and thus the education of these few costs the district the difference between the wages paid in summer and winter, amounting, for a four months' school, to from thirty to sixty dollars. Now, if there were, within the reach of the larger class of pupils in three or four districts, a school of a higher grade, to which they could all have access, the winter schools in their respective districts could be continued as a primary or

intermediate school, under the charge of the same teacher employed in the summer, and one higher grade teacher would suffice for several districts. By this arrangement all the pupils in a town would be divided into two grades, at a cost for tuition not greater than that now incurred; and the total additional expense would be measured by the cost of erecting a sufficient number of buildings to accommodate the higher grade of pupils. In many instances, by a proper arrangement of the terms of school, the houses already erected would serve for both grades of pupils. In some districts, in which the house is so situated as to be easy of access to the larger scholars in several surrounding districts, let there be a term of school commencing so soon as the ground is settled and the weather is pleasant in the spring, and continuing to the first of July; and a fall term commencing about the middle of August and continuing till the middle of November, thus affording the primary pupils six months or more of uninterrupted school during the most pleasant season of the year, which would be far more beneficial to them, intellectually and physically, than the usual summer and winter terms, with the extremes of warm and cold weather, producing sickness, tardiness, and irregularity of attendance, and thus wasting a good share of the money expended. The winter term could then be devoted entirely to the grammar or higher grade scholars, who, under a competent instructor, whose whole time was given to them and their studies, would make as much progress in one term as they now do, in the mixed schools, in two or more. Again, whenever a new school-house is to be built, its location, size, and internal arrangements can all be adapted to the new order of things, so that, in process of time, without any violent changes, or any appreciable increase of expense, the facilities for maintaining graded schools can be established throughout the State.

4. Better supervision of the schools. The County Superintendent, though exercising a general supervision over all the schools in his county, is entirely unable to give, to each school, that personal attention necessary to obtain a complete knowl-

edge of its condition and wants; and some of the most active and efficient Superintendents have felt the need of a local officer, to co-operate with and aid them in effecting improvements in the arrangement and management of the schools. As before stated, the Secretary of the town board will be the proper person to have the immediate supervision of the schools, and will have power, under the direction of the board, to grade and arrange them, suggest and enforce rules for their management and government, and advise with and assist the teachers in all cases in which advice and assistance are needed. He should be appointed by the board, and he may be one of their members, or not, so that the best person to fill the place is selected.

We should thus secure all the advantages of the Town Superintendent system, without losing any of the benefits resulting from the establishment of the County Superintendency.

5. Economy of administration. All the expenses now incurred in organizing new districts, and in changing the boundaries of old ones, would be saved. Each child being permitted to attend that school which best accommodated him, and the amount of tax which each person would pay being the same, no matter in what sub-district he resided, there would be no reason for altering districts; consequently very few changes would be made, and those few would be easily effected, and attended with little or no expense. Again, the liability to a loss of moneys is in proportion to the number of hands through which they pass, and it is no wonder that, with nearly five thousand disbursing officers, there is a good deal of waste of district funds every year.

Under the township system the financial affairs of all the schools in a town being managed by the same board, one treasurer would be sufficient, and, in order not to multiply officers, the town treasurer, who now collects and receives all the school moneys belonging to his town, might be the treasurer of the board, and upon the order of its secretary, countersigned by the president, could pay out such moneys, when needed. Thus the number of disbursing officers would

be reduced from nearly five thousand to less than eight hundred, and besides the diminished liability to loss on account of the decrease in the number of disbursing officers, the expense incurred in executing nearly two thousand treasurers' bonds each year would be saved.

6. Better accommodation of the people. Under the present system it is necessary to organize districts in such a form as to secure a certain amount of taxable property in order to support a school, and thus it often happens that a person resides in one district while the greater part of his property is situated in another; and many live in close proximity to houses to which they would be glad to send their children, but, because they live in a different district, they are obliged to send them to schools kept in houses remote from them, and difficult of access. Again, it often happens that a populous district possesses a small, badly arranged house, while an adjoining district, with few scholars, has a large and convenient one; yet the children of the populous district cannot attend the school in the other one without the payment of a tuition fee, or a change in the boundaries of their district, involving time, expense, and often an appeal to the State Superintendent. Under the township system, this would all be changed, as it would be for the interest of every person to have the number of pupils in each school proportioned to the size of the house, and its power to accommodate them.

There would also be an equality of privileges in the different districts, as, the schools being supported by a general tax, justice would require that they be maintained an equal length of time throughout the town, and we should not see, as we now do, so great a disparity in school privileges in adjoining districts.

Free schools are founded upon the principle that it is the duty of the State to see that the children within its limits are educated. To this end a generous public fund is provided, and the people are yearly taxed to support the system; yet the

kind and amount of instruction given to the children of different districts depend entirely upon influences which the law does not seek to guide or control. Now, common sense and justice demand, that wherever children enough to organize a school are found, one should be established, with all the means and appliances necessary to secure the result desired, the proper education of the children attending it.

7. Employment of teachers. It being the special duty of the Secretary of the Town Board to visit the schools, become acquainted with their condition and wants, the capacity, tact and success of the different teachers, he would be better qualified to select the person suited to each school than nine-tenths of the District Clerks under the present system possibly can be; thus better teachers would be employed—that is, teachers better adapted to their positions—and they would not be changed each term, as they now are, but would remain in one school as long as they were successful in their work. Incompetent and unsuccessful teachers would be sifted out, the standard of attainments of all those employed would be gradually and surely raised, and the consequent progress of the schools would be certain and uninterrupted.

The new system of examination by the County Superintendent has done much to elevate the standard of attainments, and weed out unsuccessful teachers, but, inasmuch as an examination in regard to scholarship is not always a true test of the qualifications of an applicant, and as it is not possible for the County Superintendent to give that personal attention to each school necessary to enable him to judge correctly in regard to the skill and faithfulness of the teacher, many persons are still employed who have no real fitness for their position, and who are retained through favoritism or indifference on the part of those by whom they are engaged. Such persons would be quietly dropped from the list of teachers, and would engage in other pursuits, or, by the use of proper means, become fitted for the responsible positions of instructors of youth.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The school libraries of the State are necessary adjuncts of the educational system, and form a most important part of those agencies by which the mental growth and intelligence of the people are to be promoted. In theory, the district library is right, as it brings the books within easy reach of all classes, old and young, and places them in the custody of those who will be most likely to care for their preservation. Our school system must ever fail to produce its full and best fruits, if the knowledge gained by the pupils in their school days is not enlarged and ripened by the continued acquisitions of later years. It will be of but slight avail that they learn to read, if no taste for reading is acquired. If the learning of the great masses of our people is to stop short with the mere elements of knowledge communicated in the common schools, then must we fail ever to become an educated people, and when the fleeting character of these school acquirements is considered, the question may be gravely asked whether our schools, after all, will reward any greater outlay of labor and expense than they now receive. It is evident that the chief value of our schools is to be estimated, not from what they cause the pupil to know as a pupil, but what they make him capable of learning in manhood; but unless he goes on, in manhood, to use this power of learning, the richest value of his education is lost. To enkindle this taste for reading—this thirst for knowledge—in the young, and to keep it alive and in exercise in the adult, we must have libraries. Who ever imbibed a love of reading from an arithmetic or grammar, or from a common school reading book, with its meager scraps of literature? If we would have the children of our schools catch a taste for reading, such as will make them constant visitors to the fountains of learning, and shall keep them students and scholars when their school days are ended, we must provide them with books, libraries, near at hand and full of the rich volumes of history, biography, poetry, eloquence and science with which our literature is loaded. We must teach them the way to

those great halls of learning—those schools for all—which the wise and gifted of all ages have built in their books, for the instruction of humanity itself. The love of books is only to be obtained from the reading of books.

As said Gov. Seward, of New York, in the message of 1841: "Although many of our citizens may pass the district library, heedless of the treasures it contains, the unpretending volumes will find their way to the fireside, diffusing knowledge, increasing domestic happiness, and increasing public virtue." "It is an interesting reflection," said Hon. H. S. Randall, of New York, in his report in 1844, and his words have a new weight of meaning in our State, "it is an interesting reflection, that there is no portion of our territory, so wild or remote, where man has penetrated, that the library has not peopled the wilderness around him with the good and wise of this and other ages, who address to him their silent admonitions, cultivating and strengthening within him, even amidst his rude pursuits, the principles of humanity and civilization."

The inspiring influence of libraries upon teachers and schools has often been remarked by the leading educationists of the older States. The true teacher must be a perpetual learner, and the library at hand, in the schoolhouse it may be, is a continuous normal school to him. He daily replenishes those stores of knowledge from which he must draw each day for the instruction of his pupils. I can scarcely conceive of any other circumstance that would be so likely to elevate the character of the teaching in our common schools, as the planting in each district schoolhouse a library of well selected books. Nor would the influence end with the teacher; the entire school would feel it, in every study and every exercise. Said Horace Mann: "No one thing will contribute more to intelligent reading in our schools, than a well-selected library; and, through intelligence, the library will also contribute to rhetorical ease, grace and expressiveness. Wake up a child to a consciousness of power and beauty, and your might as easily confine Hercules to a distaff, or bind Apollo to a tread-mill, as

to confine his spirit within the mechanical round of a school-room, where such mechanism still exists. Let a child read and understand such stories as the friendship of Damon and Pythias, the integrity of Aristides, the fidelity of Regulus, the purity of Washington, the invincible perseverance of Franklin, and he will think differently and act differently all the days of his life. Let boys or girls of sixteen years of age, read an intelligent and popular treatise on astronomy and geology, and from that day new heavens will bend over their heads, and a new earth will spread out beneath their feet. A mind accustomed to go rejoicing over the splendid regions of the material universe, or to luxuriate in the richer worlds of thought, can never afterwards read like a wooden machine—a thing of cranks and pipes—to say nothing of the pleasures and utility it will realize.”—*Report for 1859.*

One may well wonder at the apathy exhibited by many of the districts and townships in regard to so valuable and economical an educational agency. A brief consideration of the subject will convince any unprejudiced mind of the value of these libraries, and that a true economy and wise policy demand that their maintenance be placed upon as solid a basis, and be as regularly cared for, as that of the schools themselves. The libraries conduce to the same ends, and are necessary adjuncts of the schools. The one is incomplete without the other; and it might even be questioned whether a district without a library is not as defective in the means for a thorough enlightenment of its children as a district without a school. If it be replied that the children will find some books at home for reading, when there is no library, it might be answered that they would also find some instruction at home if there were no school. The truth is evidently this: children need both school instruction and library reading. The school teaches to read; the library furnishes the books for reading. The school teaches to think; the library furnishes the food for thought. The school awakens the mind to an active desire for knowledge; the library is the open store-house of knowledge. The school aims to

awaken a taste for literary pleasures; the library is the only means by which this taste can be gratified. Thus these two—the school and the library—stand over against each other, and are mutual helpmeets and co-workers in the common work of educating men. If the school gives to the library intelligent readers, so, on the other hand, the library sends back to the school interested pupils. The school furnishes the seeing eye; the library affords the illuminating light, and the former can no more say to the latter, "I have no need of thee," than can the latter retort, "I have no need of thee."

No intelligent parent or teacher will willingly forego the aid of a good library in the work of educating the young. The child who has imbibed a taste for reading, such as a well chosen library is almost sure to awaken, and is furnished with a supply of good books, such as a good library alone can afford, will derive more advantage from three months a year of schooling, than he would from six months without the aid and benefit of the library. He will come to his studies with an awakened intellect, and a knowledge of language, which will easily make his progress twice as rapid as it would otherwise be.

How often does the teacher hear, from the pupil who is accustomed to read books, the delighted exclamation, "I saw an account of that in a book I read," when some fact in geography or history is reached in the lesson, and how often will he be asked by such pupils to explain some seeming discrepancy between the statement of the text book and that of some library book.

Ten dollars expended in increasing the district library, will often contribute more to the education of the children of the district, than twenty dollars paid for teachers' wages. How utterly unwise, therefore, is that policy so prevalent at present, of devoting the entire amount of the public moneys to the support of the schools, and refusing a dollar to the maintenance of this equally important agency of instruction. I am aware that it is often urged that the children have books at home; that reading matter is so abundant that the necessity of the

library is done away. But these statements are made without sufficient inquiry or reflection. Books, and especially books suited to the wants of children, *do not generally* abound in our homes. Let any one who doubts this statement, visit any ten families taken in order, in any district, and make an investigation of their literature. The eagerness with which the children even in our large villages, and from our best families, crowd to a well sustained district library, is a sufficient proof of the need of these libraries.

Another argument, sometimes urged against any new appropriation for buying library books, is not only contradictory of the foregoing one, but is self-answering. It is that the books are constantly wearing out. What were they bought for but to be used? and if worn out in use, then they have fulfilled their purpose. Who objects to buy more clothing for his children, because their old clothes are worn out, or to furnish more food when the first supply is exhausted? The teacher, too, passes away when his term is ended, and a new one must be obtained in his place at a new and expensive outlay of means. With a proper care to purchase books in strong binding, and to guard them, by sufficient penalties, from willful abuse, they will last for many years, and make ample returns for their cost before they finally disappear.

The value of the district library to the adult citizens of the district, is not taken into account in the foregoing argument, though that value would abundantly justify all necessary expenditures for the support of such libraries. No community can well afford to be without an agency so refining and enlightening as a public library; and every city abounds in public libraries, though there, if anywhere, the people may be supposed to have books enough at home. The library is the lecture room of the great and wise of all ages, and in its silent but speaking volumes each auditor may choose his own hour and theme, and listen to what mind he will for instruction or recreation.

The law having been amended so as to allow the distribution

of the township libraries into district libraries, on an application from a majority of the districts in the township, the question of the relative value of these two systems of school libraries has again arisen into importance. The opinion which was expressed in the report for 1859, and which is here quoted, I have seen no reason to change:

“The township library is ordinarily too remote from the great mass of the children. Those living in the remote districts can scarcely be expected to go three or four, and often five or six miles, to get books. None but inveterate readers, those who have formed their taste for reading, will do this. And if the township library be distributed in parcels, quarterly, to the districts, as under the old system, the advantages claimed for a large collection of books in the township library, are mostly sacrificed: we have simple district libraries, with the disadvantages that they are imperfect in character, since no large library, without duplicates, can be so divided as to make several good small libraries; they are temporary in tenure, the books not remaining to be read throughout the district, and re-read till known and mastered; and the district feeling only a divided and partial ownership in the books, they are more liable to be lost or destroyed. The 42 volumes of the district library, will be of far higher utility in the district, than any district can gain from its interest in the 318 volumes of the township library, except it be the central district where the township library is located. The testimony, as far as received from the districts, goes to prove that the library books are much more abundantly read under the district system than they were when drawn from the township libraries. It is not expected that any system will work well without diligence and steady efforts, on the part of those who have the management of it. No machinery can be made so perfect that it will run alone, without a constant application of power to impel, and without a constant supervision to control it. Doubtless some district libraries will fail of their mission, and get quickly scattered, through the neglect of those whose duty it is to attend to them, just as

many township libraries were wasted from the same cause; yet in very many districts they will be wisely managed; good librarians—men who love books and know their value—will be appointed, and the district library will stand side by side with the district school, lending to the school no slight or unimportant aid in stimulating the love of learning, and carrying forward the influence of the school into all the after lives of its scholars."

It may seem singular that while we are changing our township libraries, into district libraries, our neighboring State, Wisconsin, is seeking to replace the district libraries with township. The explanation of this disagreement is not difficult. It is evident that no system of libraries can be made efficient without due and regular support and good management, and it is not at all uncommon to find men heaping upon a system the blame of a failure which resulted only from a niggardly support or an inefficient administration of it. More than once have I heard that our own district libraries were proving failures, and doubtless this is true in many cases; not, however, because they are district libraries, but because the law does not supply any sufficient and stated support for them. The great preponderance of the testimony, from our most active and intelligent school officers, elicited in response to a circular on the subject, is that the district libraries are far more valuable for all the main purposes of school libraries, than were the township libraries.

A close consideration of the arguments of our Wisconsin neighbors for township libraries, narrows them down to this, viz: the district libraries will be small, and the annual additions to them meagre and insignificant; while the township library may be large and imposing, and the annual additions considerable and attractive. But if this argument is valid in favor of a township library, it is equally valid, and with a greatly multiplied force, in favor of a county library. What a noble library might each county possess, and what splendid

additions to its loaded shelves might be made each year, if all the library fund of the county could be used for its support.

But the fundamental assumption on which the argument rests is not valid. It is taken for granted that the annual appropriations for the support of district libraries must necessarily be small and insufficient, so that while they would procure but few books for each district, they would, if united, procure a large increase of the township library. But an appropriation clearly within the means of any district, will amply maintain the district library, and keep it growing. A sum, ranging from ten dollars a year, for the smaller districts, to twenty-five dollars for the larger, will be ample for the purpose; and this sum will be cheerfully given when our districts comprehend more fully the uses and value of these libraries to both old and young. The vision of a large and well selected township library is certainly attractive; but when the books of this splendid library come to be scattered broadcast over a township six miles square, the beautiful dream disappears, and

"Like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leaves not a wrack behind."

—*Report*, 1861.

BOOKS A NECESSITY AND A BLESSING.

From report of Hon. Lyman C. Draper, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin:

Next to the Common School, we want, in an educational point of view, more and better books for the people to read; and this is the great subject I wish respectfully, yet faithfully, to urge upon the attention of the Representatives of the people. I will introduce the subject by a few citations of high authority, as to the necessity of good books, and the inestimable blessings they are calculated to confer.

"It is chiefly through books," observed the late Dr. Channing, "that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds, and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thought, and pour their souls into ours. *God be thanked*

for books! They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am. No matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling. If the Sacred Writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof, if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakspeare to open to me the worlds of imagination, and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live. To make this means of culture effectual, a man must select good books, such as have been written by right-minded and strong-minded men, real thinkers, who, instead of diluting by repetition what others say, have something to say themselves, and write to give relief to full earnest souls; and these works must not be skimmed over for amusement, but read with fixed attention and a reverential love of truth. In selecting books, we may be aided much by those who have studied more than ourselves.

“One of the very interesting features of our times,” continues Dr. Channing, “is the multiplication of books, and their distribution through all conditions of society. At a small expense, a man can now possess himself of the most precious treasures of English literature. Books, which were formerly confined to a few by their costliness, are now accessible to the multitude; and in this way a change of habits is going on in society, highly favorable to the culture of the people. Instead of depending on casual rumor and loose conversation for most of their knowledge and objects of thought; instead of forming their judgments in crowds, and receiving their chief excitement from the voices of neighbors, men are now learning to study and reflect alone, to follow out continuously, to determine for themselves what shall engage their minds, and to call to their aid the

knowledge, original views, and reasonings of men of all countries and ages; and the results must be a deliberateness and independence of judgment, and a thoroughness and extent of information, unknown in former times. The diffusion of these silent teachers, books, through the whole community, is to work greater effects than artillery, machinery and legislation. Its peaceful agency is to supercede stormy revolution. The culture, which is to spread, whilst an unspeakable good to the individual, is also to become the stability of nations."

"For many years," remarks that faithful friend of education, George B. Emerson, "and many times a year, I have passed by the shop of a diligent, industrious mechanic, whom I have often seen busy at his trade, with his arms bare, hard at work. His industry and steadiness have been successful, and he has gained a competency. But he still remains wisely devoted to his trade. During the day, you may see him at his work, or chatting with his neighbors. At night, he sits down in his parlor, by his quiet fireside, and enjoys the company of his friends. And he has the most extraordinary collection of friends that any man in New England can boast of. William H. Prescott goes out from Boston, and talks with him about Ferdinand and Isabella. Washington Irving comes from New York, and tells him the story of the wars of Granada, and the adventurous voyage of Columbus, or the legend of Sleepy Hollow, or the tale of the Broken Heart. George Bancroft sits down with him, and points out on a map, the colonies and settlements of America, their circumstances and fates, and gives him the early history of liberty. Jared Sparks comes down from Cambridge, and reads to him the letters of Washington, and makes his heart glow with the heroic deeds of that god-like man, for the cause of his country. Or, if he is in the mood for poetry, his neighbor Washington Allston, the great painter, steps in and tells him a story—and nobody tells a story so well,—or repeats to him lines of poetry. Bryant comes with his sweet wood-notes, which he learnt among the green hills of Berkshire. And Richard H. Dana, father and son, come, the one to repeat grave, heart-stir-

ing poetry, the other to speak of his *two years before the mast*. Or, if this mechanic is in a speculative mood, Professor Hitchcock comes to talk to him of all the changes that have befallen the soil of Massachusetts, since the flood and before; or Professor Espy tries to show him how to predict a storm. Nor is his acquaintance confined to his own country. In his graver hours, he sends for Sir John Herschel from across the ocean, and he comes and sits down and discourses eloquently upon the wonders of the vast creation,—of all the worlds that are poured upon our sight by the glory of a starry night. Nor is it across the stormy ocean of blue waves alone that his friends come to visit him; but across the darker and wider ocean of time, come the wise and the good, the eloquent and the witty, and sit down by his table, and discourse with him as long as he wishes to listen. That eloquent blind old man of Seio, with beard descending to his girdle, still blind, but still eloquent, sits down with him; and, as he sang almost three thousand years ago among the Grecian isles, sings the war of Troy or the wandering of the sage Ulysses. The poet of the human heart comes from the banks of Avon, and the poet of Paradise from his small garden-house in Westminster; Burns from his cottage on the Ayr, and Scott from his dwelling by the Tweed;—and, any time these three years past, may have been seen by his fireside a man who ought to be a hero with school-boys, for no one ever so felt for them; a man whom so many of your neighbors in Boston lately strove in vain to see,—Charles Dickens. In the midst of such friends, our friend the leather-dresser lives a happy and respected life, not less respected, and far more happy, than if an uneasy ambition had made him a representative in Congress, or a governor of a State; and the more respected and happy that he disdains not to labor daily in his honorable calling.

“My young friends, this is no fancy sketch. Many who hear me know as well as I do, Thomas Dowse, the leather-dresser of Cambridgeport, and many have seen his choice and beautiful library. But I suppose there is no one here who knows a neighbor of his, who had in his early years the same advantages, but

who did not improve them;—who never gained this love of reading, and who now, in consequence, instead of living this happy and desirable life, wastes his evenings with low company at taverns, or dozes them away by his own fire. Which of these lives will you choose to lead? They are both before you.

“Some of you, perhaps, are looking forward to the life of a farmer;—a very happy life, if it be well spent. On the southern side of a gently sloping hill in Natick, not far from the place where may be still standing the last wigwam of the tribe of Indians of that name, in a comfortable farm-house, lives a man whom I sometimes go to see. I find him with his farmer’s frock on, sometimes at the plough-tail, sometimes handling the hoe or the axe; and I never shake his hand, hardened by honorable toil, without wishing that I could harden my own poor hands by his side in the same respectable employment. I go out to look with him at trees, and to talk about them; for he is a lover of trees and so am I; and he is not unwilling, when I come, to leave his work for a stroll in the woods. He long ago learnt the language of plants, and they have told him their history and their uses. He, again, is a reader, and has collected about him a set of friends, not so numerous as our friend Dowse, nor of just the same character, but a goodly number of very entertaining and instructive ones; and he finds time every day to enjoy their company. His winter evenings he spends with them, and in repeating experiments which the chemists and philosophers have made. He leads a happy life. Time never hangs heavy on his hands. For such a man we have an involuntary respect.

“On the other side of Boston, down by the coast, lived, a few years ago, a farmer of a far different character. He had been what is called fortunate in business, and had a beautiful farm and garden in the country, and a house in town. Chancing to pass by his place, some four or five years ago, I stopped to see him. And I could not but congratulate him on having so delightful a place to spend his summers in. But he frankly confessed he was heartily tired of it, and he longed to go back to Boston. I found that he knew nothing about his trees, of

which he had many fine ones,—for it was an old place he had bought,—nor of the plants in his garden. He had no books, and no taste for them. His time hung like a burden on him. He enjoyed neither his leisure nor his wealth. It would have been a blessing to him if he could have been obliged to exchange places with his hired men, and dig in his garden for his gardener, or plough the field for his plough-man. He went from country to town, and from town to country, and died, at last, weary and sick of life. Yet he was a kind man, and might have been a happy one but for a single misfortune—*He had not learned to enjoy reading.* The love of reading is a blessing in any pursuit, in any course of life;—not less to the merchant and sailor than to the mechanic and farmer. What was it but a love of reading which made of a merchant's apprentice, a man whom many of you have seen and all heard of, the truly great, and learned Bowditch?"

"If I were to pray for a taste," remarked the learned Sir John Herschel, "which should stand me in stead, under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. Give a man this taste, and you place him in contact with the best society in every period of history—with the wisest, and the wittiest, with the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters which have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations—a contemporary of all ages. This world has been created for him. It is hardly possible but that his character should take a higher and better tone from the constant habit of associating with a class of thinkers, to say the least of it, above the average of human nature."

"Books," says Dr. Edwards, "are the great store-houses of the knowledge which the observation, experience and researches of successive generations have been accumulating. They offer to us the intellectual wealth which myriads of laborers have been gathering, with painful toil, for thousands of years." "If

all the riches of both the Indies," exclaims Fenelon, "if the kingdoms of Europe were laid at my feet, in exchange for my love of reading, I would spurn them all."

"The *working man*," says Rufus Choate—"by whom I mean the whole *brotherhood of industry*—should set on mental culture, and that knowledge which is wisdom, a value so high—only not supreme—subordinate alone to the exercises and hopes of religion itself. And that is, that therein he shall so surely find rest from labor; succor under its burdens; forgetfulness of its cares; composure in its annoyances. It is not always that the busy day is followed by the peaceful night. It is not always that fatigue wins sleep. Often some vexation outside of the toil that has wasted the frame; some loss in a bargain; some loss by an insolvency; some unforeseen rise or fall of prices; some triumph of a mean or fraudulent competitor; the law's delay, the proud man's contumely, the insolence of office, or some one of the spurs that patient merit from the unworthy takes—some self-reproach, perhaps—follow you within the door; chill the fire-side; sow the pillow with thorns; and the dark care is lost in the last waking thought, and haunts the vivid dream. Happy, then, is he who has laid up *in youth*, and held fast in all fortune, a *genuine and passionate love of reading*. True balm of hurt minds; of surer and more healthful charm than 'poppy or mandragora, or all the drowsy syrups of the world'—by that single taste, by that single capacity, he may bound in a moment into the still region of delightful studies and be at rest. He recalls the annoyance that pursues him; reflects that he has done all that might become a man to avoid, or bear it; he indulges in one good, long, human sigh, picks up the volume where the mark kept his place, and in about the same time that it takes the Mahomedan in the Spectator to put his head in the bucket of water and raise it out, he finds himself exploring the arrow-marked ruins of Nineveh with Layard; or worshipping at the spring head of the stupendous Missouri, with Clark and Lewis; or watching with Columbus for the sublime moment of the raising of the curtain from be-

fore the great mystery of the sea; or looking reverentially on while Socrates—the discourse of immortality ended—refuses the offer of escape, and takes in his hand the poison, to die in obedience to the unrighteous sentence of the law; or, perhaps, it is in the contemplation of some vast spectacle or phenomenon of Nature that he has found his quick peace—the renewed exploration of one of her great laws—or some glimpse opened by the pencil of St. Pierre, or Humboldt, or Chateaubriand, or Wilson, or the ‘blessedness and glory of her own deep, calm and mighty existence.’”

“Libraries for the people are wanted,” exclaims Lamartine, the humane statesman of France. “These libraries must be in the people’s hands—in the hands of the women, the girls, and the children, by each fireside. In their evening hours, in rain, in winter, when out of work, and on Sunday, they must find at home, that centre of affection and virtue, the beneficial, high-toned, poetical, historical, political, philosophical, religious, interesting, exciting, and pleasing communion with the minds which, in all ages, have best understood, felt, written, or sung the human heart and the human intellect; these books must be the host, the visitors, the guests and the friends of the workman’s home. They must take up little room; they must cost little; they must adapt themselves to the manners, the fortune, and the simplicity of the family in which they are admitted. They must even enter it gratuitously, like the air, the sunlight, or the sweet perfume of the garden.”

SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

The opinion is rapidly gaining ground throughout the State, and no where faster than among Inspectors themselves, that our present system of supervision is radically defective. Requiring but a temporary service, and offering but a meagre remuneration, it either fails to command the service of qualified men, or finds them too busily engaged in their own affairs to bestow the necessary time and attention upon the schools. There are many excellent and zealous Inspectors in the State

but it can hardly be expected that such men will be found in every township, and still less that the chances of a popular election will bring them into office.

An adequate and really valuable supervision of our schools, would require that well qualified and experienced men be employed, and that they devote themselves wholly to this work. This will demand, 1st, That a sufficient territory be embraced in the district of each inspecting officer, to occupy his whole time, or such as he can superintend; and, 2d, That he be paid a salary that will compensate him for his time and work.

Pennsylvania elects one Superintendent for each county; New York one for each assembly district. This system of County or District Superintendents has been heartily approved by the leading educationists of the whole country, and numerous public meetings and prominent citizens have pronounced in its favor in our own State.

That our plan of supervision should be changed, is alike demanded by sound economy, and by the best interests of our schools. The large outlays for education in the State might easily be made twice as productive as they now are, by some system that should introduce more life and efficiency into the schools. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are wasted, annually, upon schools which, through the inexperience or incompetency of teachers, work more injury than good to the children who are so unfortunate as to attend them. Our schools, it is to be feared, are not generally yielding the product in educated mind and sound learning which they ought. An active, energetic and critical supervision would drive the incompetent teachers out, and quicken the competent to more successful efforts. The county that pays \$20,000 annually for teachers' wages, would have better schools, and get more for its money, if it would pay \$1,000 of the sum to an intelligent and efficient Superintendent who should see that the remainder was properly expended, or that the teachers employed by it performed skillfully and faithfully their labors.—*Report of 1860.*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

HON. JOHN M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, with the accompanying documents, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Very respectfully,

Your obd't servant,

JOHN H. BURLESON,

Sec'y Board of Regents.

ANN ARBOR, NOV. 25, 1864.



REPORT OF REGENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, }
Ann Arbor, Nov. 4, 1864. }

TO THE HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

The Regents of the University of Michigan, pursuant to the statute requiring them to make to you an annual statement of the situation and affairs of the University, beg leave to make their report for the collegiate year, ending June 30, 1864.

The present Board entered upon their duties as Regents of the University the first day of January last, and the institution was transferred to them in great apparent prosperity, with a larger number of students in attendance than ever before, in all the departments, amounting to over 800 in number. It was with a deep sense of their responsibility to the State, and to those who are to come after us, that the Board assumed the management of an institution so large, so successful, so vital to the prosperity of Michigan, which, wisely conducted, and kept in the path of prosperity, is destined to become the crowning glory of the State; but which, if allowed by unwise counsels, or by intestine sectarian or party strife, to fall into decay, would probably put in peril the experiment of State collegiate institutions in the Union.

This Board entered upon their work in a time of intense anxiety on the part of all friends of the University, arising from an extreme difference of opinion among them on the subject of the removal from office of the late President, Rev. H. P. Tappan, D. D., LL. D., and of the duty of the new Board as to his restoration. The question was agitated both within and without the University, and seemed to threaten serious injury to the peace of the institution. It came first

before the Board on the presentation of petitions from the undergraduates. This Board came unanimously to the conclusion that it was not within the province of the students of an University to interfere in the appointment or removal of the instructors or Executive of the University, and they had leave to withdraw their petitions.

Petitions for and against the restoration of the late President were presented at the second meeting of the Board, by some of the most prominent and respected citizens of the State, who had been from the beginning, fast and true friends to the University, and whose opinions deserved great consideration from the Board. The Regents very carefully considered the matter, and in the end, came almost unanimously to the conclusion that his restoration, under existing circumstances, was inconsistent with the best interests of the University.

This decision seems to have been cheerfully and pleasantly acquiesced in by all parties; and the subsequent quiet and peace which prevailed for the remainder of the year, and the cheering prospect of even additional students in every department, during the year, just begun, notwithstanding the state of the country, and the increased cost of a residence at Ann Arbor, lead the Regents to believe that an excitement, which at one time threatened greatly to retard the growth of the University, has died away without serious detriment to its prosperity.

The attention of the Board, soon after their entry upon their duties, was called to the question of the revision of the rules of the Board, and of the University, adopted by the late Board of Regents. The subject of their revision was referred by the committee appointed for that purpose to the University Senate, and all the amendments recommended by the Senate were adopted unanimously by the Board. The condition of the University is most satisfactory. Gratifying progress has been made in all the departments, for the details of which you are referred to the accompanying report of the President, Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D.. L. L. D. It is especially gratifying to the Board, that

the liberality of the citizens of Ann Arbor has enabled them, in their first year, to erect a large and desirable addition to the Medical building. It is now, in our opinion, unsurpassed in its conveniences and appliances for study by any Medical College in the country. The external advantages of this department are now in some measure commensurate with the ability of its faculty.

For the receipts and expenditures for the past year, and the estimate of the expenditures for the ensuing year, we refer you to extracts from the report of our Finance Committee, annexed hereto as schedule A. For the list of Professors, Tutors and officers of the University, and their salary, we refer you to schedule B, hereto annexed.

For the list of the books of instruction used in the University, we refer to schedule C, hereto annexed.

For the number of students in each department and class, we refer to schedule D, hereto annexed.

We also append hereto, a list of Alumni and Students, who are now, or have been, in the United States military and naval service, since the rebellion began, entitled "Roll of Honor."

E. C. WALKER,
THOS. D. GILBERT,
GEORGE WILLARD,
F. J. JOSLIN,
J. EASTMAN JOHNSON,
JAMES A. SWEEZEY,
HENRY C. KNIGHT,

Regents.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Hon. the Board of Regents:

GENTLEMEN—It is one of the duties of the President to make an annual report to the Board, "embodying therein such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem best for the management and improvement of the University."

The year just closing has been one of more than ordinary anxiety to the University, giving rise to much discussion of its interests among the people of the State. It is gratifying, however, that all parties seem to have recognized the great usefulness of the University, and a desire that it should be justly and impartially managed. This interest from without has been responded to by earnest united labor from within. Seldom in so large an institution have there been so great unanimity of sentiment, and such hearty co-operation, as have characterized the members of the several Faculties during the past year. As a natural consequence, it has been a year of great prosperity. Difficulties have disappeared, and threatened evils have been changed into good.

The only true success of a University must result from the strength and united endeavor of its Faculty, and the abundance and variety of its aids to the investigation of truth. Where these elements of power exist, no great amount of advertising is necessary, and no ordinary opposition can be permanently injurious; the people soon learn the facts, and students in large numbers resort to its halls.

During the past year no radical change has been attempted in organization and management, but a general effort has been put forth to render the workings of the machinery as perfect as possible. The standard of scholarship required for admission

to the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, has been kindly but honestly enforced, and a greater proportion of applicants than heretofore have been refused for want of proper preparation. The standard for admission has also been considerably raised, to apply in future years, as will be seen in the statement published in the catalogue; and hereafter none are to be admitted even to pursue selected studies, or what have heretofore been improperly called "the Optional Course," except such as are found, upon examination, qualified to enter the Freshman Class, either in the classical or scientific course of study. The increased number and the elevated standard of our high schools allow us to make this advancement, and though it may temporarily diminish the number of our students in the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, it will enable us the more completely to accomplish the true purposes of an American University.

No changes have taken place in the Faculty of this Department during the year, except that Mr. E. H. Wells has been employed to assist in the Department of Civil Engineering. Inasmuch as Prof. A. D. White was elected by his fellow-citizens of the 22d Senatorial District of New York to represent them in the Senate of that State, he found it impracticable to give any instruction in the University during the past year, but an arrangement has been made by which he will be able to deliver a course of lectures on History in the early part of the succeeding year. I am glad that, notwithstanding the pressure of his public engagements, his interest in the University, of which he has given such abundant evidence heretofore, is unabated, and that the institution is not to lose his valuable labors as a Professor. During his absence Mr. Charles K. Adams has not only instructed the classes in History, but also aided the Professor of Latin.

In the Medical and Law Departments, the Faculties have remained the same as during the preceding year.

The number of students in each of the three Departments

has been greater than ever before, though the attendance at the beginning of the year was not so prompt as is desirable.

In the Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts the number was 300. The preceding year it was 266, though in 1859 the number was 287, nearly as great as last year. The average number for the past eight years has been 270.

There can be no doubt that the number of students in this Department could be greatly increased, if as in the Scotch Universities, no requirements for admission were insisted upon but good moral character and a certain age. Such a course can be pursued in the other Departments of the University where the studies are pursued principally by lectures, and where an abuse of the privilege is prevented by rigid examinations previous to graduation, but in this department, wisely, under the direction of the Regents, the Faculty insist upon a thorough preparation. It is not merely numbers, but character, that we desire; and it would not be becoming for the University to be giving to a large number of youth precisely the same kind and degree of instruction that can be furnished as well in the other public schools of the State. Still, an extreme position on this subject is possible, and great care and sound judgment will be requisite to secure the proper course. From time to time the courses of study are modified as experience and circumstances suggest improvements, but the constant tendency is to render all the aid that students can possibly enjoy, to pursue the various branches of a thorough liberal education.

In the Department of Medicine and Surgery, the number of Students the last year has been 350. The year previous it was 252, and the average for the last eight years has been 224. Large as this number is, it will be observed that the increase last year was very great.

The College Building of this Department is now greatly enlarged and improved. It had answered its purpose well for about fourteen years, but was no longer able to accommodate the classes. The dimensions of the old building were 92 feet in

length by 42 feet wide, and three stories high. The addition is 60 feet square and four stories high, with two large lecture-rooms, each containing comfortable seats for about six hundred persons. The rooms for the Museum connected with this Department, have been enlarged and improved, and indeed it is difficult to imagine any accommodation for professors or students that is not afforded in the new and enlarged building.

It is gratifying to observe the interest of the citizens of Ann Arbor in the University. When you announced as the result of a careful examination of the finances of the institution, shortly after the most of you entered upon your term of office, that you could not enlarge the Medical Building without incurring an unsafe debt, unless you could obtain the aid of at least ten thousand dollars, the citizens of Ann Arbor, at a legal meeting, called to consider the subject, authorized an appropriation of the sum needed, from the City Treasury, and issued City Bonds for the amount, subject only to the sanction of the Legislature of the State, which will undoubtedly be obtained. Thus the citizens of Ann Arbor have willingly taxed themselves to pay \$10,000 for the building, notwithstanding the great demands that are made upon the property and the people by the war waged against the enemies of the nation. It is therefore with unwonted interest and pleasure that the people of this city look upon the large and convenient building of the Medical College. A prosperous future may be safely anticipated for this Department of the University.

In the Department of Law the number of Students during the past year has been 221. The year preceding it was 134. This Department has been in operation only five years, and the average number of students has been 146.

The new Law Building has now been in use one year, and is found to be admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. It affords convenient office-rooms for the professors, an excellent lecture-room, and all needed conveniences for the Law Library, Moot Courts, and the Society rooms of this Department. The lecture-room, at some little inconvenience to

this Department, but for the general good, is used as a chapel by the Literary Department, for daily Prayers, and for public worship on Sabbath afternoons. It is found to answer the purpose well temporarily, though it would be regarded as a great boon, and would indeed incalculably promote the interests of the University, if the State would provide for it a suitable building to be used as a Chapel, and for general public meetings. At present there is no room on the premises large enough to accommodate all the Faculties and students at once.

The large room in the lower story of the Law Building is devoted to the General Library, which belongs equally to all the Departments of the University, and is open every day, except Sundays, to the students. The walls have been furnished with shelves, and the books are well arranged, but it is necessary immediately to provide alcoves for the accommodation of additional books. The Public Library consists of more than 13,000 volumes, generally selected with great care and judgment. It would be difficult to find a library of its size so various and rich in valuable works. There is, however, a great preponderance of foreign works, and as the rates of exchange are now so high, I think it would be well to confine the purchases principally to American books.

In this General Library we see one of the great advantages of a University over a mere College. The books are in one room, under the care of one Librarian, and form a strong bond of union to the Departments. The Library is much more liberal in its character than a Department collection would naturally be. The higher student of Medicine, for instance, about to graduate, and wishing to consult the best authorities on the subject which he has chosen for his thesis, need not confine himself to medical writers, but leaving that part of the library devoted to them, may consult authors in history, metaphysics, or any other field of thought, who can throw light on his theme. So the student in Law, or in any other exercise, may find in a General Library what he would not be likely to find in a professional library.

The advantages of a University system are seen also in the Chemical Laboratory, which is believed to be one of the best in the world. By the admirable system on which it is managed, it is, with the exception of the salaries of those engaged in it, about self-supporting, and continual additions are made to its ample material and means of illustration. Under the care of Prof. S. H. Douglas, M.D., and his able assistants, it is open alike to students in the Literary and Medical Departments, and its advantages are enjoyed by many who press their investigations far beyond the ordinary elementary study of chemistry.

The Museum Building has been internally so improved, since the removal of the Library from it, as to afford increased room for the collections to illustrate Natural Science. Several cases have been made to receive a large collection of fossils, gathered in Europe, by Carl Rominger, M.D., Assistant Curator of the Museum of Geology, Zoology and Botany. The University has the use of this rich and rare collection now gratuitously, and I recommend that it be purchased, if it can be for a reasonable price, and made a permanent part of the Museum.

The following additions have been made to the Museum during the year:

Five skulls representing different human races, and six skulls of carnivorous quadrupeds: presented by Rev. D. C. Jacokes, A. M.

A small collection of fossils from the lowest horizon of life in Wisconsin. Four of these proved to be of new species, and have been described by Professor Winchell, with others from Michigan, in Silliman's Journal, and credited to the Museum of the University. Accompanying these fossils were about fifteen species of *Unio*idæ from Wisconsin. These were presented by Joseph W. Wood, M. S.

A few specimens of ores of iron and zinc from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, were presented by Dr. Riksecker, of Ann Arbor.

Specimens of Travertin from T. 27 N., 9 E., and marl from

four miles and a half northwest of Alpena, Michigan, presented by C. F. Conrad, Esq.

Travertin and "Polishing Powder" from Section 12, Hamburg, Livingston Co., Michigan, presented by A. D. Peck, Esq.

Sections of palmetto wood from Morris Island, South Carolina, by Lieut. Col. O. L. Mann.

Several fossils from Trenton Quarry, Monguagon, Wayne county, Michigan, by J. H. Farmer, M. D.

A collection of Osteological preparations, consisting of about thirty skulls and skeletons; also, a box of memorials of the siege of Vicksburg, collected from the battlefields and other localities; also, a portion of a pair of stocks employed in the punishment of slaves in Louisiana; presented by Prof. Winchell.

A fragment of galena from the mines recently opened at New Galena, Bucks county, Penn., by J. M. Gross, Esq.

A fine and valuable specimen of blistered quartz crystals from the glaciers of Rosenlan, opposite Grindenwald, in the Alps, by Edward A. Lansing, Esq.

A specimen of quartz crystals from the Tyrolese Alps; also, the "Houghton Herbarium," being the collection of dried plants belonging to Dr. Douglas Houghton; presented to the University by Mrs. R. R. Richards. This collection, consisting of twenty-eight cases or volumes, has been labelled "The Houghton Herbarium."

Specimens of limestone from Whitewater, Wolworth county, Wisconsin, showing smoothed surfaces, produced by diluvial action; presented by James B. Gott, Esq., of Ann Arbor.

Two specimens of auriferous quartz from Madison county, Missouri; also, two specimens of "silver ore" from the same locality; presented by J. Q. A. Fritchey, A. M., of St. Louis.

Woody fibre of a *Lepidodendron*, from a coal seam at Braceville, Gundy County, Illinois. By D. R. Shoop, A. B.

An excellent specimen of Hematite from Marquette. By D. Bethune Duffield, Esq., of Detroit.

The Smithsonian Institute at Washington, through its Secre-

tary, Prof. Joseph Henry, has made many valuable presents to the University. During the past year, in addition to its regular publications, it has presented to us 26 specimens of Rocks and Building Stones, from various parts of the world, all properly labeled; 80 specimens of shells from Cape St. Lucas; 50 specimens, embracing 29 species of Mazatlan shells; a small collection of Panama shells.

All the above have been thankfully received, and bear the names of their donors.

Several additional cases for the Mineralogical Cabinet have been made, and this part of the Museum as usual, is in excellent order.

The work of cataloguing and describing the specimens in Geology and Zoology is regularly advancing, and within the last year a "Report Historical and Statistical, of the Collections in Geology, Zoology and Botany, in the Museum of the University, made to the Regents Oct. 2d, 1863, by Alexander Winchell, A.M., Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany," has been published; also, a "Report on the White Collection," together making a pamphlet of twenty-six pages. Full descriptive catalogues of all the specimens should be made and printed in uniform style.

I trust that by greater efforts hereafter, the collections, of all kinds, will be more rapidly increased.

The University has long enjoyed the use of an excellent collection of specimens belonging to Prof. C. M. Ford, M.D., forming an essential part of the Museum in the Medical College, for which a small sum has been paid, much less than the interest upon their cost. I suggest that proper efforts be made to secure a purchase of them as a permanent part of that Museum, which now needs considerable enlargement.

The apparatus used for illustration in the various departments, though not technically belonging to the Museums deserves mention. A large painting of Athens has been framed for the lecture room of the Professor of Greek, and another of modern Rome for the lecture room of the Professor of Latin.

These were painted by Mr. Wm. Wheeler, of Hartford, Connecticut, and are not only valuable ornaments to the room, but of great practical use to the students in those branches. Under the direction of the Professor of Mathematics, some excellent apparatus to illustrate his department has been procured, and that belonging to the department of Civil Engineering has been increased. Also, a set of Charts of the Survey of the Lakes of the Northwest, has been presented by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade. In the department of History, some additional Wall Maps have been procured.

The Astronomical Observatory has, I think, accomplished as much as its liberal founders and its most sanguine friends could have expected.

The Meridian Circle has been employed in making observations for time and accurate places of stars of comparison used in the different observations with the large equatorial. It was also used in a series of observations made in connection with the United States Lake Survey for determining the longitude of Green Bay, Wisconsin, by means of the telegraph. The equatorial has been employed in observations of planets and comets, and in examinations of the physical structure of various objects.

On the 14th of September, 1863, while Prof. Watson was carefully examining the constellation Pisces, within the limits of the Zodiac, he discovered a planet of nearly the ninth magnitude in brilliancy, hitherto unknown to astronomers. This discovery was immediately announced through the scientific journals, and observations upon it were made at once in all the observatories in this country and Europe. Prof. Watson continued carefully to observe its motions till May 3, 1864, after which farther observations were impracticable, on account of its close proximity to the sun. Prof. Watson, by right of discovery, was called upon to name it, and selected the name Eurynome, which has been generally adopted by astronomers.

On the night of January 9th, he discovered also a new tel-

esopic comet in the constellation cygnus, which subsequently became visible to the naked eye. Prof. Respighi, however, in Italy, as was announced a few days after in this country, saw this comet on the morning of the 29th of December, 1864.

Prof. Watson, in accordance with a plan proposed by Prof. Airy, of Greenwich, British Astronomer Royal, has undertaken regular and systematic observations of twelve planets, besides the ordinary routine work of the Observatory.

At your last meeting provision was made for courses of lectures to be given to students in the Literary and Law Departments on Hygiene, and Prof. A. B. Palmer, M. D., was appointed to that work. I anticipate great good from these lectures, and shall not be disappointed if hereafter it may be deemed advisable to provide also for some practical instruction and exercises in Physical Education. But as the whole matter thus far is prospective, I can only allude to it.

The lots of land long known as the University property, in Detroit, have been disposed of for twenty-two thousand and ten dollars, and the proceeds, as received, are added to the current assets of the University. There can be no doubt that it would be a great advantage to the University to add this sum to its funded capital, and I hope that the Regents will find it practicable, after meeting all the increased annual expenses arising from the erection of the Law Building, and the enlargement of the Medical Building, to set apart at least a portion of this sum as a Library Fund, to be added to from time to time, till the whole sum of \$22,000 is thus funded, the annual income of which should be expended regularly to enlarge and improve the library. I can but believe that should such a fund be created, there are many liberal citizens of Michigan who would deem it a privilege to add to it. The time has arrived when the University may justly expect that the friends of sound science and liberal culture, in the State and vicinity, will emulate the example of such men in other parts of the country, and contribute to enlarge the funds of the University. Many of the colleges in this country have received large accessions to their

capital, within the last year, by liberal donations, and if the University of Michigan would retain the honorable rank which it has so early gained, and fully carry out the designs of its founders, it must not be left to depend upon the first impulse given to it by the sale of the lands so wisely appropriated to its foundation, but must continue to grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the State.

NUMBER OF PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Department of Science, Literature and the Arts	18
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	9
Department of Law.....	3
Total	30

One of the Professors in the Department of Law, and one in the Department of Medicine, gave instructions also in the Literary Department; but none are counted more than once.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

Civil Engineers.....	1
Bachelors of Science.....	2
Bachelors of Arts.....	22
Masters of Science.....	5
Masters of Arts.....	13
Bachelors of Laws.....	71
Doctors of Medicine.....	50
Total	<u>164</u>

It is with sincere gratitude to God that I record the prosperity and progress of the University during the past year. There are still many desirable improvements to be made, some of which are urgently demanded. If these necessities, as they disclose themselves, are studied as carefully as similar demands have been heretofore, the University will doubtless continue to accomplish all that the State can justly expect.

E. O. HAVEN, *President.*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,)
Ann Arbor, Sept. 14, 1864.)

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

SCHEDULE "A."

To the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan:

Pursuant to law, the Finance Committee of the Board submit the following account of the financial condition of the University, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, with an estimate of the probable receipts and expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1863.....	\$7,751.02
Received from State Treasurer since.....	47,288.00
Received on account of sale of property in Detroit..	6,234.45
Received students' fees and diplomas.....	9,904.00
Received from all other sources.....	517.10
	<u>\$71,694.57</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Warrants paid during the year:

For salaries.....	\$29,551.74
For incidentals.....	10,191.27
For General Library.....	1,000.00
For Law Library.....	1,000.00
For Medical Library.....	200.00
For Regents' expenses.....	653.68
For Law building warrants.....	3,680.12
For interest on same.....	993.77
For Museums.....	271.70
For Medical building warrants.....	4,062.99
Balance cash on hand July 1, 1864.....	20,089.30
	<u>\$71,694.57</u>

Warrants outstanding July 1st, 1863:	
For salaries and incidental expenses.....	2,436.25
For Law Building and General Library warrants...	14,999.79
For warrants issued since—	
For salaries.....	31,552.15
For Regents' expenses.....	653.68
For Museums.....	271.70
For Cistern, Furnaces and Gas-pipes to Medical Building	500.00
For periodicals.....	575.00
For General and Annual Catalogues.....	953.75
For Rules and By-Laws.....	225.00
For repairs to President's house.....	838.96
For completing Medical Building.....	2,000.00
For perfecting plan of same	25.51
For Medical Library.....	285.00
For Law Library.....	1,000.00
For General Library.....	2,000.00
For Medical Building warrants.....	12,189.00
For incidental expenses.....	11,688.38
	<u>\$82,194.17</u>

Warrants paid during the year for salaries and incidental expenses.....		42,868.39
For Law Building warrants.....		3,680.12
For Medical Building warrants.....		4,062.99
Warrants outstanding for salaries and incidental expenses.....		12,136.99
For Law Building warrants.....		11,319.67
For Medical Building warrants.....		8,126.01
		<u>\$82,194.17</u>

The following list contains the numbers and amounts of the several warrants upon the Treasury for salaries and incidental expenses outstanding July 1st, 1864:

APPENDIX.

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No. 1949.....	\$233.81	New No. 22.....	\$85.00
New No. 4.....	175.00	" 24.....	4,000.00
" 6.....	375.00	" 25.....	1,000.00
" 7.....	375.00	" 28.....	18.33
" 8.....	375.00	" 29.....	87.50
" 9.....	375.00	" 30.....	87.50
" 10.....	375.00	" 31.....	87.50
" 13.....	375.00	" 32.....	75.00
" 14.....	375.00	" 33.....	56.25
" 15.....	375.00	" 34.....	56.25
" 16.....	333.33	" 35.....	2,000.00
" 18.....	200.00	" 36.....	16.52
" 19.....	200.00	" 37.....	200.00
" 21.....	25.00	" 38.....	200.00
	<u>\$4,167.14</u>		<u>\$7,969.85</u>
			4,167.14

Total amount.....\$12,136.99

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1865.

Balance due from State Treasurer July 1, 1864.....	\$8,221.28
Interest on proceeds of University lands sold.....	37,500.00
Subscription to new Medical College building.....	10,000.00
Students' fees and diplomas.....	8,000.00
Rents of dwelling houses	750.00
On account of sale of property in Detroit.....	12,155.75
One year's interest on mortgage of property in Detroit	253.00
	<u>\$76,880.03</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1865.

Salaries as now existing.....	\$34,750.00
To pay outstanding warrants for salaries and incidental expenses.....	12,136.99
To pay Law building warrants past due and not presented for payment.....	592.51
To pay Law building and General Library warrants maturing during the year.....	3,862.56

To pay interest on outstanding Law building warrants for one year.....	757.90
To pay outstanding Medical building warrants.....	2,708.67
To pay Medical building warrants maturing during the year*.....	6,771.65
To pay interest on outstanding Medical building warrants for one year.....	379.21
To pay Regents' and Visitors' expenses.....	600.00
To pay postages	300.00
To pay printing and binding.....	200.00
To pay insurance	800.00
To pay ordinary incidental expenses.....	4,000.00
To pay extraordinary incidental expenses.....	2,000.00
To pay General Library.....	1,000.00
To pay Law Library.....	500.00
To pay Medical Library.....	200.00
To pay periodicals.....	200.00
To pay grounds.....	200.00
To pay Superintendent of Medical Building.....	375.00
To pay balance.....	4,545.54
	<u>\$76,880.03</u>

Hereto is appended the following documents, viz:

Report of the Secretary of the Board of Regents, marked A, showing the amounts of the several warrants issued during the year;

Report of the Treasurer of the University, marked B, showing the amounts of the several warrants paid during the year, and the receipts and the source from whence received;

Report of the State Treasurer, marked C;

Report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office, marked D.

THOMAS D. GILBERT,
J. EASTMAN JOHNSON,
Finance Committee.

Dated July, 1st, 1864.

*When the Medical Building is complete, the contractor will be entitled to a time warrant, payable in four years, for the sum of \$2,708.67.

SCHEDULE "B."

The names and number of Professors, Tutors and other officers, and the compensation of each are as follows:

Rev. Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., President of the University and Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature; salary, \$2,000.

Rev. George P. Williams, LL. D., Professor of Physics; salary, \$1,500. -

Abram Sager, M. A., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; salary, \$1,000.

Silas H. Douglass, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Pharmacy, and Toxicology; salary, \$1,500.

Moses Gunn, M. A., M. D., Professor of Surgery; salary, \$1,000.

James R. Boise, M. A., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; salary, \$1,500.

Alonzo B. Palmer, M. A., M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Pathology; salary, \$1,000.

Alexander Winchell, M. A., Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany; salary, \$1,500.

Corydon L. Ford, M. A., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; salary, \$1,000.

Henry S. Frieze, M. A., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; salary, \$1,500.

Datus C. Brooks, M. A., Librarian; salary, \$800.

Andrew D. White, M. A., Professor of History; salary, \$1,500.

Hon. James V. Campbell, Marshall Professor of Law; salary, \$1,000.

Hon. Charles I. Walker, Kent Professor of Law; salary, \$1,000.

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Jay Professor of Law, and Lecturer on Constitutional Law and Medical Jurisprudence; salary, \$1,500.

De Volson Wood, M. A., Professor of Civil Engineering; salary, \$1,500.

James C. Watson, M. A., Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory; salary, \$1,500.

Samuel G. Armor, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica; salary, \$1,000.

Edward P. Evans, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature; salary, \$1,500.

Rev. Lucius D. Chapin, M. A., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; salary, \$1,500.

Edward Olney, M. A., Professor of Mathematics; salary, \$1,500.

William Lewitt, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; salary, \$500.

Adam K. Spence, M. A., Instructor in Greek and French; salary, \$800.

Charles K. Adams, M. A., Instructor in Latin and History; salary, \$800.

Allen J. Curtis, M. A., Instructor in Rhetoric and Mathematics; salary, \$800.

Carl Rominger, M. D., Assistant Curator of the Museum of Geology, Zoology and Botany; salary, \$100.

H. S. Cheever, Assistant in Chemistry; salary, \$300.

D. V. Dean, Assistant in Chemistry; salary, \$225.

J. B. Hough, Assistant in Chemistry; salary, \$225.

D. L. Wood, Secretary; salary, \$200.

J. H. Burleson, Steward; salary, \$700.

Donald McIntyre, Treasurer; salary, \$200.

W. B. Jolly, Janitor; salary, \$350.

J. Carrington, Janitor; salary, \$350.

G. Naglee, Janitor; salary, \$175.

James Ottley, Janitor; salary, \$350.

John B. Root, Keeper of the Museum; salary, \$150.

SCHEDULE "C."

The principal books of instruction used are the following, though many others are used for reference, especially to accompany the lectures of the Professors:

Parker's Aids to Composition.

Whateley's Rhetoric.

Andrews & Stoddard's Latin Gramar.

Cicero de Amicitia.

Livy.

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

Horace,

Terence.

Tacitus,

Frieze's Virgil.

Xenophon's Anabasis, (Boise's Edition.)

Thucydides.

Boise's Greek Prose Composition.

Homer's Iliad.

Demosthenes on the Crown.

Plato's Apology of Socrates.

Memorabilia of Xenophon.

Hadley's Greek Grammar.

Kuhner's Greek Grammar.

Zimpt's Latin Grammar.

Andrews' Latin Lexicon.

Smith's Dictionary of Ancient Geography.

Liddell & Scott's Greek-English Lexicon.

Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities.

Smith's Dictionary of Biography and Mythology.

Finlay's or Long's Ancient Atlas.
Spruner's Ancient Atlas.
Kiepert's Atlas Von Hellas.
Becker's Charicles.
Becker's Gallus.
Grote's and Thirlwall's Histories of Greece.
Arnold's History of Rome.
Merivale's Fall of the Roman Republic.
Fasquelle's French Method.
Fasquelle's Colloquial Reader.
Duma's Napoleon, (Fasquelle's Edition.)
Racine and Molière.
Knapp's French Reader.
Donai's German Grammar.
Adler's German Reader.
Adler's Handbook of German Literature.
Robertson's Introduction to the History of Charles V.
Eliot's History of the United States.
Guyzot's History of Civilization in Europe.
Macaulay's Essays.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Ray's Algebra, Part II.
Davies' Trigonometry.
Davies' Analytical Geometry.
Davies' Calculus.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
Smith's Calculus.
Augustus H. Smith's Mechanics.
Silliman's Principles of Physics.
Dana's Manual of Geology.
Agassiz & Gould's Zoology.
Gray's Lessons in Botany.
Woodward's Recent and Fossil Shells.
Owen on the Skeleton of the Teeth.
Pictet's Paleontologic.
Hall's Paleontology, of New York.

Johnston's Turner's Chemistry.
Dr. Douglass' Tables.
Warren's Artizan's Manual.
Gillespie's Surveying.
Warren's Perspective Drawing.
Henck's Field Book for Engineers.
Gillespie's Roads and Railroads.
D'Aubisson's Hydraulique.
Olmstead's Astronomy (Snell's edition).
Loomis' Practical Astronomy.
Chauvenet's Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy.
Hickock's Emperical Psychology.
Hickock's Moral Science.
Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
Hopkins' Evidences of Christianity.
Bowen's Political Economy.

SCHEDULE "D."

NUMBER OF PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

In the Department of Medicine	9
In the Department of Law	3
In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts	15

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

In the Department of Medicine	340
In the Department of Law (Seniors, 74; Juniors, 147,)	221
In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts	295

Total

856

Of these there graduated in

The Department of Medicine	50
The Department of Law	71
The Department of Science, Literature and the Arts	43

ACADEMICAL STUDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

First year	60
Second year	63
Third year	39
Fourth year	27
In Select Courses	37
In Chemistry	61
In Engineering	7
In Courses for the Second Degree	1

Total

295

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following are the names, rank, &c., of some of the Graduates and Students of the University of Michigan, who have been or are now in the United States Military or Naval service.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

CLASS OF 1846.

Hon. W. W. Phelps, Col. 8d Minn. Inf. |

CLASS OF 1847.

Theodoric R. B. Palmer, Lt.-Col. 18th Mich. Inf. | John S. Newberry, Prov. Marshal, 1st Dis.

CLASS OF 1848.

Wells R. Marsh, Div. Surg., Sherman's Army. Wyllys C. Ransom, Maj. 1st Kansas Inf. Jos. R. Smith, Surgeon, U. S. A. *Jas. B. Witherell, Lt. U. S. A.	Rev. Horatio M. Shaw, Chap. 29th Ind. Inf. Jno. C. Norton, Asst.-Surg. U. S. A. Benj. F. Parks, Lt.-Col. 13th Ill. Inf.
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CLASS OF 1849.

Dwight May, Lt.-Col. 12th Mich. Inf. Edmund Andrews, Surg. 1st Ill. Art., now Prof. of Surgery in Chicago Medical College.	Rev. David D. Van Antwerp, Post Chaplain Beaufort, S. C.
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CLASS OF 1850.

Edward Bacon, Col. 6th Mich. Art. Gershom M. Barber, Capt. 1st Bat. S. S.	Seth M. Barber, Lt.-Col. 8th Ohio Inf.
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CLASS OF 1851.

Edwin Clay Becker, Brig. Q. M., U. A.	*Philip McKernan, Capt. 7th Mich. Inf.
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CLASS OF 1852.

*Walker L. Bean, 1st Lieut. 28th Wis. Inf. *Sidney A. Bean, Col. 4th Wis. Inf. Rev. Chester S. Armstrong, Chaplain 4th Mich. Cav.	Degarmo J. Whitney, Capt. U. S. A.
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CLASS OF 1853.

George M. Lane, Capt. Vet. Res. Corps. Waldo C. Daniels, Asst.-Surg. U. S. A.	Mortimer Thompson, Adj't. 7th N. Y. Inf.
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CLASS OF 1854.

Wm. Chandler, 1st Lieut. 1st Ill. Art. John Gomer Evans, 1st Lieut. 4th O. Inf. Lyman Richardson, Capt. and Asst. Q. M. U. S. A.	Richard C. Sabin, Capt. 87 Ind. Inf. Bolivar Barnum, Surg. 7th Mich. Inf.
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CLASS OF 1855.

*Edward P. Clark, 1st Sergt. 6th Mich. Inf.	
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*Died in service or killed in battle.

CLASS OF 1856.

John E. Clark, Maj. 5th Mich. Cav.
 Duane Doty, Adj. 7th Mich. Cav.
 Jas. P. Jones, Maj. 7th Maine Inf.
 *Dwight D. Stebbins, Surg. for San. Com.

Wm. W. Wheeler, Lt.-Col. 23d Mich. Inf.
 *Rev. Geo. W. Hood, Maj. 7th Maine Inf.
 John Q. A. Sessions, Lieut. 7th Mich. Cav.

CLASS OF 1857.

Cashman K. Davis, 1st Lieut. 28th Wis. Inf.
 I. Thomas Griffin, 1st Lieut. 4th Mich. Cav.
 Geo. M. Landon, 1st Lieut. 4th Mich. Cav.
 Hobart Miller, Adj. 9th Mich. Cav.
 Jerome W. Turner, Maj. 5th Mich. Cav.
 Edwin B. Wight, Maj. 24th Mich. Inf.

James P. Mosher, Lieut. 25th Mich. Inf.
 A. G. Armstrong, Capt. Ind. Battery.
 Geo. W. Waldron, Capt. and Asst. Com. of
 Sub. U. S. A.
 Lycurgus H. Irwin, Capt. 17th Ind. Inf.
 Wm. G. How, Mass. Inf.

CLASS OF 1858.

Wesley A. Green, 1st Lieut. 4th Mich. Cav.
 Jno. W. Horner, Lieut.-Col. 18th Mich. Inf.
 Henry F. Lyster, Surg. 5th Mich. Inf.
 Chas. R. Miller, Capt. 18th Mich. Inf.
 Judd M. Mott, Capt. 3d Mich. Inf.
 Sam'l. E. Smith, Adj. 15th Ind. Inf.

Lyster M. O'Brien, Capt. 27th Mich. Inf.
 John T. Snoddy, Maj. 7th Kansas Cav.
 Bradley M. Thompson, Maj. 7th Mich. Cav.
 *Wm. B. Woodruff, Lieut. 1st Mich. Inf.
 *Henry A. Buck, Capt. 51st Ind. Inf.
 *Oliver C. Comstock, Capt. 1st Mich. Inf.

CLASS OF 1859.

Richard Beardsley, Asst. Paymaster U. S. N.
 Geo. A. Flanders, Lt.-Col. 8th N. H. Inf.
 Claudius B. Grant, Maj. 20th Mich. Inf.
 Rodney J. Hathaway, Lieut. 66th O. Inf.
 C. B. Lamborn, Lt.-Col. Anders'n Cav. Penn.
 Charles D. Lyon, Capt. 3d Mich. Inf.
 E. A. Otis, Asst. Adj.-Gen. Staff of Gen.
 Schofield.
 Augustus H. Pettibone, Maj. 20th Wis. Inf.
 Richard C. Sablin, Asst. Paymaster, U. S. A.
 Saml. E. Smith, Adj. 12th Ind. Inf.
 Jas. D. Snoddy, Lieut. 7th Kansas Cav.

Arthur T. Wilcox, Capt. 12th Ohio Inf.
 *Jas. M. Edmunds, Lt. 6th Mich. Art.
 *Jno. G. Everett, Q. M. U. S. N.
 Theo. A. McGraw, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.
 Orina Parsons, Lieut. 3d Mich. Cav.
 Ewd. P. Pitkin, Lieut. 17th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Alvin J. Cole, Asst. Surg. 14th Mich. Inf.
 Ewd. S. Crozier, Surg. Ind. Inf.
 Albert M. Edwards, Lt.-Col. 24th Mich. Inf.
 John T. Sinclair, Corps 5th, Mich. Cav.
 Ozora P. Stearns, Col. 9th U. S. Col'd. Inf.

CLASS OF 1860.

Louis F. Booth, Capt. 9th Ill. Cav.
 Wm. J. Buchanan, Adj. 3d Mich. Cav.
 *Augustus W. Chapman, Capt. 6th Mich. Art.
 John H. Conrad, Capt. 4th Wis. Inf.
 Silas W. Dunning, Priv. 124th Ill. Inf.
 *Eion J. Farnsworth, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
 Sullivan D. Green, Lieut. 24th Mich. Inf.
 *Simon C. Guild, Capt. 8th Mich. Inf.
 Wm. N. Ladue, Adj. 5th Mich. Inf.
 Chas. H. McCreery, Capt. 8th Mich. Inf.
 *Chas. F. Taylor, Col. 1st Penn. Bucktail
 Rifles.
 C. Fred. Trowbridge, Capt. 16th U. S. Inf.

Abram E. Welch, Maj. 4th Minn. Inf.
 David H. White, 1st Lieut. 21st Ind. Inf.
 *Geo. A. White, Priv. 21st Ind. Bat.
 Edgar N. Wilcox, Serg't — U. S. A.
 *Allen H. Zacharias, Capt. 7th Mich. Inf.
 George M. Chester, Capt. and Asst. Q. M.
 U. S. A.
 Henry H. Hubbard, Lt. Mich. Eng. Corps.
 Geo. H. Seymour, " "
 *Geo. Alexander, 21st Ind. Battery.
 *Henry Clay Arnold, Lieut. 1st Mich. Inf.
 Martin L. Mendenhall, Capt. 8th Penn. Inf.
 C. A. Thompson, Capt. 19th Mich. Inf.

CLASS OF 1861.

*Amos W. Abbott, Ord.-Serg't 9th Mich. Inf.
 *Orville S. Abbott, Ord.-Serg't 1st Mich.
 Engineers.
 *Fred. Arn, Maj. 31st Ind. Inf.
 Wm. H. Beadle, Lieut.-Col. 29th Mich. Inf.
 Benj. F. Blair, Adj. 123d Ohio Inf.
 S. Porter Brockway, Maj. 9th Mich. Cav.
 Wm. H. Coyl, Lieut.-Col. 2d Iowa Inf.
 Byron M. Cutcheon, Lt.-Col. 20th Mich. Inf.
 Chas. H. Denison, 1st Lieut. 5th Mich. Inf.
 Isaac W. Elliott, Maj. 33d Ill. Inf.
 Edwin Hadley, Capt. 26th Mich. Inf.
 Ephraim G. Hall, Capt. 11th Mich. Inf.
 Henry B. Jandon, Surg. 7th Mich. Inf.
 Edward S. Jackson, Serg't 151st Penn. Inf.
 John C. Johnson, Capt. 149th Penn. Inf.
 John S. Lord, Adj. 103d Ill. Inf.
 Samuel R. B. Lord, Ord.-Serg't Chicago
 Board of Trade Battery.

Orrin L. Mann, Lt. Col. 39th Ill. Inf.
 Chas. E. McAlister, Capt. 23d Mich. Inf.
 *Walter McColium, Capt. 20th Mich. Inf.
 Jonas H. McGowan, Capt. 9th Mich. Cav.
 M. Luther Mendenhall, Non.-Com. Officer in
 1st Penn. Reserves.
 Hiram R. Mills, Hosp. Stew. 20th Mich. Inf.
 *Sidney G. Morse, 1st Lieut. 1st Mich. Cav.
 James A. Post, Asst. Surg. 28th Ky. Inf.
 Sam'l D. Quarels, Capt. 6th N. H. Inf.
 G. P. Sanford, Dept. Prov. Mar. 1st Dist. M.
 Chas. H. Stocking, Surg. 10th Ky. Cav.
 Thomas B. Weir, Capt. 3d Mich. Cav.
 Henry M. DuMeld, Adj. 9th Mich. Inf.
 Henry D. Merrill, Serg't 45th Ill. Inf.
 *El L. Starr, Serg't Mich. Inf.

*Died in service or killed in battle.

CLASS OF 1862.

Reinzi H. Baker, Lt. 18th Mich. Inf.
 *Jas. W. Bingham, 1st Lt. 16th Inf. U. S. A.
 Oliver L. F. Browne, 1st Lt. 149th N. Y. Inf.
 *Roswell P. Carpenter, Capt. 20th Mich. Inf.
 Edward G. Clarke, Corp. 18th Mich. Inf.
 *Marvin A. Gaylord, Serg't-Maj. 3d N. Y. Artillery.
 Jos. C. Greenawalt, Serg't 84th Ohio Inf.
 *Theo. H. Hurd, Serg't-Maj. 88d Ill. Inf.
 Geo. A. Mason, Aid to Gen. McArthur.
 *Wm. Eugene Nelson, Priv. 4th Mich. Cav.
 Jonathan W. Newman, Vt. Res. Corps.
 *Albert Nye, Capt. 9th Mich. Inf.
 William V. Richards, Capt. and Aid to Gen. Willcox.
 Geo. D. Robson, Col. 6th U. S. Col'd Inf.
 J. Prentiss Sanger, Capt. 1st Art. U. S. A.

*Madison O. Walker, Serg't 6th Mich. Inf.
 Chas. L. Watrous, Capt. 76th N. Y. Inf.
 Elmore H. Wells, Q. M. Serg't 132d Penn. Inf.
 Montgomery S. Woodruff, Lieut. and Sec'y. under Gen. Merrill.
 Orlando B. Wheeler, Serg't Mich. Eng. Corps.
 Nathan Crosby, Capt. 20th N. Y. Inf.
 Jas. E. Eastman, Cadet U. S. Acad. W. P.
 Sam'l Howard, Aid to Gen. Starkweather.
 *Aaron C. Jewett, Adj. 6th Mich. Cav. killed.
 Law. S. F. Pilcher, Hosp. Stew. U. S. A.
 Oliver L. F. Brown, Lt. 149th N. Y. Inf.
 Lewis Drake, Lt. 22d Mich. Inf.
 Henry H. Sloan, 14th Ill. Inf.
 *Jos. McConnell, Lt. 18th U. S. Inf.
 Ridgely C. Powers, Lt. 123d Ohio Inf.
 Daniel D. Thurber, Q. M. 6th Mich. Inf.

CLASS OF 1863.

David Boyd, Capt. Col'd Inftry.
 John M. Bowers, Com. Clerk, 84th Ohio Inf.
 Henry C. Christianity, Capt. U. S. Inftry.
 George S. Decker, Private 6th Mich. Cav.
 Ansel E. Denton, Capt. 18th Inf U. S. A.
 David F. Fox, Adj. 22d Mich. Inf.
 Fred. G. Fuller, Private 77th Ill. Inf.
 Clark Gray, Capt. 96d Ill. Inf.
 William C. Green, 1st Lieut. 88th N. Y. Inf.
 Franklin Johnson, Capt. 26th Mich. Inf.
 Edward Porter Kibbee.
 A. Schnuyler Montgomery, Capt. and aid to Gen. Davidson.
 Milton F. Miles, Lieut. 47th Ohio Inf.
 Ira Olds, Ass't Paymaster U. S. A.
 Lyford Peavey, 1st Lieut. 1st Mich. Inf.

George Pool Peck, Orderly 7th Mich. Cav.
 Dwylos Phillips, Capt. 17th Mich. Inf.
 Henry C. Pratt, Lieut. U. S. A. Inf.
 Peter Roberts, Ill. Inf.
 Marden Sabin, Serg't. 100th Ind. Inf.
 George Snow White, Lieut. 6th Mich. Cav.
 Patterson V. Wilkins, Serg't. 102d Ohio Inf.
 William A. Chandler, Ass't Surg. U. S. A.
 Charles S. Draper, Aid to Gen. Richardson.
 George F. Fish, Lieut. 4th Mich. Cav.
 Archibald B. Darrab, Lieut. 9th Mich. Cav.
 George B. Mathews, Lieut. 9th Mich. Cav.
 Robert L. Warren, Lieut. 29th Mich. Inf.
 James L. Taylor, Serg't. 2d Mich. Inf.
 John A. Rollins, Lieut. 45th Ill. Inf.

CLASS OF 1864.

Eben Andrews, Capt. 21st Mass. Inf.
 Albert J. Baldwin, Priv. 1st Mich. Art.
 Volney G. Barbour, 6th Conn. Inf.
 Wm. L. Barnhart, Capt. 6th Mich. Cav.
 Gustavus H. Bryant, Capt. 29th Wis. Inf.
 *F. Augustus Buhl, Capt. 1st Mich. Cav.
 C. A. Burdick, Lt. 10th Wis. Inf.
 Gabriel Campbell, Capt. 17th Mich. Inf.
 Wm. B. Hamilton, Lt. 22d Mich. Inf.
 Wm. S. Harbert, Lt. 85th Ind. Inf.
 Dwight J. Harris, Hosp. Stew.
 Newton J. Hotchkiss, Capt. 6th U. S. C. Inf.
 Jas. H. Kidd, Col. 6th Mich. Cav.
 Horace V. Knight, Lt. 20th Mich. Inf.
 Wm. C. Moore, Capt. 18th Mich. Inf.

Laroy Moore, Capt. 81st Ohio Inf.
 Henry Kirk Rowley, Lt. 18th Mich. Inf.
 Wm. B. Slemmons, Serg't-Maj. 66th Ind. Inf.
 *Jos. Stanfield, Priv. 16th Mich. Inf.
 Jas. L. Taylor, Serg't 2d Mich. Inf.
 Quincy A. Thomas, Serg't 16th Mich. Inf.
 Frank J. Thwing, Lt. 36th Ill. Inf.
 Wm. Warner, 1st Lt. 22d Wis. Inf.
 Robert L. Warren, Lt. 7th Mich. Inf.
 Bluford B. Wilson, Adj. 132d Ill. Inf., and Aid to Gen. Lawler.
 Edward Watson, Eng. Corps.
 Frank Walker, U. S. Navy.
 Shubal F. White, Lt. 28th Mich. Inf.

CLASS OF 1865.

*David E. Ainsworth, Lieut. 20th Mich. Inf. killed 1864.
 *Henry R. Austin, Lieut. 14th U. S. Col. Inf.
 John D. Blair, 101st Ohio Inf.
 Edward Boudinot, Q. M. Serg't 85th Ind. Inf.
 *Reuben O. Breed, 4th Mich. Cav.
 James J. Christianity, Lt. & aid to Gen. Custer.
 George S. Codrington, Cp'l 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
 Albert A. Day, Capt. 20th Mich. Inf.
 *Salmon E. Haight, Corp'l 17th Mich. Inf.
 George W. Harmon, Lieut. 17th Mich. Inf.

Frank Joslin, Mich. 5th Cav.
 Rufus J. Palen, Maj. 19th Col'd Inf.
 Edgar A. Phelps, Private 20th Mich. Inf.
 *Alfred N. Smith, Serg't 18th Mich. Inf.
 Edgar H. Tallman, 19th Mich. Inf.
 James C. Darrab, Lieut. 9th Mich. Cav.
 *Frank G. Woodruff, Capt. 12th U. S. C. Inf.
 William P. Worcester, 91st Ill. Inf.
 Milton D. Williams, 20th Mich. Inf.
 Eugene A. Kelley, 1st Mich. S. Shooters.
 Orson B. Curtis, Serg't 24th Mich. Inf.

CLASS OF 1866.

Marcus A. Markham, Corp. 3d Mich. Cav.
 Henry W. Hubbard, 184th Ill. Inf.

*Theo. R. Adams, Serg't 29th Wis. Inf.
 Jas. E. Chambers, Ohio Inf.

*Died in service or killed in battle.

Wm. B. Sager, 1st Serg't 11th Ohio Cav.
 Jos. V. Quarles, Jr., Lt. 39th Wis. Inf.
 *Wm. Butler, 148th Ohio Inf't. N. G.
 Wm. C. Freir, 1431 " "
 Hudson A. Wood, Serg't 61st N. Y. Inf.
 Frank J. Baird, Lt. 138th Ill. Inf.
 Philip M. Adams, Ind. Inf.

Oliver P. Dickinson, 76th Ind. Inf.
 Edward Garsh, 71st Ill. Inf.
 Sam'l C. Jayere, 40th Wis. Inf.
 *Eugene A. Kelly, 1st U. S. S. S.
 Horace W. Lewis, Serg't 11th Vermont Inf.
 Jas. M. Scott, Hosp. Stew. 61st N. Y. Inf.

CLASS OF 1867.

Frank Lyman, Corp 39th Wis. Inf.
 Frank A. Blackburn, Mich. Battery.
 Thos. M. Potter, 184th Ill. Inf.
 Henry C. Williams, U. S. Navy.
 Moses T. DeWitt, Lt. Wis. Inf.

Henry N. French, Lt. Mich. Cav.
 Henry H. Drury, Lt. Wis. Inf.
 John A. Rollins, Lt. 46th Ill. Inf.
 Isaac Hersey, 70th Ind. Inf.

CLASS OF 1868.

Riley C. Story, Corp'l 18th Ind. Inf.
 Joshua S. Reynolds, 182d Ohio Inf.
 Frank Case, 40th Wis. Inf.
 William J. Keefer, 4th Ohio Inf.
 Adoniram Carter, 101st Ill. Inf.

William G. Dickinson, 33d Ill. Inf.
 Thomas Creswell, U. S. Navy Gulf Squad.
 Edward S. Walter, 4th Mich. Inf.
 Charles Herbert Allen, 142d Ill. Inf.

ARMY AND NAVY LIST OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

CLASS OF 1860.

Henry H. Finley, Capt. and ass't Com'y Sub.
 Frederick Pistorious, Lieut. 9th Mich. Cav.
 Charles D. Stevens, Capt. 18th Mich. Inf.
 *Norvell E. Welch, Col. 16th Mich. Inf. killed
 on James River.
 M. B. Wells, Lt. Col. 21st Mich. Inf. killed at
 Chickamauga.
 Lawrence Horrigan, Capt. 2d La. Col'd Inf.

Edward P. Pitkin, Capt. Invalid Corps.
 Ozora P. Stearns, Col. 9th U. S. Col'd Inf.
 *Edward P. Clark Jr. Serg't 6th Mich. Inf.
 killed on the Mississippi.
 Charles R. Miller, Capt. 19th Mich. Inf.
 Bradley M. Thompson, Lt. Col. 6th Mich.
 Cav.
 Arthur T. Wilcox, Capt. 12th Ohio Inf.

CLASS OF 1861.

George M. Chester, Quartermaster's Dep't,
 Washington
 James S. Fisher, Capt. 1st Mich. Cav.
 *John Gilluly, Lt. Col. 5th Mich. Inf.
 George C. Gordon, Captain 24th Mich. Inf.
 *Newell Grace, Lieut. 24th Mich. Inf. killed
 at Gettysburg.
 Samuel B. Hood, Lieut. 22d Ill. Inf.
 *Harrison H. Jeffords, Col. 4th Mich. Inf.
 killed at Gettysburg
 William A. Martin, Lieut. 4th Mich. Cav.
 C. Dustan Roys, Capt. Mich. Battery.
 *William W. Spence, Serg't 39th Ill. Inf.
 died of wounds on James River.

J. Moore Wirts, Lieut. 3d Mich. Cav.
 Joseph T. Brown, Capt. 62d Ill. Inf.
 David T. Brown, Hosp'l Stew. 22d Ill. Inf.
 Henry H. Ford, Lieut. 18th Mich. Inf.
 John D. Parkhurst, Maj. 4th Ky. Inf.
 John B. Dague, Lieut. U. S. Navy, Com.
 Gunboat Alice.
 *Charles Shier, Jr., Capt. 1st Mich. Cav.
 killed in Shenandoah Valley.
 Charles H. Donnison, Lieut. 5th Mich. Inf.
 C. Fred. Trowbridge, Capt. 16th U. S. Col'd Inf.
 Eli L. Cook, 65th Ill. Inf.

CLASS OF 1862.

John Atkinson, Lt.-Col. 3d Mich. Inf.
 Albert Babcock, Lt. 18th Mich. Inf.
 Wm. H. Compton, Serg't Bat. 5th Mich. Cav.
 Albert E. Cowles, Corp. 20th Mich. Inf.
 *Anson O. Doolittle, Capt. 2d Wis. Inf., died
 in service.
 James E. Hawes, — Ind. Inf.
 Perry Hawes, — Ind. Inf.
 Lew. B. Holden, Capt. 20th Mich. Inf.
 Sam'l M. Kneeland, Lt. 18th Mich. Inf.
 M. McIntyre, Serg't 31 Mich. Cav.
 Edward F. Stebbins, — Mich. Inf.
 Bethuel A. Virden, priv. 96th Ohio Inf.
 A. C. Wallin, Lt. 5th Mich. Inf.

*Wendell D. Willse, Capt. 20th Mich. Inf.,
 killed at Knoxville.
 S. H. Ballard, Lt. 6th Mich. Cav.
 John W. Nelson, U. S. A.
 Asa A. Gardner, Capt. 65th Ohio Inf.
 Morris Roberts, Lt. 26th Mich. Inf.
 *William M. Green, Lt. 20th Mich. Inf.
 killed in battle.
 John S. Smith, Lt. 8th Mich. Cav.
 John W. Emerson, Col. Missouri Vol.
 Cyrus J. Thomson, 136th Ind. Inf.
 James K. Ewart, Capt. 26th Ohio Inf.
 Isaac Grider, Capt. 27th U. S. Col'd Inf.
 James B. Porter, Hosp. Stew'd 47th O. Inf.

*Died in service or killed in battle.

CLASS OF 1863.

Hiram Emory Abbott, 1st Serg't 124th Ill. Inf.	*Alexander Stillwell, Capt. 3d Ohio Inf.
Charles B. Butler, Capt. — Wis. Inf.	Wesley S. Thurston, Priv. 111th Ohio Inf.
Ezra D. Hartman, Lt. 100th Ind. Inf.	Charles D. Willard, Lt. 19th Wis. Inf.
George W. Herrick, — Ind. Inf.	Albert L. Worden, Navy.
Levi Andrew Humphreys, Lt. 4th Mich. Bat.	William H. Sherman, Lt. Mich. Inf.
*Henry C. Norville, Capt. 23d Mich. Inf.	Philip H. Kumber, Ohio Inf.
Charles T. Osborn, — 5th Mich. Cav.	*James M. Edmunds, Jr., 6th Mich. Art
Wm. H. H. Russell, Priv. 1st Mich. Inf.	

CLASS OF 1864.

Halbert B. Case, Capt. 84th Ohio Inf.	Daniel C. Young, Serg't 34th Ill. Inf.
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CLASS OF 1865.

David H. White, Lieut. 74th Ind. Inf.	James Redmond, Lieut. 49th Ohio Inf.
Charles L. Watrous, Capt. 76th N. Y. Inf.	Gideon R. Stiles, 14th Mich. Inf.
Seth E. Engle, 17th Mich. Inf.	Cyrus W. Leverett, 133d Ill. Inf.
Henry O. McDaniel, Q. M. Serg't 140th Ill. Inf.	Frank J. Baird, Lieut. 138th Ill. Inf.
Benjamin N. Smith, 95th Ill. Inf.	

CLASS OF 1866.

Geo. E. Morrow, 2d O. Inf.	Lucian B. Crooker, Capt. 55th Ill. Inf.
Nathaniel J. Manning, Capt. 25th O. Inf.	Henry C. Chapman, 21st Ind. Battery.
Rich. H. Schooley, Lt. 50th N. Y. Eng.	Jas. W. Owens, Capt. 86th Ohio Inf.
John D. Smith, Lt. 92d Ohio Inf.	Frank Evans, Maj. 81st Ohio Inf.
Milo P. Smith, Capt. 31st Ohio Inf.	Hannibal Hart, Serg't 5th Mich. Cav.
Cassius E. Stubbs, 29th Pa. Inf.	Edison W. Lyman, Serg't 75th Ill. Inf.
Levi Moyer, Capt. 176th Pa. Inf.	David F. Embree, Capt. 42d Ind. Inf.
Erastus F. Smith, Lt. 45th Ohio Inf.	Harrison Woodmell, Maj. 115th Ind. Inf.
Virgil C. Leeds, Corp. 54th Ohio Inf.	Patrick H. Derby, Lt. 16th Ky. Cav.
Emad Shaw, Serg't-Maj. 110th Pa. Inf.	Sam'l M. Bowers, 7th Ill. Inf.
James M. Rice, 10th Ill. Inf.	Henry D. Merrill, 45th Ill. Inf.
Wm. B. Parker, U. S. Mar. Corps.	Thos. L. Byrne, Serg't 11th Mass. Inf.
Shackair D. Parks, Serg't 138th Ind. Inf.	Wilbur F. Hall, Corp. 81st N. Y. Inf.
Wm. Page, 141st Ill. Inf.	Stephen L. Taylor, 4th Vt. Inf.
Wm. F. Hunter, Capt. 97th Ohio Inf.	Charles Evans, 34th Ohio Inf.
Jerome Bowen, Lt. 11th Mich. Inf.	Rufus H. Blodgett, 4th Wis. Inf.
Lucian C. Blanchard, 28th Iowa Inf.	Chas. W. Diehl, 34th Ohio Inf.
Joseph W. Taylor, 81st Ill. Inf.	Lysander W. Tulleys, Lt.-Col. 44th O. Inf.
Daniel W. Crouse, 30th Penn. Inf.	Watson Parrish, Corp. 89th Ill. Inf.

ARMY AND NAVY LIST OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASS OF 1861.

Robert C. Kedzie, Surg. U. S. A., now Professor of Chemistry in Michigan Agricultural College.	
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CLASS OF 1862.

Edmund Andrews, Surg. 1st Ill. Art.	Laman S. Stevens, Surg. U. S. A.
William Brownell, " U. S. A.	Morse K. Taylor, " Ill. Inf.
John S. Jamison, " "	William J. Sullivan, " 123d Ohio Inf.
John C. Norton, " "	Frank T. Brison, " 29th Ind. Inf.

CLASS OF 1863.

Delos S. Heath, Surg. U. S. A.	Abel C. Roberts, Surg. U. S. A.
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CLASS OF 1864.

John R. Bailey, Surg. U. S. A.	Addison B. Stone, Ass't Surg. 5th Mich. Cav.
Bolivar Barnum, " 7th Mich. Inf.	William Hill, Surg. 48th Ill. Inf.
Euel S. Derby, " U. S. A.	William A. Peck, Surg. Pa. Inf.

*Died in service or killed in battle.

CLASS OF 1855.

Zenas E. Bliss, Surg. U. S. A.	William W. Green, Surg. U. S. A.
Reuben Crowell, Surg. U. S. A.	Andrew T. McCurdy, Surg. U. S. A.
Louis W. Fasquelle, Surg. 22d Mich. Inf.	Joseph T. Woods, Surg. 99th Ohio Inf.

CLASS OF 1856.

Fred. C. Dennison, Surg. U. S. A.	Thaddeus P. Seeloy, Surg. U. S. A.
Benjamin J. Kershay, Surg. U. S. A.	Almon A. Thompson, Ass't Surg. 12th Mich. Inf.
Edgar R. Knapp, " "	Asa K. Warren, Surg. U. S. A.
Henry C. May, " "	Alvin F. Wheelan, Surg. U. S. A.
Alfred Nash, " "	George F. Witter, " "
Francis M. Oakley, " "	

CLASS OF 1857.

George F. Hand, Surg. U. S. A.	*George B. Wilson, Surg. U. S. A.
John R. Rice, " "	Milton C. Woodworth, Surg. U. S. A.
Cyrus Smith, " "	James R. Kay, Surg. 124th Ill. Inf.
James F. Woods, " "	Ira P. Smith, Surg. N. Y. Inf.

CLASS OF 1858.

Ira Brown, Surg. U. S. A.	Eugene H. Wood, Surg. U. S. A.
Samuel F. Chapin, Surg. U. S. A.	*Dwight D. Stebbins, Vol. Surg. for San'y Com'n.
Albert M. Helmer, " "	Joel Moody, Ass't Surg. 90th Pa. Inf.
Morgan L. Leach, " "	Thomas F. Dryden, Ass't Surg. Ind. Inf.
Daniel Thomas, " "	Henry M. Lilly, Con't Surg. Hosp. of S. W.
William E. Thompson, Surg. U. S. A.	
Edgar B. Ward, " "	

CLASS OF 1859.

William F. Breakay, Surg. U. S. A.	William Longshaw, Surg. U. S. A.
Byron S. Chase, " "	Mahlon H. Raymond, " "
Eli H. Collar, " "	John M. Rhomemaker, " "
Robert A. Everett, " 16th Mich. Inf.	William T. Sherwood, " "
Charles L. Frink, " U. S. A.	Samuel Stevenson, " "
Henry C. Hill, " "	James C. Wilson, " 8th Mich. Inf.
Andrew J. Hobart, " "	William T. Beadles, Ass't Surg. Ill. Inf.
Phineas A. Jewell, " "	

CLASS OF 1860.

George W. Bowen, Ass't Surg. 16th Mich. Inf.	Sameel R. Pratt, Surg. U. S. A.
Edgar Haun, " U. S. A.	Edward Twiss, " "
Fred A. Lord, " "	Edward D. W. C. Wing, Surg. 53d Ohio Inf.
Henry F. Lyster, " 5th Mich. Inf.	Daniel C. Jones, Ass't Surg. 2d Ill. Cav.
William T. Plant, " U. S. N.	Henry W. Turner, Ass't Surg. 16th Wis. Inf.

CLASS OF 1861.

Albert L. Allen, Surg. U. S. A.	Franklin B. Galbraith, Ass't Surg. 10th Mich. Inf.
A. Marvin Allen, Ass't Surg. 7th Mich. Inf.	John H. Hutchinson, Surg. U. S. A.
William W. Bailey, Surg. U. S. A.	Robert Le Baron, " "
Elias L. Bissell, Surg. U. S. A.	*Robert P. Muenscher, " "
*Caswell R. Burton, Surg. U. S. A.	Edwin Phillips, " "
Milton Chase, Surg. U. S. A.	George R. Richards, Ass't Surg. Mich. Cav.
Anson T. Clark, Surg. U. S. A.	Millard B. Smith, Surg. U. S. A.
Charles B. Tompkins, Surg. Ill. Inf.	Eleazer C. Stangland, Surg. U. S. A.
Thomas Welsh, Ass't Surg. Pa. Cav.	Justin G. Thompson, " "
William Ross, Surg. 16th Ohio Inf.	Samuel Whittemore, " "
Caswell R. Burton, Surg. U. S. A.	Charles J. Lane, Ass't Surg. U. S. Steam Transport.
Henry A. Cleland, " "	William Commons, Ass't Surg. U. S. N.
Samuel R. Crawford, Surg. 102d Ohio Inf.	Charles E. Meyers, Surg. 82d Ohio Inf.
Edward S. Crozier, " Ind. Inf.	A. B. Chapin, Surg. U. S. A.
*William H. Emerson, " U. S. A.	
William E. Frazer, " "	

CLASS OF 1862.

James P. Burchfield, Surg. U. S. A.	Augustus C. Van Doyen, Surg. U. S. A.
Almon Clark, " "	Arthur J. Rosa, Surg. 65th Ohio Inf.
John N. Gregg, " "	Martin V. Leeper, Hosp. St'wd 19th O. Bat'y.
James W. Guthrie, Ass't Surg. Va. Inf.	Alvan J. Cole, Ass't Surg. 14th Mich. Inf.

*Died in service or killed in battle.

Thomas S. Johnson, Surg. U. S. A.
 John W. Mason, " "
 Patrick W. O'Tool, " 28th Mich. Inf.
 Martin E. Rider, " U. S. A.
 William W. Root, " 75th N. Y. Inf.
 Preston B. Rose, Ass't Surg. 5th Mich. Inf.
 William H. Thacker, Surg. U. S. A.

Walter B. Morrison, Ass't Surg. 3d Mich. Inf.
 George P. Taylor, Hosp. St'wd 3d Mich. Inf.
 Reuben Smith, Ass't Surg. Supply Ship Boston.
 E. M. Farrelly, Med. Cadet St. Louis Hosp.
 Benjamin F. Davis, Ass't Surg. 45th O. Inf.

CLASS OF 1863.

John H. Doughty, Surg. U. S. A.
 Samuel Kitchen, " "
 Charles S. Merrill, " "
 George E. Ranny, " "
 *John F. Robinson, " "
 Robert J. Sloan, " "
 Robert A. Whedon, " U. S. N.
 William H. Young, " U. S. A.

*Edward F. Bates, Surg. U. S. A.
 James N. Post, Ass't Surg. 28th Ky. Inf.
 Charles H. Stockong, " 10th Ky. Cav.
 Edward H. Dewey, Ass't Surg. U. S. A.
 William Fuller, Surg. 1st Mich. Inf.
 John H. Tilford, Ass't Surg. 29th Ind. Inf.
 Calvin Hathaway, Ass't Surg. 130th O. Inf.
 Stephen S. Green, " U. S. N.

CLASS OF 1864.

Reuben Woods, Ass't Surg. Ill. Inf.
 Jacob B. Casbeere, Ass't Surg. Gen'l Hosp'l.
 Albert B. Prescott, " U. S. A.

Clarence M. Baker, Ass't Surg. U. S. Sharpshooters.
 *Simon S. Bicknell, Surg. U. S. A.

CLASS OF 1865.

Miller S. Anderson, Ass't Surg. U. S. A.
 Medrick N. Holly, " 104th Ill. Inf.
 Dwight J. Harris, " U. S. N.
 Richard Dey, Ass't Surg. U. S. St'mr Conn.
 Morris D. Rouse, 30th N. J. Inf.
 Theodor L. Shank, Hosp. St'wd 4th O. Inf.
 William A. Chandler, Ass't Surg. U. S. A.
 William Byrnes, Capt. 1st Mich. Inf.
 Richard Bosworth, Ass't Surg. 38th Ind. Inf.
 John H. Dorn, 102d N. Y. Inf.
 Myron S. Clark, Hosp. St'wd 171st Ohio Inf.
 John C. Allen, " 160th Ohio Inf.
 Phineas J. Mulvane, Contract Phys. U. S. A.
 Rollin D. Case, Hosp. St'wd "
 Lewis S. F. Pilcher, Hosp. St'wd "
 Edwin W. Goodwin, Ass't Surg. U. S. N.
 J. Thomas Strong, " U. S. Col'd Inf.
 James H. Biteman, " 151st O. Inf.
 Calvin W. Burket, Capt. 57th Ind. Inf.

George M. Barber, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters.
 Elbert L. Blakerly, Corp. 4th Pa. Inf.
 Hermann R. Bulson, Ass't Surg. Mich. Inf.
 Dwight Strickland, Ass't Surg. 151st O. Inf.
 Sidney S. Hall, Surg. St'wd Miss. Bq'drn.
 Jasper S. Miles, Cont. Surg. Gen'l Hosp. Miss.
 William B. Malony, Ass't Surg. Incl. Inf.
 William H. Ralston, 21st Ohio Inf.
 J. Francis Young, 12th Wis. Inf.
 Benjamin Grover, Capt. 46th Ind. Inf.
 Charles A. Leiter, " 61st Ohio Inf.
 Albert M. Willbur, 4th Mich. Inf.
 Israel Bedell, Ass't Surg. 6th Ohio Inf.
 Ludwell G. Thacker, 1st Brg't 100th O. Inf.
 David D. Talbot, Ass't Surg. Gen'l Hosp. No. 2.
 David M. Anderson, Ass't Surg. 13th Tenn. Inf.
 Jacob B. Hough, Maj. 81st Ohio Inf.

CLASS OF 1866.

James H. Long, Capt. 68th Ohio Inf.
 John F. Hawley, 104th "
 Jas. S. Rosebery, Hosp. Stew. 66th Ill. Inf.
 Philip B. Cook, Chap. 35th Ind. Inf.
 Jas. B. Porter, Hosp. Stew. 47th O. Inf.
 Jos. G. Gilbert, 143d Ohio Inf.
 Henry S. Kilbourn, Cont. Phys. U. S. A.
 Jonathan Kersey, 21st Ind. Inf.
 Edward J. Dickinson, 17th Ill. Inf.
 Richard W. Berry, 4th Ill. Inf.
 John W. Wanghup, 17th Ill. Inf.
 Jacob Bosworth, Serg't 189th Ind. Inf.
 John P. Avery, 11th Ind. Inf.
 J. A. Northup, Hosp. Stew. 38th N. Y. Inf.
 John Bennett, 30th Mich. Inf.
 R. S. Brice, Hosp. Stew. Louisville, Ky.
 Samuel J. Starr, Hosp. Stew. 24th Iowa Inf.
 Alex. H. Scott, Jr., Serg't 6th Mich. Inf.
 Frank B. Searle, 3d Wis. Cav.
 A. J. Salts, Surg. Camp Carrington, Ind.
 Edward M. Hume, 101st Ohio Inf.
 Hugh Hendrichson, 145th Ohio Inf.
 Julius C. Holmes, 44th Iowa Inf.
 William H. Herrich, 87th Ohio Inf.
 John S. Hood, 10th Ky. Cav.
 Melancton H. Fisk, 40th Wis. Inf.

James H. Long, Capt. 68th Ohio Inf.
 Elbridge G. Wheelock, 55th Ind. Inf.
 Jeremiah U. Wick, 137th Penn. Inf.
 Solon Tilford, Corp. 3d Indiana Cav.
 J. Wesley Copeland, Corp. 12th Vt. Inf.
 Robert Alkman, 18th Indiana Infantry.
 Austin W. Alvord, Captain 100th N. Y. Inf.
 Henry Jayue, Capt. and A. D. C.
 Joseph Kingham, 169th Ohio Inf.
 Levi W. Kelper, Hosp. Stew. 63d Ohio Inf.
 Genl W. H. Kemper, Asst. Surg. 17th Ind. Inf.
 Thomas C. Kinmont, Capt. 44th Ind. Inf.
 George W. Kemp, Hosp. Clerk 19th Ind. Inf.
 Francis M. Pickings, Capt. 31st Ind. Inf.
 Buckner H. Paeley, Hosp. St'wd Ill. Inf.
 Harris E. Pattenoon, 121st Ohio Inf.
 Thomas F. McCreary, Capt. 145th Pa. Inf.
 Henry A. Morris, St'wd 1st Brig. 3d Div. 5th Corps.
 George W. Murdock, Hosp. St'wd 1st Minn. Cav.
 James B. Maple, 86th Ohio Inf.
 Perry McElvane, 137th Pa. Inf.
 James B. McLean, Capt. 4th Mich. Inf.
 John N. McKelvey, 11th Pa. Inf.

*Died in service or killed in battle.

William W. Pierce, 87th Ind. Inf.
James S. Gillett, Serg't 161st N. Y. Inf.
Henry C. Grover, Asst.-Surg. 20th Ind. Inf.
Benjamin F. Goben, 2d Ky. Inf.
Spencer W. Garwood, Capt. 132d O. Inf.
James Guian, 17th Mich. Inf.
John Green, 8th Delaware Inf.
Joseph L. Gilbert, 143d Ohio Inf.

Elias J. Reed, 6th Ind. Inf.
Michael Rooney, 2d Ohio Inf.
David P. Robbins, Hesp. St'wd 17th Ind. Inf.
Warren J. Reed, 1st Serg't 35th Ind. Inf.
Clarendon B. Darling, Serg't 46th a. Inf.
Robert W. O'Dell, Hosp. St'wd U. S. N.
Adolphus Jacobi, " " 9th Wis. Inf.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the country, the public interests intrusted to the State Board of Education have enjoyed their usual degree of prosperity. The Normal School has moved on in its old line of eminent usefulness and success. The value of this school to the State cannot be easily estimated. Besides all it accomplishes in the matter of training teachers for the public schools, the good it does by the exhibition it affords of a school almost perfect in its organization and work, and the general stimulation it lends to the general study of educational science and art, are producing marked and valuable results throughout our entire school system. It richly deserves the continued and liberal support of the Legislature.

Only one serious drawback has been found to the full usefulness of the school; that is the disposition shown by many of its graduates to forsake, at a very early period, the business of teaching, and thus to rob the State of the benefit it sought in providing for their education. It is not to be wondered at that some should change their plans and purposes as they advance in education, but others, it is feared, only make the pretence of desiring to fit themselves as teachers, in order to secure admission to the school, and obtain their education at the public expense. All is done that can well be done to prevent this abuse of the bounty of the State. Each pupil is required to sign, before entering the school, a certificate of his intention to become a teacher, and the whole course of instruction is managed to produce, as far as practicable, an earnest love for the work of teaching.

But while some prove thus recreant to their declarations and

duty, the large majority of the graduates do enter upon the work to which they pledged themselves, and nobly pay back to the State in their richer service, the money it expended in their education.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL MUSEUM.

In January last the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society offered to establish on the Normal School grounds its permanent Museum, and to appropriate two thousand dollars toward the erection of a suitable building, provided this Board and the citizens of Ypsilanti would furnish three thousand dollars for the same purpose. The school having long felt the need of suitable rooms for its library and cabinets, the Board deemed it wise to accept this offer of the Agricultural Society, and, on receiving the necessary assurances that at least fifteen hundred dollars of the sum required would be furnished by the citizens of Ypsilanti, entered into contract to proceed with the erection of the proposed building. Plans having been procured the work was begun, and the walls are already nearly completed. The building will be an elegant structure, seventy feet in length by forty in width, and of the height of two stories above the basement, with a projecting porch and tower furnishing entrance halls and offices. The main building will afford a spacious lecture room for the winter meetings of the Society, and a capacious apartment for the cabinets and libraries, both of the Agricultural Society and of the Normal School.

The wisdom of this movement can scarcely be questioned by an unprejudiced mind. The Agricultural Society obtains, by a moderate outlay, a Museum building as available for its use as if the title vested in itself and it was to enjoy the sole occupancy. The Normal School secures, for a sum within its too scanty means, accommodations which cannot but add largely to its usefulness and comfort. By this union of their efforts, both interests are helped to a building beyond the reach of either alone; and each is enabled to avail itself of the advantages of the cabinets collected by the other.

It needs to be remarked that the appropriation on the part of the Board of Education does not come at all from the general funds of the Normal School. A part is furnished by the citizens of Ypsilanti, and the remainder is drawn from a fund derived from a fee paid by the students partly for the support of the library. The Board point with pride to the fact that the library of the school, lost by the disastrous fire of 1859, has been replaced without the aid of one dollar from the State, and now, without any extra State appropriation, the institution is about to be provided with beautiful and commodious library rooms.

It ought also to be added that this union of the agricultural element with the Normal School is in strict accordance with the views of the founders, and in obedience to the letter of the law of its organization. Section second of this law defines it as an aim of the school "to give instruction in the mechanic arts, and in the arts of husbandry and agricultural chemistry;" and section seventh directs the Board of Education "to provide suitable grounds and buildings, implements of husbandry and mechanical tools, either by purchase or lease, for the purpose of more effectually and experimentally carrying out the provisions of the second section of this act, to give instruction in the mechanic arts, and in the arts of husbandry and agricultural chemistry." Instead of being in fault, therefore, in the step now taken, the Board of Education is culpable rather for its long neglect of this plain provision of the law, a culpability, however, which will rest lightly upon it, when the essential incongruities of this statute, and the lack of all appropriations by the Legislature for meeting its requirements, are considered.

The statistics of the school for the year are as follows:

STATISTICS.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of pupils in Class A,	59
" " " B,	84
" " " C,	76
" " " D,	75

Number of pupils in Class E,	21
" " " F,	27
Total,	342

CLASS GRADUATED MARCH 10. 1864.

Edward P. Allen, Manchester.
 Emma Artley, South Plymouth.
 Jerome W. Carus, Walled Lake.
 Nettie M. Clarkston, Tecumseh.
 Ella B. Dixon, Petersburg.
 Rachel Dunham, Dundee.
 Marshall D. Ewell, Ann Arbor.
 Sarah E. Edwards, Adrian.
 Elizabeth Gleason, Battle Creek.
 Helen Gleason, Battle Creek,
 Alexander Maltman, Ontonagon.
 John Montgomery, East Nankin.
 Maria Moore, York.

Marshall Le Baron, Saline.
 Elizabeth Stewart, East Nankin.
 May Thayer, Three Rivers.

Loretta M. Townley, Jackson.—Total 17.

No. of pupils who have taught in the Experimental Department, 48.

 " " " received Training Course Certificate, 34.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study pursued in the Normal School is as follows:

NORMAL TRAINING COURSE.

First Term—A Class.

1. Concrete Arithmetic; Mental and Practical Arithmetic.
2. Object Lessons in Geography; Synthetical Geography and Map Drawing
3. Drawing of Lines, Plane and Solid Geometrical Figures and Leaf Forms.
4. Reading, Spelling by object lessons, Penmanship, Composition by object lessons, Elementary Philosophy.

Second Term—B Class.

1. Higher Arithmetic, Method of Teaching Arithmetic.
2. Synthetical Grammar, Composition.
3. Drawing of Fruits, Flowers and Animals.
4. Elocution, Vocal Music, with method of Teaching it.

Third Term—C Class.

1. Analytical Grammar, with method of Teaching.
2. Physical Geography, with method of Teaching.

3. Object Lessons in Common Things, Colors, Geometrical Figures, Botany, Zoology and Properties of Bodies. Lectures on Primary Teaching.
 4. Attendance and Practice in Experimental School.

The Higher Normal Course.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry; Latin and Greek (for young men), Latin and German or French (for young ladies), Intellectual Philosophy and Vocal Music, Lectures on the numerous topics embraced under the Laws of Development, the Philosophy of Instruction, and the organization and Management of Graded Schools.

EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT—NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Primary Department.

1st Grade,.....	10	
2d ".....	8	
3d ".....	16	
Total.....		34

Intermediate Department.

1st Grade,.....	24	
2d ".....	20	
3d ".....	13	
Total,.....		57

Grammar Department.

1st Grade,.....	9	
2d ".....	18	
3d ".....	24	
Total,.....		51

High School Department.

1st Grade,.....		
2d ".....		
3d ".....		
Total in Experimental Department,.....		132

COURSE OF STUDY.

Primary Department—1st Grade.

Primary Colors by Object Lessons.
 Forms, Lines, etc., Drawing.
 Number, Counting by Objects.
 Words, Things before Names.
 Moral Stories. Singing, Gymnastics.

2d Grade.

Color, Scale of Tints and Shades of Primary.
 Form, Angles, Plane Figures, Leaves, Animals, Words.
 Sounds, 1st, Long Vowels, 2d, Short, 3d, Combination with Consonants.
 Number, Counting by Objects.
 Moral Stories, Singing, Gymnastics, Concert Verses.

3d Grade.

Color, Scale of Secondary.
 Properties of Matter, Natural Philosophy by Object Lessons.
 Flowers and their Organs, Animals, Approach Classification.
 Number, Numerical Gymnastics, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication
 and Division Tables.
 Ground Rules without Figures.
 Reading one-half of Primer, Spelling by Sounds.
 Drawing the Alphabet.
 Moral Stories, Singing, Gymnastics, Concert Verses.

Intermediate Department—1st Grade.

Color—Tertiary and Harmony.
 Natural Philosophy—Experiments on Air and Water.
 Form—Animals, Classification and Collection.
 Number—Object Lessons on Tables.
 Reading—Finish Primer—Spelling by Object Lessons.
 Drawing, Writing, Singing, Scale, Gymnastics, &c.

2d Grade.

First Introduction of a Text Book.
 Lessons in Botany—Natural Philosophy.
 Number—Reading, Spelling by Sounds and by Letters.
 Composition by Object Lessons, Drawing, Writing.
 Moral Stories, Singing, Gymnastics.

3d Grade.

Botany, Specimens, Drawing Leaf Forms.
 Natural Philosophy—Zoology, Animal Forms.
 Object Lessons preparatory to Geography.
 Number.
 Reading, Spelling, Composition, Penmanship, Singing, Gymnastics.

EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT—NUMBER OF PUPILS.*Primary Department.*

1st Grade,	10
2d Grade,	8
3d Grade,	16
Total,	<hr/> 34

Intermediate Department.

1st Grade,.....	24
2d Grade,.....	20
3d Grade,.....	13
Total,.....	57

Grammar Department.

1st Grade,.....	9
2d Grade,.....	18
3d Grade,.....	24
Total,.....	51
Whole number for the year,.....	142
Whole number now present,.....	121
Whole number of teachers,.....	54

Grammar Department—1st Grade.

Elementary Grammar, Zoological Drawing, Practical Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling, Composition, singing.

2d Grade.

Advanced Arithmetic, Zoology, Advanced Grammar, Reading, Spelling, Composition.

3d Grade.

German or Latin, Algebra, Entomology.

High School Department—1st Grade.

Algebra finished, German, Latin or French, Botany.

2d Grade.

Geometry, Elements of Chemistry, Latin, German or French.

3d Grade.

Geometry finished, Chemistry finished, Latin, German or French.

SUMMARY.

Whole number in Normal Department.....	359
Whole number in Experimental Department.....	142
Total for the year.....	501

SCHOOL LIBRARY CONTRACT.

In order to secure the proposals, and effect a contract for the supply of library books, it was found necessary to stipulate with the contractor, that a new tariff of prices for the books contracted for, should be made for the coming year, with an

increase or diminution of such prices proportionate to the rise or fall of the publishers' rates during the year. No man could safely undertake, amid the uncertainty attending the currency of the country, to furnish the books on any other terms. In accordance with this arrangement, a new list of prices has been agreed upon, and will be duly sent to the districts and townships as the law requires.

The purchases of books for the libraries during the year have been small, as might have been expected.

The Board need not reiterate here the statements so often made, of the value and importance of these cheapest of all agencies of popular education. Though apparently unappreciated at present by the most of the districts, the time will certainly come when an intelligent people will no longer permit the splendid literature of their language, the writings of their great poets, and historians and scholars, to lie unused, in the mighty work of training the childhood of the country in the ideas, the science and civilization of the fathers.

W. J. BAXTER, *President.*

J. M. GREGORY, *Secretary, (ex officio.)*

EDWIN WILLITS,

DANIEL B. BROWN.

December 5, 1864.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

State Normal School in Account with Benjamin Follett, Treasurer.

DEBIT.

1863-64.	No. Or- der.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
Dec. 5	1	H. Barnes & Co.,...	1,000 Certificates,	\$58 00
" 16	2	W. J. Baxter,.....	Ser. and Expenses,	98 80
" 16	3	E. Willits,.....	" " ..	28 50
" 16	4	Dan'l E. Brown,....	" " ..	13 20
" 16	5	J. M. Gregory,....	" " ..	14 25
" 19	6	A. S. Welch,.....	" to date,...	450 00
" 19	7	J. F. Carey,.....	" " ..	300 00
" 19	8	D. P. Mayhew,....	" " ..	300 00
" 19	9	E. L. Ripley,.....	" " ..	300 00
" 19	10	A. Miller,.....	" " ..	250 00
" 19	11	J. Goodison,.....	" " ..	150 00
" 19	12	A. D. Aldrich,....	" " ..	162 50
" 19	13	E. A. Hurlburt,...	" " ..	112 50
" 19	14	L. Pomeroy,.....	" " ..	87 50
" 19	15	H. Jacobs,.....	" " ..	66 25
Jan. 5	16	F. Raymond,.....	Bills of Books,....	85 00
Feb. 1	17	H. Jacobs,.....	Services to date,.	66 25
Mar. 10	18	D. Quinn,.....	Sawing wood,....	30 63
" 12	19	A. S. Welch,.....	Services to date,.	450 00
" 12	20	J. F. Carey,.....	" " ..	300 00
" 12	21	D. P. Mayhew,....	" " ..	300 00
" 12	22	E. L. Ripley,.....	" " ..	300 00
" 12	23	A. Miller,.....	" " ..	250 00
" 12	24	J. Goodison,.....	" " ..	150 00
" 12	25	A. D. Aldrich,....	" " ..	162 50
" 12	26	E. A. Hurlburt,...	" " ..	112 50
" 12	27	F. H. Pease,.....	" " ..	205 12
" 12	28	L. Pomeroy,.....	" " ..	87 50
" 12	29	D. E. Brown,.....	" " ..	22 17

ORDER STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

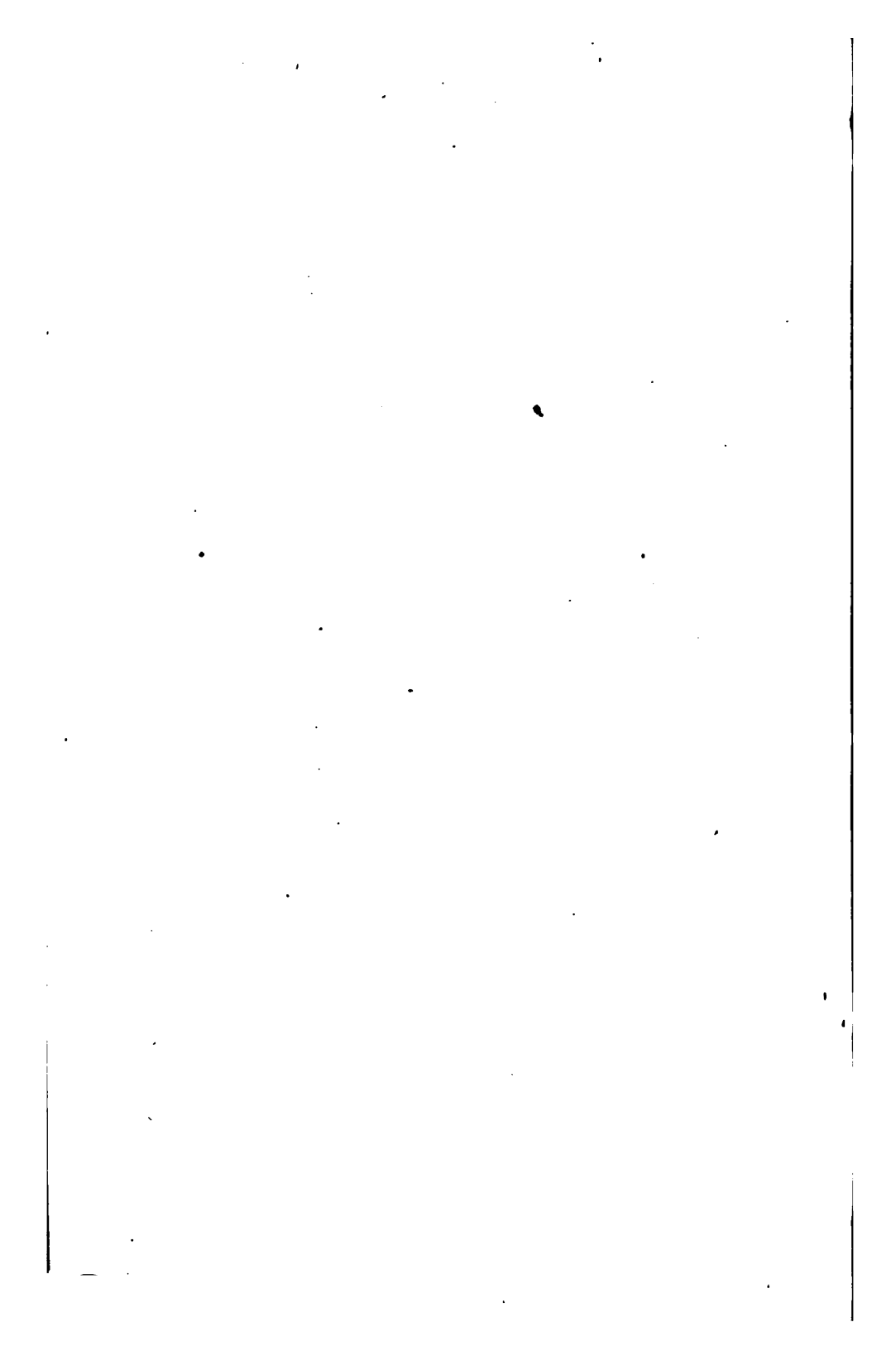
1884.	No. Or- der.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
Mar. 11	30	E. Willits,.....	Services to date,.	\$24 80
" 12	31	J. M. Gregory,....	Barnard's J. of E.,	9 00
" 12	32	"	Ser. & Ex. to date.	24 50
" 12	33	B. Follett,.....	Sun. bills allowed,	302 75
" 12	34	"	"	137 93
" 12	35	P. Stiner,.....	Gas Fixtures,....	6 93
" 12	36	Smith & Bro.,.....	Sun. for Laboratory,	169 18
" 12	37	C. P. Damon & Co.,	" Nor. Sch'l,	4 54
" 12	38	E. J. Mills,.....	" per bill,...	62 40
" 12	39	J. M. Crane,.....	" " ..	5 50
" 12	40	J. Kennedy,.....	Labor,.....	2 45
" 12	41	D. Coon,.....	8 Map Rods,.....	2 00
" 12	42	D. Hays,.....	Rep. wheelbarrow,	1 50
" 12	43	H. Jacobs,.....	Services to date,.	54 00
" 12	44	J. Keelam,.....	Cartage,	25
April 28	45	H. Jacobs,.....	Serv. to April 30,	63 00
" 28	46	A. S. Welch,.....	Engrav. Diplomas,	180 00
June 6	47	H. Jacobs,.....	Serv. to June 1, ..	39 00
" 11	48	D. E. Brown,.....	Serv. & Expenses,	20 70
" 11	49	E. Willits,.....	"	12 00
" 11	50	B. Follett,.....	Sundry bills,....	216 50
" 11	52	C. R. Pattison,.....	Printing,.....	3 50
" 11	53	E. Samson,.....	Blank Books,....	4 87
" 11	54	Dray Co.,.....	Dray,.....	1 00
" 11	55	C. Lowrey,.....	Lab. for Nor. Sch'l,	4 37
" 11	56	Wm. McAndrew,...	Bills rendered,...	1 95
" 11	57	J. M. Gregory,....	Services to date,.	81 92
" 11	58	Louisa Jacobs,....	Labor, cleaning, ..	18 00
" 11	59	Smith & Bro.,.....	Sund. for Lab'tory,	23 15
" 11	60	E. J. Mills,.....	" Nor. Sch'l,	2 50
" 11	61	Mills & Camp,.....	"	1 58
" 20	62	A. Miller,.....	Tuning Piano 1 yr.,	4 00
" 20	63	J. M. Gregory,....	Exp. & Sundries, ..	12 25
" 20	64	A. S. Welch,	Services to date, ..	450 00
" 20	65	J. F. Carey,.....	" " ..	300 00
" 20	66	D. P. Mayhew,	" " ..	300 00
" 20	67	E. L. Ripley,.....	" " ..	300 00
" 20	68	A. Miller,.....	" " ..	250 00
" 20	69	J. Goodison,.....	" " ..	150 00
" 20	70	F. H. Pease,.....	" " ..	125 00
" 20	71	A. D. Aldrich,.....	" " ..	162 50
" 20	72	E. A. Hurlburt,....	" " ..	112 50

ORDER STATEMENT—CONTINUED

1864.	No. Or- der.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
June 20	73	L. Pomeroy.....	Salary to date,...	\$87 50
July 8	74	H. Jacobs,.....	Serv. as Janitor.,	39 00
" 12	75	A. S. Welch,.....	Salary to Sept. 20.	450 00
" 12	76	J. F. Carey,.....	" "	300 00
" 12	77	D. P. Mayhew,	" "	300 00
" 12	78	E. L. Ripley,.....	" "	300 00
" 12	79	A. Miller,.....	" "	250 00
" 12	80	J. Goodison,.....	" "	150 00
" 12	81	F. H. Pease,....	" "	125 00
" 12	82	A. D. Aldrich	" "	162 50
" 12	83	E. A. Hurlburt	" "	112 50
" 12	84	L. Pomeroy,.....	" "	87 50
Sept. 17	85	Daniel E. Brown, ..	Expenses,	23 75
" 17	86	J. M. Gregory,....	"	19 50
			Balance,	936 87
				<u>\$11,904 81</u>

CREDIT.

1863.			
		Balance,.....	\$934 86
December 17.		By Warrant,.....	2,500 00
1864.			
March	12.	By Warrant,.....	1,400 00
June	11.	" "	3,000 00
July	9.	" "	2,500 00
		" A. S. Welch, for gas,.....	8 45
		" Tuition from October 1, 1863, to October 1, 1864,.....	1,562 00
			<u>\$11,904 81</u>
		Balance,.....	<u>936 87</u>



COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES OF LEARNING.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
Nov. 22, 1864. }

HON. J. M. GREGORY:

DEAR SIR—The office of Secretary of the State Agricultural College and of the State Board of Agriculture has been filled by the appointment of Sanford Howard, Esq., of Boston, well known in the agricultural world through his writings and his agency in the importation of stock from England. The Secretary has his office in Lansing, as his duties are as largely connected with the agriculture of the State in general, as with the concerns of the College in particular. He lectures before the College classes on a variety of topics connected with the selection and care of stock, etc. The persons giving instruction in botany and in mathematics have been made Professors of those branches. The present number of the Faculty is seven.

A full course of study at the College requires four years; in addition to which there is a preparatory year for those who need.

By far the greater number of students pursue the full four years course. Students, however, frequently come to study Chemistry, Botany, or some other branches, without desiring to take the full course, and are permitted to make a selection of the studies pursued at the time, subject to the approval of the Faculty.

The Course embraces:

1st. One and a half years daily lessons in Chemistry, and its applications to Agriculture. Classes work in the Laboratory three hours a day for one-half year.

2nd. One years daily lessons in Botany, Horticulture, and related subjects.

3d. One and one-half years daily lessons in Animal Physiology, Zoology, Entomology, Stock-breeding.

4th. Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Leveling, Surveying, Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, Industrial Drawing, Astronomy.

5th. Meteorology, Geology, Landscape Gardening, Inductive Logic.

6th. Full courses of lectures on Farm Operations, on the Selection and Care of Stock, &c.

7th. A great variety of labor upon the farm, and in the different gardens, in the care of stock, and the use of tools. Three hours daily labor is required by law. Wages on a maximum of eight cents per hour is paid for the work. This labor helps to pay for board, which is always furnished *at cost*. The relation of labor to Instruction has been established anew within the last two years, and the somewhat imperfect trial given to the new system for uniting them more closely, is highly satisfactory. All labor is performed under the direction of the Professors in the College, and as far as possible under immediate instruction.

8th. Political Economy, History, English Literature, Mental Philosophy, &c.

The library is increased annually by a few hundred dollars' worth of books. The Museum has received some valuable additions, and the farm is becoming better adapted to the purposes of instruction, yearly. To the Shorthorn and Devon stock, purchased last year, have been added this year, Ayrshire cattle, Merino and Southdown sheep—pure blood—and other animals.

The interest of students is turned towards the applications of the various sciences, while the sciences themselves are also

presented in their rigid scientific aspect. In this respect there has been a great advance upon the condition of things in years preceding the present.

The College graduated five this autumn. The class at one time numbered twenty-one, of whom the army took more than half, and the scarcity of labor most of the others.

I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

T. C. ABBOT,

President.

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

ADRIAN, Nov. 19th. 1864.

To HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—In behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of Adrian College, I am happy to be able to report continued prosperity in all the departments of the College for the years 1863 and 1864.

The aggregate attendance of students was as follows, viz:

Seniors,	16
Juniors,	8
Sophomores,	15
Freshmen,	17
Senior Preparatory,	105
Junior Preparatory,	109
Elective Studies and Teachers' Class,	43
Total,	313
Ladies,	169
Gentlemen,	144
	<u>313</u>

Since my last report, an important addition has been made to our buildings in the erection of an extensive hall, known as the Kost Cabinet Hall, containing a spacious room, fifty by

eighty feet, to be fitted for the disposition and arrangement of the Cabinet of Natural Science, donated by Dr. J. Kost, Professor of Geology and Chemistry. The internal arrangement of the hall is not yet fully completed, but will be as early as practicable, and the cabinet properly mounted and opened for examination.

The first floor of this building contains recitation and lecture rooms, occupied by the Professor of Natural Philosophy and Natural History, the Professor of Geology, the Professor of Language; also, rooms for laboratory, apparatus, etc.

To the munificent donation of Prof. Kost, above alluded to, and including valuable collections in Geology, Mineralogy and Conchology, large additions have been made, and some exchanges secured, from European Universities, of geological and other specimens of great value.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

A special department providing for the instruction of students in Theology, has been established, under the immediate direction of Dr. Luther Lee, Professor of Theology and Biblical Literature, subject to the following regulations:

The conditions of admission to the Theological Department are satisfactory evidence of Christian character, and such literary attainments as will, in the judgment of the Faculty, enable the party to study Theology to advantage.

The terms and vacations are the same as those of the College Department.

Those studies included in the Theological Course, which belong to the regular College Course, will be pursued in the College classes.

No charge will be made for tuition in the Theological Department.

The regular course of study occupies three years, and embraces the following subjects:

The Inspiration of the Scriptures.

History of the Sacred Canon.

The Scriptures in their Original Languages.

Biblical Interpretation.

Systematic Theology.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Church History and Church Government.

Sacred Rhetoric.

Compositions and Extemporaneous Discussions.

Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

Duties of the Pastoral Office.

Those who are too far advanced in life, or who, from any other cause, cannot consistently pursue the full course, and who are adjudged to have a good degree of fitness for the work of the ministry, may be admitted to a shorter course by selecting from the above, under the direction of the Faculty, such studies as appear best adapted to promote their usefulness.

By special friends of the College, the chair of Dr. Lee has been endowed for the ensuing five years.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

A greater degree of attention than formerly has been given to instrumental music, and the number of students in this class has considerably increased. The College has secured, in addition to instruments before possessed, three first class pianos and a parlor organ.

ENDOWMENT.

The work of endowing the College has been entered upon with fair prospect of success. From the sale of scholarships, bequests and donations, a funded capital of over \$80,000, in addition to the buildings, has been secured. An Orange Scott Professorship has been specially designated in connection with the President's chair, and an amount of \$20,000 determined upon for its endowment, is nearly filled. Rev. W. W. Lyle, and Rev. C. F. Hawley, are employed as agents of the College, and are operating more immediately within the churches of the Wesleyan Methodist connection, for the procurement of resources for the endowment of the College. Thus far their efforts have been highly successful.

TRUSTEES—FACULTY.

Since the time of our last commencement, Dr. Mahan has withdrawn from the College, leaving a vacancy in its Presidency not yet filled by the Board of Trustees. The members of the Board are:

———, President; Hon. L. G. Berry, Treasurer, Detroit; Rev. John McEldowney, Secretary, Adrian; Fitch Reed, Esq., Cambridge; T. D. Ramsdell, Esq., Adrian; Hon. R. R. Beecher, Adrian; Rev. S. P. Rice, Adrian; Henry Hart, Esq., Adrian; William H. Scott, Esq., Adrian; I. C. Pendleton, Esq., Detroit; Rev. S. B. Smith, Troy, Ohio; Rev. M. B. Wilsey, Coldwater.

The Faculty of Instruction are—

———, President, and Orange Scott Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. John McEldowney, A. M., Vice President, and Professor of Latin and Greek Language and Literature.

Rev. James McEldowney, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Rev. I. W. McKeever, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Natural History.

Rev. J. Kost, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Rev. Luther Lee, D. D., Professor of Theology and Biblical Literature.

Miss Mattie H. Pomeroy, Principal of the Ladies' Department.

N. W. Wilcox, Teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping.

Miss Eliza M. Wright, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Ph. H. Dowling, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

To subdue the slaveholders' rebellion, and to defend our country against the wicked devices of treason, has required so many of our best young men, that the number of students in advanced college classes has not increased in proportion to the

number in the Preparatory Department. Yet we have maintained the regular curriculum of study, and, as will be seen by the Summary above given, have all the regular college classes in successful operation. The graduating class of 1864 numbered fourteen members. The present year has opened with a larger number of students than during any former period.

It has been the united aim of the Faculty of Instruction to maintain throughout the College an elevated moral sentiment, and a devoted attachment to the claims of Christianity. Revivals of Religion have prevailed during every year of the College; sometimes with more immediate results than at other times. During the past year over fifty designated themselves among the earnest inquirers after salvation, and a large proportion of them professed faith in Christ. Religious interest is maintained in the College without any recognition of sectarian or denominational bias; participated in by students and professors connected with various orders of the christian Church, and the unity of the spirit has been most happily preserved in the bonds of peace.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, truly,

JOHN McELDOWNEY,

Secretary.

ALBION COLLEGE.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

ALBION COLLEGE, }
Albion, Mich., Nov. 30, 1864. }

HON. JOHN M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Pub. Instruction, Lansing, Mich.*

SIR—At the close of the collegiate year 1863-4, the entire Board of Instruction of Albion College resigned. There was no catalogue published. A new Faculty was elected, and the College has opened with fair prospect of success.

The buildings, library, apparatus, laboratory, cabinet, musical instruments, terms of admission, departments of Instruction, course of study, etc., remain as heretofore reported. The assets

of the institution, in grounds, buildings, fixtures, etc., may safely be estimated at fifty thousand dollars. Its liabilities, except scholarship demands for tuition in the solid branches of instruction, are about two thousand dollars.

Two hundred and eighty-eight students were in attendance the past collegiate year.

An effort is now being made to secure by donation, a permanent endowment fund of one hundred thousand dollars, which effort its friends hope will be successful.

The Trustees, officers, and Board of Instruction, herewith reported, are for the collegiate year 1864-5.

CORPORATION.

Julius D. Morton, Esq., Detroit; James W. Sheldon, Esq., Albion; Samuel W. Walker, Esq., Kalamazoo; Rev. A. M. Fitch, Albion; Rev. George B. Jocelyn, Albion; Rev. George Smith, Adrian; William Bort, Esq., Niles; Joseph S. Tuttle, Esq., Niles; Rev. Samuel Clemens, Jr., Detroit; David Preston, Esq., Detroit; Rev. W. H. Brockway, Albion; Rev. Abram Billings, Albion; Martin Haven, Esq., Albion.

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Julius D. Morton, Esq., President; James W. Sheldon, Esq., 1st Vice President; Samuel W. Walker, Esq., 2d Vice President; Rev. A. M. Fitch, Treasurer; Rev. George B. Jocelyn, Secretary; Rev. J. Coggeshall, Agent.

FACULTY.

Rev. George B. Jocelyn, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Miss Rachel Carney, Preceptress, and Professor of Modern Languages.

Wm. H. Shelley, Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. Wm. H. Perrine, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences and the Fine Arts.

Miss Juliette Bradbury, Teacher of Music.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees.

GEO. B. JOCELYN, *Secretary*.

GRAND TRAVERSE COLLEGE.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

The Grand Traverse College is a new institution, located between Chrystal Lake and the Benzie, or Bees Scies River, in the heart of the agricultural district known as the Grand Traverse country. It was projected about five years ago by an association of the friends of education, who propose to aid in its endowment. The plan of the founders includes a colony and village, with an institution of learning as a centre of interest and source of benefit for the colony and the northern region of our State.

About ten thousand acres of land were selected at an early period, one-fourth of which, with other grants by individuals, has been donated to the institution. The school is still in an incipient state. It received a charter two years since, and funds were provided to erect the first building, but the unusual advance in the price of labor and material has deterred the trustees from erecting their buildings until more auspicious times shall come; which they hope will be within the present or ensuing year.

In the meantime, a class preparatory to collegiate study, is taught by Prof. Reuben Hatch, and the colony and other associated interests are progressing.

The plan contemplates agricultural and horticultural study on the part of the students, for which purpose a tract of land adjacent to the college grounds has been appropriated.

The college, located in an entirely new region of the State, can be developed only with the progress of population, but the plan of the founders will be eventually realized, with large benefit, as it is hoped, resulting to the new portion of our State in which it is located.

In behalf of the trustees—

C. E. BAILEY, *Sec'y.*

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

To the Department of Public Instruction of Michigan :

The following annual report of Kalamazoo College is submitted in accordance with the laws of the State:

This Institution owes its existence to the same spirit of Christian Philanthropy and desire for the better education of the young, that prompted the Pilgrim settlers of New England to found Harvard, and Yale, and Brown. Long ere the State had emerged from its territorial condition, and while its original forests remained unbroken, save by the few scattered settlements of a new race of Pilgrims, Christian men, following the instinctive promptings of their Christian principles, and the venerable examples of their Christian forefathers, sought to establish here the foundations of an institution which should help to do for this State what the older Colleges have done for the older States of the East.

Like those older Colleges, this has been obliged to struggle through a long infancy, hampered with scanty resources, and hindered by public distrust, many waiting to criticise and complain, when they should have sympathized and helped, and withholding both their approval and support, till it was sure that the College could live without either. But here, as in the East, benevolent and wise-hearted men have been found who have rightly appreciated the immense value and importance of such institutions, and have given of their wealth for its development and support. Here, as in the older States, and in earlier times, great and good men have stepped forward to do for Christianity and for Learning—for Society and for the State, what Society and the State have been all too reluctant to do for themselves; and have nobly laid down of their private fortunes for the establishment of great institutions of Classic and Christian learning. The State has reason to be proud of such citizens, and humanity itself will hold their names in grateful remembrance.

Owing to some unfortunate management, Kalamazoo College was found, last summer, to have accumulated a debt of over

twenty-six thousand dollars; and to have reached a point where its income was totally absorbed by the interest on its liabilities. Thus stripped of all resources for the payment of its Faculty, and suffering from a large decrease of its endowments, it was still further embarrassed by the resignation, in November last, of its President, the Rev. Dr. Stone, and by the consequent internal troubles, and the loss of no inconsiderable part of its Students. In this hour of peril the Trustees and friends of the College determined to make an effort to save it, and it was resolved to raise at once, the sum of *thirty thousand dollars* to extinguish the debt and provide for current expenses, and to secure as speedily as possible, an endowment which should be adequate to its full support. These measures have met with a most surprising as well as gratifying success. Within about three months, thirty thousand and four hundred dollars were raised to pay the debts, and about twenty thousand dollars were added to the funds and endowments; and the work thus begun is still moving on prosperously. We are now able to report the institution as virtually free from debt, the funds being provided to meet every liability as it falls due, and possessed of ample buildings and grounds for its work.

No recent appraisal has been made of the value of its property. The following, mostly taken from the report of 1862, will not probably exceed the amounts:

Buildings and grounds,	\$33,000 00
Lands belonging to the College,	3,000 00
Libraries,	600 00
Apparatus and Cabinets,	950 00
Musical instruments, furniture and fixtures,	1,200 00
Funds, in money, notes and reliable subscriptions, over the indebtedness,	33,000 00
Total net assets,	<u>\$71,750 00</u>
Buildings and grounds, &c., in use of College, be- longing to the Baptist State Convention,	\$40,000 00
Libraries,	1,000 00

No documents have come to my hands from which I can ascertain the number of students in attendance the past year. An entire reorganization of the College having been resolved upon, the present year is to be regarded as experimental and preparatory. Negotiations are in progress to secure an able and competent Faculty, and to plan anew the course of instruction. The current term has opened under promising auspices. A large and constantly increasing body of students is in attendance, and the work of instruction is being pushed forward with great diligence by both the instructors and students, with the happiest feelings of contentment and good will. It is the purpose of the Trustees and officers to establish and maintain here a course and grade of instruction fully equal to that of our honored State University; not with any desire to undertake an ambitious and unfriendly rivalry with that institution, but rather with a generous purpose to emulate its example, in maintaining high standards of Scholarship in the State. Admitting of no necessary rivalry between institutions all seeking the same noble and useful aims—the promotion of human learning, and the spread of higher and of Christian education—Kalamazoo College seeks only to fill wisely its own chosen place in the great educational column, and to do the work assigned it by its Christian founders.

It is hoped that at a very early day the College will be able to discontinue the Preparatory Department, which seemed necessary, both to its own interests and to meet a public want, in its earlier days, and to hand over the preparatory work to the Public High Schools and Academies, where it rightfully belongs. It will then assume its proper place in the rank of American Colleges, and will devote its labors to their own more appropriate and more needful ends.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The Courses of Instruction, at present established, are as follows:

PREPARATORY—FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM—THIRTEEN WEEKS.

*Classical.**Scientific.*

Latin—Grammar and Reader.	Arithmetic.
Arithmetic—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	Book-keeping, single entry.
English Grammar and Composition.	English Grammar and Composition.
Reading and Elocution throughout the year.	Geography, half term.
	Natural Philosophy, half term.

SECOND TERM—THIRTEEN WEEKS.

Latin Grammar and Reader.	Arithmetic.
Arithmetic completed.	Book-keeping, double entry.
Book-keeping, double entry.	English Grammar and Composition.
English Grammar and Composition.	Natural Philosophy.

THIRD TERM—THIRTEEN WEEKS.

Latin—Cæsar, and Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.	Arithmetic reviewed.
Greek—Hadley's Grammar and Whiton's Lessons.	English Analysis and Composition.
Physiology.	Physiology.
	American History and Geography.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM—THIRTEEN WEEKS.

*Classical.**Scientific.*

Latin—Cicero's Select Orations, and Latin Prose Composition.	Algebra, Elementary.
Greek—Grammar and Lessons.	U. S. History and Geography.
Arithmetic reviewed, and Elementary Algebra begun.	Grammar reviewed.
Elocution and Reading.	Rhetoric and Composition, or Latin.
	Elocution and Reading through the year.

SECOND TERM.

Latin—Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> , and Prose Composition.	Algebra, continued.
Greek—Anabasis, and Prose Composition.	English History and Geography.
Elementary Algebra.	Rhetoric and Composition, or Latin.

THIRD TERM.

Latin—Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> , to the end of the Sixth Book.	Algebra.
	English History and Geography.

Prose Composition.

Ancient Geography.

Greek—Anabasis, to the end of Third Book. Rhetoric and Composition, or Latin.

Greek Prose Composition.

Ancient Geography.

Candidates for the Preparatory Classes should be at least thirteen years of age. They must bring testimonials of good moral character, and must sustain examinations in all studies that precede those of the class they would enter.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Candidates must sustain an examination in the studies of the foregoing preparatory course, and must bring testimonials of good moral character and upright habits.

FIRST, OR FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Classical.

Anabasis and Greek.

Prose Composition.

Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia.

Latin Prose Composition,

Legendre's Geometry, four books.

Scientific.

Geometry.

Ancient History.

English Language and Literature,
or Latin.

SECOND TERM.

Herodotus and Greek Prose Composition.

Livy, and Latin Prose Composition.

Geometry, through eighth Book.

Bourdon's Algebra, begun.

Geometry.

Bourdon's Algebra.

English Language and Literature,
or Latin.

Ancient History.

THIRD TERM.

Thucydides, and Prose Composition.

Livy, and Latin Prose Composition.

Bourdon's Algebra.

Algebra.

English Language and Literature,
or Latin.

History.

SECOND, OR SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Classical.

Greek—Homer's Iliad.

Latin—Odes of Horace.

Trigonometry.

Scientific.

Trigonometry and Surveying.

Analytical Geometry.

Physical Geography.

French or Latin.

SECOND TERM.

Greek—Demosthenes.	Calculus
Latin—Horace and Juvenal.	Mechanics and Descriptive Geom-
Analytical Geometry.	etry.
	French or Latin.

THIRD TERM.

Demosthenes and Æschylus,	Mechanics.
Latin—Tacitus.	Rhetoric and Botany.
Rhetoric and Botany.	French or Latin.

THIRD, OR JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

*Classical.**Scientific.*

Greek—Theocritus and The Memora-	Logic.
bilia.	German or French.
Latin—Tacitus.	Natural History.
Natural History.	

SECOND TERM.

Demosthenes on the Crown.	German or French.
Selected Orations from Cicero, or De	Elements of Criticism.
Officiis.	Natural History.
Mechanics.	
German or French, optional.	

THIRD TERM.

Plato's Apology.	German or French.
Quinctilian.	Natural Theology.
Chemistry.	Chemistry.
German or French, optional.	

FOURTH, OR SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

*Classical.**Scientific*

Mental Philosophy.	Philosophy.
Political Economy and Political Phi-	Political Science.
losophy.	Evidences of Christianity, &c.
Evidences of Christianity.	Geology.
Natural Theology.	
Geology.	
German or French, optional.	

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.	Ethics.
History of Civilization and Political	Civilization.
Philosophy.	Butler's Analogy.
Butler's Analogy.	Zoology.
Zoology.	
German or French, optional.	

THIRD TERM.

History of Philosophy.	History of Philosophy.
Constitutional Law.	Constitutional Law.
Geology and Zoology.	Natural Sciences.
German or French, optional.	

Rhetorical exercises and declamations throughout the course.

Students not candidates for a degree, are admitted to take any studies for which they may be prepared.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Under the same Board of Trustees and general management, is a female seminary, designed in most respects to be a separate and distinct institution; having its own buildings and grounds, and its own corps of teachers. This department aims to secure to our daughters the same facilities for higher education as those which we have been accustomed to provide for our sons.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION—PREPARATORY.

The first year corresponds with that of the scientific preparatory course already given. The second year differs from the scientific course only in the substitution of Latin (Grammar and Reader the first and second terms, and Cæsar and Prose Composition the third term,) for Rhetoric and Composition.

COLLEGE COURSE—FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Cicero's Orations and Arnold's Latin Prose Compositions; French, begun; Ancient History.

Second Term.—Virgil's *Æneid* and Latin Prose Composition; French; History.

Third Term.—Virgil and Latin Prose Composition; French; History. Greek, optional with History, through the year.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia; Latin Prose Composition; French; Geometry. Greek, optional through the year.

Second Term.—Livy; French; Geometry and Bourdon's Algebra.

Third Term.—French; Livy; Algebra; Botany.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—French or German; Odes of Horace; Trigonometry.

Second Term.—French or German; Horace; Mechanics.

Third Term.—English Language and Literature; Tacitus; Chemistry; Evidences of Christianity; Greek, optional.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.—Mental Philosophy; Political Economy; Natural Theology; Geology; English Literature.

Second Term.—Moral Philosophy; History of Civilization; Zoology.

Third Term.—History of Philosophy; Domestic Economy; Botany.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The current year is divided into three terms of thirteen weeks, as follows:

First term, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Second term, beginning Tuesday, January 3, 1865.

Third term, beginning Tuesday, April 3, 1865.

Vacations occur at the end of the first and third terms.

EXPENSES.

Tuition in the College classes, except for those who have

scholarships, per term,	\$6 00
Tuition in Preparatory School,	6 00
Incidentals, including use of library,	2 50
Room rent in College building,	2 50

Modern languages, except to those in the regular courses, music, painting and drawing, will be charged extra, at usual rates.

All College bills must be paid at the opening of the term.

Board can be obtained in good families at reasonable rates. The charges heretofore have been for table board, to those occupying rooms in College, \$2 00 to \$2 50 per week. Board and rooms in families, \$2 50 to \$3 00. Some increase of these

rates will probably result from the increased prices of provisions. Many students board in clubs, or by themselves, at a considerable reduction from the foregoing rates.

There are no dormitories in the ladies' College building. Female students will therefore procure rooms in the houses where they board, and will not be charged room rent in their bills.

Students' rooms in the gentlemen's College are not provided with furniture. Those occupying these rooms will be required, therefore, to provide furniture for themselves.

A close supervision will be maintained over all students, whether rooming in College or in private houses; and all will be required to observe the regular hours of study, and to attend the daily religious exercises of the College.

It is desired by the Trustees to bring the advantages of this institution within the easy reach of all. Through the christian liberality of its many friends throughout the State, large endowments have been donated toward its support, and its terms of tuition are made as light as practicable. Students willing to labor can usually find abundance of employment for their leisure hours, and many have in this way paid their expenses through an entire College course. No American youth need forego the advantages of a liberal education, if he is willing to exercise the virtues of industry and economy.

JOHN M. GREGORY,

President.

Kalamazoo, Dec. 1st, 1864.

OLIVET COLLEGE.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

The year 1864, now about closing, has been one of continued and unusual prosperity to Olivet College. This increased prosperity has extended to the number of students in attendance during the several terms, to progress in the

methods and thoroughness of instruction, and in the scholarship of the students, to success in procuring funds, and to the enlargement of the constituency of the friends of the College.

More students have been in attendance during 1864 than during any previous year in the history of the College.

The general financial agent of the College has prosecuted the work of raising a partial endowment, by the sale of scholarship certificates, with the most flattering success. Such sale could doubtless be extended to almost any limit, but the Trustees, justly fearing to embarrass the future prosperity of the College by an excessive issue of scholarships, and having nearly accomplished the object originally had in view in entering on this method of increasing the resources of the College, have decided to limit the issue of such certificates, and, it is probable, few more will be offered to the public. The sum of about \$17,000, in funds and approved notes, has been secured in this way already.

An effort has just commenced to obtain by donation, from citizens of the State, \$15,000, which sum shall be invested for the permanent endowment of the Professorship of Moral Philosophy. If this effort speedily succeeds, as it is confidently believed it will, a similar sum, for the endowment of the Professorship of Natural Philosophy, will probably be secured from conditional promises of aid by friends in New England.

One year ago, the Trustees applied to the "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education in the West," for aid. In response to this application, that Society appointed a Commission to visit the College, and inquire into its condition, its prospects for usefulness and success, and the demand of the State for the establishment of such an institution of learning. This Commission, consisting of Rev. A. Peters, D. D., and Rev. J. Spalding, of New York, have recently made the appointed visitation and inquiry, and, on their reporting to the Society, at its annual meeting, in Newark, N J., on the 16th inst., the request of the College was granted and it will henceforth receive aid from the Society.

Such action by this reverend Society of prominent New England and New York men, is especially gratifying to the Trustees and friends of this College, and must go far to assist the College in its struggle for endowment, and establish the confidence of the public in its importance and assured promise of success.

The Board of Trustees, at their annual session in June, 1864, elected Prof. N.-J. Morrison President of the College, and he has recently signified his acceptance of that office.

At the same time, Mr. Merritt Moore, long the very successful Principal of the Portland Union School, was appointed Principal of the Preparatory Department of the College, and Miss Henrietta P. Dennis, formerly of the Massachusetts Normal School at Framingham, Principal of the Ladies' Department.

Miss Sara A. Benedict has also been employed to teach Painting, Drawing, and Ornamental Wax Work.

The Faculty of the College is, therefore, for 1864-5, as follows:

Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Rev. Oramel Hosford, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. John M. Barrows, A. M., Professor of Botany and Chemistry.

Oscar M. Carrier, A. M., Professor of Latin and Rhetoric.

———, Professor of Greek.*

Alexander B. Brown, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Merritt Moore, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Miss Henrietta P. Dennis, Principal of the Ladies' Department, and Instructor in French.

Miss Sara A. Benedict, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

It is with regret that the Trustees yield to the demand of

*The duties of this Professorship are at present performed by the President.

the people of the State, temporarily to release Prof. Hosford from active duty in his Department, that he may attend to the duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It is expected the duties of Prof. Hosford in the College will be performed by a gentleman from New England, soon to be permanently connected with the Faculty of the College.

The summary of students for the year 1864 is as follows:

College Department,.....	9
Scientific Department,.....	10
Preparatory Classical Course,.....	45
Preparatory English Course,.....	93

Whole number of gentlemen,.....	157
Ladies' Course,.....	30
Ladies' Preparatory,.....	115
Elective Studies,.....	5

Whole number of ladies,.....	150
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Total,.....	307
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The resources of the College, including lands, buildings, library, apparatus, funds invested, scholarship notes, etc., are estimated to amount to \$50,000 to \$60,000. A debt, to the amount of a few hundred dollars only, has been incurred during the year.

Every effort will be made to prevent the accumulation of further indebtedness, and to secure the speedy liquidation of that already incurred.

CALENDAR.

Dec. 21, 1864, Fall Term ends—Wednesday night. Recess for the holidays.

Jan. 3, 1865, Winter Term of twelve weeks begins—Tuesday morning.

March 29, 1865, Winter Term ends—Wednesday night. Recess of one week.

April 5, 1865, Spring Term of twelve weeks begins—Thursday morning.

June 25-28, 1865, Annual Examination.

June 29, 1865, Commencement. Thursday. Vacation of thirteen weeks.

Sept. 28, 1865, Fall Term of twelve and a half weeks begins—Thursday morning.

Respectfully submitted.

N. J. MORRISON,
President.

OLIVET COLLEGE, Nov. 28, 1864.

REPORT OF VISITORS TO OLIVET COLLEGE FOR 1863-4.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

The Committee of Examination of Olivet College for 1863-4, appointed at a late day to fill the places of those first appointed, have endeavored to perform their assigned duties.

They found examinations in the usual studies preparatory to college, and in the various stages of preparation; also, of one class in college, viz: the one completing the Freshman year. There were likewise examinations of the different classes of young ladies in their departments, as well as the usual classes of a simply English course, ordinarily connected with such institutions.

The Committee were both gratified and surprised at the thoroughness evinced in the intellectual training of those classes, and they feel assured that, as an institution, comprising the above mentioned departments, it is accomplishing its work truly and well. For readiness in recitations, and apparent mastery of the subjects before them, there seemed little room for improvement in the pupils comprising those classes. They were not easily surprised, even, or found wanting by new methods of questioning from the spectators present. While there were different degrees of excellence, as was to be expected, in the different pupils, yet to a very unusual degree had there been impressed upon them a common interest and spirit in their studies, and had they obtained a common measure of classical and literary attainment.

We feel unwilling, as a committee, to single out any department of the school as excelling others. The Mathematical and Linguistical Departments, and those of Natural Science and English Literature, were all of superior excellence in their methods of instruction. The recitations in Greek, Latin, Geometry, Algebra, Botany, and the one in General English Literature, were as nearly models of perfect recitations as classes are likely to attain.

Though unexpectedly called to fill the place of examiners, your committee are glad to testify to what they saw and heard at the recent annual examinations at Olivet. We believe it as an institution, to be well worthy of the patronage of the people of Michigan, and that those wishing to educate their sons and daughters cannot find a better place to do so, both on account of the thorough instruction given there, and the high moral influences to be found in the College and community of Olivet.

HENRY BATES, Grass Lake,

O. H. SPOOR, Vermontville,

DAVID WIRT, Portland,

Committee.

DICKINSON INSTITUTE.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction* :

Permit me to report that the property of Dickinson Institute remains the same as stated in previous reports. The school the past year has been under the charge of the same teachers as in former years. It is enjoying an extensive patronage. The number of scholars that entered the Fall term of 1863 was 231. The Winter term of 1864 was 209. The Spring term of 1864 was 163. The present Fall term 212 have already entered. Twenty-five young men who have been connected with the school within the past five years have been in the army. And yet our number in attendance is increasing.

We encourage our soldiers by discounting one half of their children's tuition.

Some fifteen or twenty of our members are teaching in our public schools.

We have not only endeavored to educate the intellect of our scholars, but have attended to their physical training, by increasing extensively gymnastic exercises; and we see good results from these. The habits of our scholars are improving, and we hope to see a continued progress in every thing that pertains to a truly valuable education.

All which is respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. POOR,

Prin. Dickinson Inst.

Romeo, Nov. 2, 1864.

DISCO ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

Disco, Macomb Co., Nov. 23, 1864.

HON. JOHN M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction* :

Disco Academy was incorporated in the year 1855, and opened with a Teachers' Class, for the special benefit of those who wished to qualify themselves for teaching primary schools. It was, indeed, noted for the great number of students sent forth as teachers, and the prospects at one time were favorable for its becoming one of the most prosperous institutions in the eastern portion of the State. But too far, like some other institutions of the kind, dependent on tuition and public enterprise for its support, it has at present no permanent funds or reliable means, except such as are derived from limited resources.

It is believed, however, that a slight change in its economy will be effected, and there is hope of its being restored to its former prosperity. Although suffering, perhaps, in common with others, on account of our "national calamity," we are

happy to report that this institution has incurred no indebtedness.

The names of the Trustees are John Keeler, Chauncey Church, Alonzo M. Keeler, Edward Petit, Calvin Pierce, Ira S. Pearsall, Jeremiah Curtis, Philander Ewell, and Robert R. Harper.

The names of the officers are, Chauncey Church, President, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees; John Keeler, Treasurer; Robert R. Harper, Clerk; A. M. Keeler, Principal; Miss Harriet A. Price, Teacher during the past year.

The whole number of students in attendance, winter and summer terms, is eighty.

The real estate is valued at fifteen hundred dollars. Stock subscribed, five thousand dollars; and the amount actually paid in, one thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAUNCEY CHURCH,

President, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

J. MONFORD, *Clerk, pro tem.*

GERMAN-AMERICAN SEMINARY.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

HON. JOHN M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—In reviewing the history of the German-English School, established in this city by the German-English School Association some eight years since, I have to refer to the consolidation of the two societies, viz: the German-English School Association and the German-American Seminary, which was effected on the 2d of May, 1864, and of which proper notice was given to the Secretary of the State of Michigan at the time, by transmitting to him a copy of the amendments to the by-laws of the German-American Seminary, as they were deemed necessary for the accomplishment of the act.

The German-English School Association ceased to exist, and

adopted the charter of the German-American Seminary, transferring, at the same time, all its real and personal property, in the aggregate worth about ten thousand dollars, to the German-American Seminary. The school itself did not undergo any changes, but has, on the contrary, been steadily improving, under the direction of its present Principal, Director Edward Feldner, formerly of the Hoboken Academy, who has had charge of the institution since the 1st of September, 1863.

The number of teachers employed at present is seven, viz: Edward Feldner, Principal; Augustus Schneck, G. R. Milton, Charles Knortz, Julius Melchers, Mary J. Anscomb, Louise Leuschner. Messrs Feldner, Schneck and Knortz, have charge of the German Department in all its branches, while Mr. Milton and Miss Anscomb take care of the English Department. Mr. Melchers is the Teacher for Drawing, and Miss Leuschner instructs those of the girls who desire it in needle work. The number of lessons is about equal in both languages.

The school is subdivided into five classes, the last one having been established in October, 1863. Two teachers have been discharged during the past year by the Board of Trustees, viz: Mr. Frederick Kass and Mr. J. Rairden, for incompetency. Mr. Fl. Krecke has resigned a month ago, and the following gentlemen have been engaged in their respective places: Mr. C. Knartz for Mr. Kass; Mr. G. R. Milton for Mr. Rairden; and Mr. A. Schneck for Mr. Krecke.

The attendance is as follows:

First Class,)	31
Second Class,	40
Third Class,	45
Fourth Class,	44
Fifth Class,	63

Average attendance during the year, 220

The tuition fee has been fixed in the following manner:

First Class, per month,	1 50
Second and Third Classes,	1 00
Fourth and Fifth Classes,	0 75

With an allowance of a discount of from ten to thirty per cent for more than one out of one and the same family. Those not being members of the Society, pay an advance of about twenty-five per cent on the above rates.

The Society has at present ninety-four members, who pay nine dollars each annually for the support of the institution. The monthly expenditures foot up about \$300, for teachers' salaries, etc., and the balance in the treasury at present is about \$300.

I subjoin a short abstract from the course of studies which has been adopted by the Board, and transmit a copy of the same in the German language:

Fifth Class.—Rudiments in both English and German. Books, National Primer and Speller, and Lebensbilder No. 1 Arithmetic; Reffelt's First Book in Arithmetic; Wilson's Manual of Object Lessons.

Fourth Class.—German and English Grammar; National First Reader; Lebensbilder and Reffelt's Second Reader, in German; Reffelt's First Book in Arithmetic; Drawing, Singing, Object Lessons.

Third Class.—Second National Reader; Translations (Ahn's First Course); Arithmetic; Thompson's Practical Arithmetic; Object Lessons; Drawing; Singing; Geography (Cornell's Primary Geography).

Second Class.—English and German Grammar; Reffelt's German Third Reader; National Third Reader; Translations in both languages; Arithmetic (Thompson's Practical Arithmetic); Geometry; Drawing; Singing; Geography (Colton's School Geography); History; Natural Philosophy.

First Class.—English and German Grammar; Fourth National Reader and Quackenboss' English Grammar; Translations (Ahn's Course); Arithmetic; Robinson's Progressive Arithmetic; Geometry; Algebra (Davis'); Drawing; Singing; Geography (Cornell's Grammar School Geography); History; Natural Philosophy.

It may be mentioned here that the course taken in the

studies of this school is in conformity with the one prosecuted in the public schools, and that it is the endeavor of the Board to have the German system adapted to the wants and claims of the American system, as laid out in the management of the public schools, the advantages of which are fully appreciated by the managers and the Board of the school of the German-American Seminary. We strive to give those entrusted to our care a good education, with the advantage of instructing them perfectly in two very important languages; bring them up to be good citizens of a free republic; enable them to cherish the institutions of their country, which are just now undergoing a thorough purification, and which cannot be appreciated too highly by those destined to preserve them in the future.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Board of Trustees of the German-American Seminary.

CHAS. BUSCH,

Secretary.

DETROIT, Nov. 21, 1864.

RAISIN VALLEY SEMINARY.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

HON. JOHN M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

The Trustees having charge of Raisin Valley Seminary make this their second annual report:

For a statement of the property of the institution, they would refer to their last annual report, as there has been no particular change since then.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Superintendent, Enoch D. Strang; Matron, Sarah Jane Strang; Principal, Daniel Satterthwaite; Associate Teachers, Mary C. Harkness, Rachel H. Shaw.

STUDENTS.

Since the last report, the Institution has been unusually prosperous, and the number of students in attendance larger

than ever before. At the present, ninety-seven respond to the roll call.

INSTRUCTION.

It is still the determination of the managers to render the instruction as thorough as possible, and as an efficient means of securing that end, every member of the school is subjected to a thorough written examination at the middle and close of each term. While thus endeavoring to secure a thorough literary education, the moral and physical natures are not forgotten. Nothing immoral is allowed in the Institution, and physical exercises are daily practiced.

TEACHERS' CLASS.

During the fall and winter terms, a Teachers' Class is organized, in which the subject branches usually taught in common schools are thoroughly reviewed, and the best method of teaching them explained. A subject pertaining to school government is discussed every week by all the members of this class. The teachers who have gone out from the school have almost universally met with good success.

LOCATION.

The school is pleasantly situated in a healthy location, in the township of Raisin, Lenawee Co., four miles northeast from Adrian city.

Trustees the same as last year. Joshua Taylor, Treasurer, Tecumseh, Mich.; Richard Harkness, Secretary, Adrian, Mich.

RAISIN VALLEY SEMINARY. 11th mo. 19, 1864.

MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

DESCRIPTION.

The Michigan State Reform School is pleasantly situated on a slight elevation, at the east end of Shiawassee street, about one mile north of east from Capital Square, City of Lansing.

A farm of thirty acres belongs to the Institution, four acres

of which are enclosed by a high board fence, and the building in front. Within the enclosure are located the shops, and other buildings belonging to the Institution, except the barn and tool-house. Ten acres are under constant cultivation, on a portion of which is planted an orchard of two hundred and ninety-two thrifty young fruit trees, apple, pear, plum and cherry. The remaining sixteen acres are used as pasturage and lawn.

The yard in front of the building, containing five acres, is surrounded by a neat picket fence, and laid out in drives and walks, and ornamented with trees and shrubs.

The grounds enclosed by the high fence are devoted to the pleasure and comfort of the boys, on a portion of which a gymnasium is erected, which adds materially to their health and enjoyment.

The center building of the house proper fronts west, and is forty-eight feet wide, fifty-six feet deep, and four stories high. There are two wings, extending north and south, each ninety-five feet long, thirty-three feet deep, and three stories high, excepting the towers at the extremities, which are four stories high. On the first or ground floor of the center building are a kitchen and dining room for the Superintendent, a store-room and laundry. On the second floor are a reception room, parlor, Superintendent's office and private room. On the third floor are rooms for the officers and employes. On the fourth floor is the Chapel, suitably arranged, and furnished for seating four hundred persons.

On the first floor of the north wing are the dining hall and wash room for the boys. Adjoining the dining-hall, in a small addition, are the kitchen, bakery and boiler-room, the latter being also used as a laundry for the boys.

On the second floor of the north wing are the hospital, medicine room, a dormitory, arranged for sleeping 42 of the smallest boys,* and bedrooms for officers and employes. On the

*This company of boys compose the Primary Department, and retire one hour earlier in the evening than those in the second department.

first floor of the south wing are a school-room, seated for forty-two boys, an ironing-room, and a tailor's shop. On the second floor are a large school-room, capable of seating one hundred and sixty boys, two recitation rooms, and a library. The upper floors of the two wings are arranged with dormitories, and furnish separate sleeping apartments for one hundred and fifty-two boys. All the rooms in the building are warmed by means of stoves.

A brick shop, twenty-five by eighty feet, two stories high, containing four rooms, has just been erected in the north-east corner, of the yard, affording abundant room for the employment of eighty boys; adjoining which is an engine room, twenty by twenty-five feet.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—In compliance with the provisions of the laws, the undersigned Board of Control of the State Reform School, respectfully submit their annual report of the condition and progress of the Institution.

The reports of the officers having in charge the different departments of the School, which are herewith annexed, give a detailed statement of what has been accomplished in their respective fields of labor.

The health of the Institution has been better than usual, only one inmate having died, and no severe disease having been prevalent.

By the report of the Superintendent, it will be seen that the numbers in the School have increased during the year from 189 to 217, and that the number now in the Institution would have been much larger, had not a considerable number been allowed to enlist in the military service of their country.

The same report contains full statements of the manner in which the boys have been employed during the year, and of the results of their labors. The Board have steadily followed out

the plan announced in their last report, of finding work for the boys on account of the State, without the intervention of contractors, and are confirmed in the belief, that this plan will be better for the inmates of the School, and more advantageous to the State. In effecting this, four shops are to be organized, which, in the aggregate, will contain more than 100 boys. Three of these will be devoted to the manufacture of cane and flag seats for chairs, and one to manufactures of wood. Three of these shops, containing 75 boys are now in successful operation.

In another shop are employed 42 small boys in the braiding of palm hats, under the direction of two female teachers. This business is not very profitable to the State in a pecuniary point of view; but it furnishes employment for those who cannot work at other branches, and accustoms the boys, many of whom never worked at any regular labor, to habits of application and industry.

The great advance in wages, and in the cost of subsistence, has rendered it necessary for the Board to make a temporary increase of compensation to most of the officers and employes of the Institution. This was alike due to their necessities, and to the fact that their places could not have been filled at the same wages which had been previously paid.

The greatest need of the Reform School, for several years past, has been a never failing supply of good water. The Legislature, at its last session, made an appropriation of \$2,000 for an artesian well on the premises. The boring of such a well has been prosecuted through the summer, but its completion has been unfortunately delayed by the contractor losing the sinker in the well, at the depth of more than three hundred feet. The indications of abundant and good water, at a moderate depth, continue favorable; and the work will be completed at as early a day as possible. The expenditures which have been incurred for this purpose thus far, will be found stated in the report of the treasurer.

The increase in the number of inmates in the School renders

necessary a larger provision for sleeping rooms. The original plan of the Institution proposed that each boy should have a room for himself, 5 by 7 feet. One hundred and fifty-two such rooms have been built, each of which is now occupied by one tenant. But as there are 217 boys, 24 of these are lodged in the halls, while 42 of the youngest occupy one large room, which is kept lighted and warmed, under the care of an older boy, who acts as watchman for his companions. This last mode of lodging the younger boys is found to be much cheaper than to build a separate room for each: a large number can be accommodated in a much smaller space: they are more comfortable in winter than in separate, cold rooms; and the most perfect order and propriety of conduct can be maintained. The Board, therefore, propose to build rooms on this plan large enough to lodge comfortably 100 more boys. The expenses of construction will be paid by the direct labor of the boys who may be employed on the building, and by the proceeds of the labor of the boys in the shops.

The progress in the literary department of the school is believed to be greater than ever before. The intellectual grade from which the scholar starts in the career of mental improvement is, in many cases, much below that of the common schools of the country. In their mathematical exercises, not a few of the pupils have to be taught how to count correctly before they can add or subtract numbers. The changes in the school are so rapid that instances of advanced scholarship are necessarily rare; and while many are thus benefitted in part, in the lower branches, few are made into perfect scholars. Yet the proficiency made by the pupils in reading and writing, and in the ability of expressing thoughts on paper, which grows out of their habit of writing many letters, is all that could be expected, and will be eminently useful to them in their future years. Some of the letters appended to this report were written by boys who did not know the alphabet when received into the Institution.

The Treasurer's report contains a very full statement of the receipts and expenditure for the past year, with an estimate of the amount necessary for current expenses for the ensuing year. The rise in prices has been so great that the appropriation of \$15,000 per annum, made by the Legislature two years since—an amount smaller than that allowed for previous years—has been quite inadequate; and the Board have been compelled to make a loan and incur other liabilities to keep the boys in meat, bread and clothes. An appropriation of \$14,000 will be needed to make up the deficiency which will accrue to the first of January next; and \$22,000 per annum is the smallest amount with which the current expenses of the Institution can be paid during the next two years.

This may seem to some a large amount to be paid by the State for a single charitable institution. But the Reform School, although a noble charity, is not to be viewed exclusively in that light. Leaving out of view all the benefit conferred on the inmates—and it is believed that every inmate receives some permanent good—and considering the School merely as an agency for saving dollars and cents to the public, by preventing directly the commission of crime, it is an institution with which the State cannot afford to dispense. If it were desirable to try its usefulness by so low a standard, it might be shown that it is cheaper for the State to keep 217 criminal and vicious boys in the Reform School than to keep the same number in jails, boarded at the expense of the local authorities, or to permit them to run at large in a continuous career of crime, with all the attendant expenses of property stolen and destroyed, and the fees paid to sheriffs, constables, lawyers and judges for the arrest, trial, sentence and imprisonment of each individual boy. The report of the Superintendent shows that 114 boys were received last year, and of these 91 were sentenced for larceny; and that the amount stolen by these 91, at one act of stealing, as shown by the papers of commitment, was \$2,640 69. The same proportion extended would show that the amount stolen at one time by 217 boys, and for which they were committed,

would be \$5,025 72. The average time of their detention in the School is about two years; and if we suppose that, if not committed, they would have stolen the same amount once in three months, the aggregate amount saved to the public in two years would exceed \$40,000—a sum about equal to the amount required to pay all their expenses in the School. These boys, after they become professional thieves, must be supported by the public either in the jails, or in the streets, or in the Reform School; and in every point of view, the last is the cheapest as well as the best place; and the State Government, having taken them from the care of their friends and from the custody of the legal authorities, is bound to do all that reasonably can be done to reclaim them from evil, and improve them in all good.

GEO. W. LEE,

J. I. MEAD,

THEODORE FOSTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MICH. STATE REFORM SCHOOL, {
Lansing, Nov. 16, 1864. }

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—The Superintendent would respectfully submit the following as the Eighth Annual Report of this Institution:

The whole number of children received into the Institution since its opening, September 2, 1856, is,	519
The number in the School, Nov. 16th, 1863, was,	189
“ admitted during the year,	114
“ in the school during the year,	303
“ released during the year,	86
“ in the House at this date,	217

TABLE I.

Shows the Counties from whence the boys came who were committed during the year.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previous Year.	Total.
Wayne,.....	51	143	194
Calhoun,.....	4	22	26
Jackson,.....	3	22	25
Kalamazoo,.....	4	20	24
Washtenaw,.....	3	17	20
Ingham,.....	5	16	21
Lenawee,.....	2	16	18
Oakland,.....	3	15	18
St. Clair,.....	2	14	16
Kent,.....	5	13	18
Huron,.....	.....	12	12
Berrien,.....	4	11	15
Shiawassee,.....	2	7	9
Ottawa,.....	.....	7	7
Cass,.....	1	7	8
Eaton,.....	2	7	9
Livingston,.....	.....	7	7
Hillsdale,.....	.....	6	6
Lapeer,.....	1	5	6
Macomb,.....	.....	5	5
Clinton,.....	1	5	6
Branch,.....	3	5	8
St. Joseph,.....	3	4	7
Ionia,.....	2	4	6
Van Buren,.....	.....	2	2
Gratiot,.....	.....	2	2
Genesee,.....	9	2	11
Allegan,.....	.....	2	2
Saginaw,.....	1	2	3
Montcalm,.....	.....	1	1
Tuscola,.....	.....	1	1
Barry,.....	1	1	2
Marquette,.....	.....	1	1
Sanilac,.....	.....	1	1
Ontonagon,.....	1	.....	1
Houghton,.....	1	.....	1
Total,.....	114	.....	519

TABLE II.

Shows the Courts by which the Commitments were made.

COURTS.	Past Year.	Previous.	Total.
Justice Courts,.....	58	206	264
Police "	36	77	113
Circuit "	14	87	101
Recorder's "	6	35	41
Total,.....	114	.....	519

TABLE III.

Shows the Cause of Commitment.

CRIME.	Number.
Petit larceny,.....	85
Grand "	2
Compound larceny,.....	1
Burglary and larceny,.....	2
Assault and battery,.....	12
Malicious trespass,.....	3
Arson,.....	1
Manslaughter,.....	1
Maiming and poisoning,.....	1
Vagrancy,.....	4
Fraud,.....	2
Total,.....	114

TABLE IV.

Shows the Nativity of the Boys received during the year, and their Parents.

UNITED STATES.	Number.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Number.
Michigan,.....	46	Canada,.....	12
New York,.....	17	Ireland,.....	4
Ohio,.....	6	Germany,.....	3
Massachusetts,.....	4	France,.....	2
Wisconsin,.....	4	Scotland,.....	2
Louisiana,.....	3	On the ocean,.....	1
Rhode Island,.....	2	Unknown,.....	3
Indiana,.....	1		
Virginia,.....	1		
Illinois,.....	1		
New Jersey,.....	1		
Pennsylvania,.....	1		
Total,.....	87	Total,.....	27

PARENTS.	Number.
American,.....	38
Ireland,.....	30
Germany,.....	9
African descent,.....	9
English,.....	9
French,.....	7
Scotland,.....	6
Wales,.....	5
Unknown,.....	1
Total,.....	114
Americans,.....	38
Foreigners,.....	70
Unknown,.....	6

TABLE V

Shows the Ages of the Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
Seven years of age,...	1	Twelve years of age,.	25
Eight " " ..	1	Thirteen " " ..	17
Nine " " ..	7	Fourteen " " ..	22
Ten " " ..	11	Fifteen " " ..	14
Eleven " " ..	15	Sixteen " " ..	1
Total,			114

Average age of the boys received during the year is 12 years 4 months and 6 days.

The oldest boys in the School at this date are 19; the youngest is 7 years.

Average age of all in the School is 13½ years, nearly.

TABLE VI.

Shows the Domestic Condition of the Boys previous to their Commitment to the School, as given by themselves and the officers bringing them.

CONDITION.	Number.
Number who have lost their father,	33
" " " " " mother,	14
" " are orphans,	14
" whose relatives have been arrested for crime,	33
" who have used intoxicating liquors,	54
" " " been drunk,	14
" " " " in jail one or more times,	93
" committed for theft,	91
" guilty of theft,	109
" who have slept out in boxes, old sheds, on steps or similar places,	72

Amount stolen by the 91—

Cash,\$2,031 44
 Property, 619 25

\$2,640 69

TABLE VII

Shows the Admissions, Discharges, Number in the School at the close of each month, and the average during the year.

MONTH.	Admitted.	Discharged.	No. in School at the close of each mo.
November, commencing 16th, 1863,	3	1	191
December,	7	15	183
January,	7	6	184
February,	4	9	179
March,	7	4	182
April,	8	2	188
May,	14	4	198
June,	13	6	205
July,	13	10	208
August,	14	13	209
September,	11	11	209
October,	10	5	214
November, ending 16th, 1864,	3	.....	217
Total,	114	86	.....

Average number of boys during the year is,197½

Largest number in the School at any one time, ..219

TABLE VIII.

Shows the Disposition made of the Boys who have been Released during the year.

DISPOSITION.	Number.
Number discharged as reformed,.....	27
" " to go out of the State to live with parents,.....	2
Number granted leave of absence for one year,.....	12
" released to enter the army,.....	37
" returned to courts as improper subjects for discipline in the School,.....	3
Number pardoned by the Governor,.....	3
" indentured,.....	1
" died,.....	1
Total,.....	86

Amount of time served 200 years 4 months and nine days.

Average time in the School 2 years 3 months and 28½ days,
nearly.

TABLE IX.

*Shows the number of Officers and Employes in the School, and
their aggregate Salaries.*

OFFICERS.	EMPLOYES.
Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Four Teachers, Matron, Chaplain, Physician.	Overseer of Tailor Shop, Overseer of Shoe Shop, Watchman, Teamster, Cook, Laundress, Three Overseers of Shops.

Aggregate salaries,..... \$5,612 93

TABLE X.

Shows the manner in which the Boys are now and have been employed the last half of the year.

EMPLOYMENT.	Number.
Manufacturing chair seats,	75
" palm hats,	42
Tailoring,	18
Shoemaking,	3
Baking and cooking,	5
Washing and ironing,	8
Engineering and firing,	4
Attending dining halls,	4
" dormitories and halls,	8
" school rooms,	2
" hospital and bath-room,	2
Cleaning lamps,	1
Chore boys,	2
Door-keeper,	1
Night watch,	1
Sawing, splitting, and carrying wood,	8
Errand boy,	1
Employed in Superintendent's department,	2
Total,	187

Leaving 80 boys without regular employment.

TABLE XI.

Shows the work performed and produce raised by the Boys..

TAILOR SHOP.

Caps made for boys,...	280	Sheets made for boys, .	16
Jackets " " "	600	Pillows " " "	2
Pants " " "	456	Pillow-slips " " "	20
Overalls " " "	106	Bed-ticks " " "	4
Suspenders, " prs,	310	Towels " " "	125
Mittens, " " "	9	Aprons " " "	13
Shirts " " "	548	Curtains " " "	32
Collars " " "	147	Pieces repaired,.....	11,747

SHOE SHOP.

Shoes made for boys, .	167	Boots made to order, ..	4
Boots " " "	21	Shoes " " "	4
Boots and shoes re- paired for boys, ...	210	Boots and shoes re- paired for officers, ..	6

CHAIR SHOP.

Chair seats matted, ...	3,383	Doors manufactured, .	46
Chair seats caned,	3,339	Blinds, feet of manu- factured,	362½
Chairs repaired,	261	Sash, lights of manu- factured,	9,350
Flag seat frames made, 3,475		Wash. machines manu- factured,	60
Cane seat frames made, 1,025			

HAT SHOP.

Forty-three boys, averaging $10\frac{1}{2}$ years, have braded, since Dec. 1, 1863, 1,437 palm-leaf hats, learning the trade in the time, and working only three hours each day.

LAUNDRY.

Pieces washed and ironed, 65,490

GARDEN AND FARM.

Bush. of oats,	210	Tons of hay,	3
" potatoes,	196	Heads of cabbage,	1,100
" ears gr'n corn, 50		No. of squash, winter, ..	50
" peas & beans,		" " summer,	800
green,	17	Loads of melons,	2
Bush. of onions,	30	Barrels cucumbers,	4
" beets,	35	Quarts strawberries, ...	24
" turnips & bagas 13			
" tomatoes,	5		

LABOR.

Table IX shows the manner in which the boys are now, and have been employed about eight months of the past year. Previous to this, in the early part of the year, an average of twenty boys were employed in the shops; ten of whom were matting and caning chairs, under the direction of the teachers of the School, and ten were engaged in the manufacture of doors, blinds and sash, under the instruction of our carpenter, Mr. A. Wise. As we had neither machinery nor motive power, excepting a circular saw, driven by boy power, to aid us in the manufacture of these articles, and as frequent changing of the boys occurred, taking from the shop the larger and stronger, (for the army,) leaving in their places smaller and weaker ones; as also the lumber used becoming very scarce, and exceeding dear, it was thought not best longer to continue this branch of industry, but to change to the manufacture of something more simple—something that every boy, old and young, might readily become efficient in. This something was the great question with us, as it ever has been with all who have attempted to make boy labor available. Fortunately, we discovered a way of making flag seats independent of the body of the chair, which hitherto has been impracticable, on account of the difficulty and expense of transportation. We therefore discontinued on the doors, blinds and sash, and put this force at work making frames for flag and cane seats. The change thus far has proved very satisfactory. It is not only very simple and light work for boys, but in making these frames, we give employment to forty other boys. With the aid of the machinery lately put up, we shall be able to give work to a still greater number. We think now we have a permanent and profitable business.

The story of our farming this year is a very short and exceedingly dry one. The boys plowed and planted as in other seasons, but soon after the seeds were deposited in the ground there came a drouth, such as has not been known in this part of the State in many years before; for seven long weeks there

appeared not a cloud in the heavens; the earth became hot and dry like ashes, parching the seeds that had been sown, so that but few germinated. Much of our garden was twice planted; each planting proved a failure. The result of the labor in this department will be seen in Table XI. Last fall and winter our farmer, with an average of eight boys, cut 250 cords of four-foot wood for the School, and 158 saw logs for J. A. Kerr. Nearly all of the wood used at the School the past year has been prepared by the boys.

On the 1st of December we discontinued the plaiting of straw and introduced the braiding of *palm leaf* in the primary department. As this business was alike new both to teachers and the boys, we employed temporarily a lady of experience to instruct the teachers and give them a start in this new enterprise. The boys, with a few exceptions, acquired the art readily, and were soon able to make four of these hats in the same time that it would take them to make one of the straw. It has been said that boys are most interested and profited in that kind of labor, the object and result of which they can easiest see. If this be true, (and we doubt it not,) then this is, of all in-door labor, the best adapted to this class of small boys. Table XI shows the amount of *little each day*, multiplied by time; and here let me say, that the boys of this department have been kept as far as practicable from mingling with the older and grosser ones. They have been lodged by themselves in a dormitory which has been warmed in cold weather, and their work and schooling so arranged as to give them their recreation mostly when the other boys have been at work or in school.

For the condition of the school department, you are respectfully referred to the Teachers' Reports herewith connected. We will only say, that the ability and success with which these departments have been conducted during the past year, is very satisfactory and highly creditable to all engaged therein.

We have often thought to the casual observer it may have appeared that very little was being accomplished for the intellectual or moral elevation of the boys sent to this School, as on

each succeeding visit to the Institution he finds them as before, with feeble minds and stunted consciences; and verily it would seem so to us, did we not know that we were constantly becoming a new School; that those we taught yesterday, to-day are gone, and those we teach to-day, were yesterday in the street in the midst of evil, ignorant of books, unaccustomed to study and morally distorted.

In the light of these facts we take courage, and earnestly labor, confidently believing that, though the School is to-day, in point of intelligence and morality, no farther advanced than at its inception, yet it *has* been and still is, as one of *our* boys writing back to us, calls it, "the home of redemption, the home of second starting in life of many, very many of the boys of the State."

It will be seen in Table 8, that 27 boys have been honorably discharged from the School the past year. The question is frequently asked, "How many of the boys do you thoroughly reform? save to society and the State." In reports from some of the Institutions we find an answer to this question given; but when we look around upon society and see those whose early life has been most carefully and tenderly guarded by Christian parents, and whose education has never suffered neglect, leaving the paths of virtue and sobriety, we feel a hesitancy in answering. While we are not quite sure that all of *our* boys can go out into society in its present condition, and not meet with some alluring vice to which they will yield, yet we do know that many leave the Institution prepared mentally and morally to fill places of trust and honor, and that all are better fortified against the corrupting influences of community than when they entered it.

Our regular chapel service was conducted by Rev. C. S. Armstrong until the 25th of September, when he resigned his position in the School to accept the appointment of Chaplain in the 4th Michigan cavalry. His place has been temporarily supplied by Rev. David Burns, pastor of the M. E. Church of

Lansing. The services have been well attended by friends from the city.

On the first Sabbath in April we organized *our* Sunday School, which has been sustained with considerable interest. We have devoted to this exercise the hour between nine and ten A. M. We are under obligations to Mr. Rork, Principal of the Lower Town Union School, for the valuable assistance rendered in these morning services.

The excitement consequent upon the unsettled condition of the country, and the frequent calls for men and boys to enter the army and navy, with letters from comrades in the service, created a war spirit among the larger boys of the School. Many were the petitions received, asking the privilege of enlisting and going to the battle-field to do and die for their country. This request has been granted to thirty-seven of the oldest boys, on the compliance with the general conditions made by your honorable body, that in each and every case the consent of the parents or guardian of the boy should be obtained. This war spirit did not stop with the boys; it caused the resignation of our Chaplain, Physician, Shoemaker, and one Overseer of the shops.

We have continued the practice of employing the boys as night watch, door keeper, teamster, and chore boys, and as yet have not had an occasion to record an instance of misplaced confidence. In fact, most of the boys have labored with us to maintain neatness and order, and to create such a moral sentiment in the School as to make each boy feel honorably bound to quietly remain in the institution until such time as the officers and Board of Control might think best for him to go. We are satisfied with the apparent contentment and cheerful spirit with which the boys have yielded to this influence.

Gentlemen: Before closing this report, allow me to call your attention to the necessity of the enlargement and reconstruction of our culinary and laundry departments. Some six years ago, an addition was built to the north wing of the Institution, for a kitchen, bakery, laundry, boiler room, etc. This building

was quite sufficient for the size of the School at that time, but now we have entirely outgrown it, and ask that it be enlarged at the earliest possible convenience. The necessity of this will be readily discovered when we tell you that an average of 1,249 pieces are weekly washed in a room twenty-one feet long by twenty feet wide, and that two-thirds of this room is occupied with a brick oven, steam boiler, pumps, etc., leaving only one hundred and forty square feet for this labor to be performed in. We would suggest the building of a dry room. There are many weeks in the year in which it is impossible to dry clothes out of doors. On account of this fact, and that we have no room to dry clothes in doors, sometimes our boys have been obliged to wear garments quite too damp for health.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me add that it is truly gratifying to know that harmony and unanimity of feeling and purpose have been the ruling spirit of all connected with me, and whatever of good may have been accomplished by our mutual efforts, is alike creditable to all.

With thanks for your frequent counsel and continued kindness, this report is respectfully submitted.

C. B. ROBINSON,

Superintendent.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Hon. Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—The following statistics are respectfully submitted as the Teacher's Report of the School Department in this Institution, for the year ending Nov. 16th, 1864:

The whole number under instruction at the commencement of the year was,.....	189
There have been received during the year,.....	114

Whole number under instruction during the year,...	<u>303</u>
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APPENDIX.

193

Of the 114 received into the School,

Did not know the alphabet,.....	10
Could spell easy words, and commenced in the primer,...	48
Commenced in First Reader,.....	19
“ Second Reader,.....	15
“ Third Reader,.....	17
“ Fourth Reader,.....	4
“ Fifth Reader,.....	1
Total,.....	<u>114</u>

IN ARITHMETIC.

Commenced learning to count,.....	46
“ in addition,.....	57
“ in subtraction,.....	5
“ in division,.....	5
“ in fractions,.....	1
Total,.....	<u>114</u>

WRITING.

Could not write,.....	81
Could write their own names,.....	15
Could write their own correspondence,.....	18
Total,.....	<u>114</u>

Eighty-six have left the School during the year. The following tables show their attainments in reading, arithmetic and writing when they left the School:

READING.

Letters,.....	2
Primer,.....	2
First Reader,.....	9
Second “.....	10
Third “.....	17

Fourth Reader,.....	17
Fifth "	29
Total,.....	<u>86</u>

ARITHMETIC.

Counting,.....	3
Addition,.....	11
Subtraction,.....	6
Multiplication,.....	7
Division,.....	25
Fractions,	14
Interest,	17
Through Practical Arithmetic,	3
Total,.....	<u>86</u>

In the Intellectual Arithmetic,.....	40
In the Practical Arithmetic, as far as fractions,.....	26
“ “ through fractions, reduction, per centage, and square root,.....	22
Total,.....	<u>175</u>

WRITING.

Cannot write,.....	16
Can make the letters and write their own names,.....	32
Can write their own correspondence,.....	127
Total,.....	<u>175</u>

Besides the above, we have had recitations in Geography on Outline Maps.

We have also had a general exercise each day, explaining the principles of Arithmetic, and the boys reciting the definitions and rules in concert.

The two schools are not graded according to the intellectual attainments of the pupils, but according to their size. The

most of the boys who have entered the Institution during the past year have gone into the upper school. The multiplication table, and also the different tables in reduction, have been daily recited by the whole school in concert. We think that most of the boys have committed them to memory.

During a part of the year, I have been aided in the work of imparting instruction to the boys under my care, by Mr. J. Putnam and Miss H. Norton, whose zeal, fidelity and faithfulness in the work are worthy of all praise. Their energy and co-operation in all my plans to advance the interests of the school, have been most satisfactory. We feel that we have not accomplished, either for the mental improvement or moral renovation of these boys, all that we desired. We can only say, that by prayer, precept and labor, we have done what we could. We can only pray that God will more abundantly bless our efforts in the future than in the past. There has been no addition made to the Library during the year.

Hoping that our humble efforts may not only be blessed of God, but that they may also meet in some measure with your approbation, I submit this report.

H. A. BARKER,

Teacher.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

To the Hon. Board of Control of the State Reform School :

GENTLEMEN—Thirty-one boys have been received into the Primary Department of the School during the year ending Nov. 16, 1864. They were placed in classes as follows : Twenty in the Primer, sixteen in the First Reader, four in the Second, and one in the Third.

Twenty-nine of these boys could not write. Only three of them had any knowledge of Arithmetic.

Since only forty-two boys are allowed in this school, as many have been sent out as have entered. Three have been discharged, and twenty-eight have gone to the upper school, as

smaller boys came in. Of the number who have gone out, four read in the Primer, five in the First Reader, twelve in the Second, and ten in the Third. Twenty-one of the number could write their own letters; the others could not write, or simply write their own names. One knew nothing of Arithmetic, eight were in the Table Book, fifteen in Primary, and seven in the Intellectual Arithmetic.

Of the forty-two now in the school, six read in the Primer, fifteen in the First Reader, fourteen in the Second, and seven in the Third. Twenty can write their own letters, twelve can write their names, and ten cannot write. Six receive instruction in Arithmetic orally, eighteen are in the Table Book, fifteen in the Primary, and three in the Intellectual Arithmetic.

Two boys have made considerable progress in Geography, and instruction is given to all from Outline Maps. Reading of the Scriptures form a part of each day's exercises, besides which, every boy learns a verse to recite. This often calls out explanations, and the reading of other portions of the Bible.

The average age of the boys in this department is a little more than ten and a half years.

The hours of school and work remain the same as last year, but the most of the year we have been making palm leaf hats instead of straw. One thousand four hundred and thirty-seven hats have been made. This has been new work for both teacher and scholars, and when it is remembered how many new boys have come into the school, and that they, as well as those already here, were to be taught, it will be seen that this has been a work of no small magnitude. In this labor we have been faithfully assisted by Mrs. Simot, who taught us this work, and by Miss Norton, who has been with us most of the time.

Hoping that the good seed sown in the hearts of these unfortunate young boys may bring forth much fruit in after life, I respectfully submit this report.

SINDENIA A. BALLARD.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—It cannot reasonably be expected, from the brief period of my connection with the Institution as Chaplain, that I should present a very full or minute report of the moral condition of the School.

My report must of necessity be based upon observation, and these observations, when well taken, must be regarded as indicating its success or failure.

The first important facts that favorably impress the stranger, is the order pervading the entire Institution. Its discipline, though mild, is really military. Everything seems to be done by *rule*. This is the stepping-stone to all true and permanent reforms.

The deportment of the boys during divine service, and their attention to the word preached, give satisfactory evidence that religious truth is exerting a salutary influence on their minds.

I know not that any of the School have embraced Christianity during the year now closing, but I do know that many have been made better. Some have left the Institution not only with the respect, but love of its officers.

In view of the capacity of the Institution, the character of the boys when brought here, the salutary discipline under which they are placed, the degree of honor to which many have attained, and the favorable report of those who left the School, force upon us the conviction that there is no institution in the State that is doing more for the interest and salvation of humanity, in proportion to the outlay, than the Reform School. In view of what it has already accomplished, and is now doing, its friends may expect its future career will be eminently successful.

D. BURNS,
Chaplain.

Lansing, Dec. 12, 1864.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Hon. Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—The School has been healthy during the past year. Only one death has occurred—that of Herman Nash. He went into hospital on the morning of Dec. 29, 1863, and died that evening of cerebro spinal meningitis.

During March and April, a large number of the boys had the measles. The disease, however, was of a very mild type, and required but very little treatment.

Inflammation of the eyes was quite troublesome during the summer. Many of the boys were afflicted, and a large portion of the cases obstinately resisted treatment for a long time. It has now nearly disappeared, and when a sufficient supply of good pure water is secured for the School, this disease will be of rare occurrence.

In common with the surrounding country, the School has been comparatively exempt from malarial fevers, and there is reason to expect that for the future these diseases will continue to decrease.

I. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Physician.

MICHIGAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

REPORT OF VISITORS.

To the Hon. J. M. GREGORY, Superintendent:

The undersigned committee, appointed to attend the annual examinations at the Michigan Female College, respectfully present the following report:

From unavoidable reasons, the committee were not able to attend all the examinations, but such as they did attend gave very satisfactory proof that this College is more and more realizing the high ideal of scholarly attainments. The examinations were characterized by readiness and self-possession in the pupils, and thoroughness of instruction on the part of the

teachers. The examinations in the department of Modern Languages were very satisfactory, especially that in German, by Miss Edgerton. The examination in French, by Miss Rogers, exhibited unusual thoroughness in the minutiae of the language.

The essays of the young ladies possessed a modest, earnest and dignified tone, which showed that just ideas of life and character had been inculcated. For the good influence of the instructors over the moral character and habits of the pupils, the Institution stands deservedly very high.

It is confidently expected by the numerous friends of the College, that it will soon realize their fond hope of becoming the Mount Holyoke of the Peninsular State.

R. C. KEDZIE,

In behalf of the Committee.

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS

COUNTIES	No. of whole Districts in the Counties.	No. of Fractional Districts.	No. of Townships.	Av. Wages per month of Male Teachers.	Av. Wages per month of Female Teachers.	No. in each County between the ages of 6 and 90 years.	Whole No. that attended school during the year.	No. under 6 or over 20 years of age that attended school.	Average No. monthly attendance.	Av. No. monthly school by qualified teachers.	No. of Vols. added to the Libraries during the year.	
Alcona	134	13	24	\$15 03	\$12 08	6,616	5,283	168	3.1	5.8	110	
Alpena	2	2	40	00	24 00	178	112	1	2.6	4.5	8	
Antrim	1	1	1	1	30 00	40	40	4	4.0	7.5	1	
Berry	94	30	15	27 17	11 35	5,508	4,815	293	3.2	6.2	61	
Bay	9	4	48	66	22 71	1,532	794	36	2.8	7.2	74	
Berrien	112	23	39	35 43	15 81	9,275	7,561	250	3.4	6.8	27	
Branch	96	33	17	29 78	11 12	7,778	6,787	294	3.9	7.3	228	
Calhoun	107	54	22	34 41	14 41	10,386	8,587	277	4.0	6.6	4	
Cass	99	13	15	30 56	14 07	6,889	5,092	147	3.4	7.3	106	
Cheboygan	1	1	2	27 00	18 00	168	120	5	2.7	6.0	21	
Chippewa	2	2	41	42	37 14	448	116	6	3.8	7.2	8	
Clinton	98	23	16	24 50	11 12	5,541	4,467	199	3.2	6.0	39	
Delta	1	1	1	25 00	12 88	40	29	1	3.0	6.2	11	
Delta	102	27	15	29 30	11 09	6,314	5,594	172	3.5	6.2	21	
Emmet	1	1	1	1	12 88	42	34	2	2.0	2.0	1	
Genesee	109	46	19	30 09	13 52	8,196	6,830	226	3.7	6.0	1	
Genesee	21	1	6	26 84	12 82	826	563	3	2.7	4.4	39	
Gr. Traverse	52	17	16	21 27	10 45	2,188	1,917	115	2.9	5.0	11	
Gratiot	128	36	18	26 27	12 53	9,908	8,386	259	3.8	6.7	90	
Hillsdale	6	4	61	34	38 44	1,647	1,261	53	2.7	7.1	12	
Houghton	26	1	12	25 55	19 23	1,204	679	22	2.6	4.0	8	
Huron	93	33	17	26 79	11 45	6,022	5,230	190	3.6	6.0	5	
Ingham	101	29	16	29 72	12 31	8,849	5,514	219	3.3	6.3	4	
Ionia	2	2	2	2	20 50	69	64	2	2.6	4.2	2	
Iosco	10	4	5	27 32	12 77	437	337	22	3.1	5.5	122	
Isabella	112	44	20	25 65	15 63	9,159	7,821	412	4.1	7.1	2	
Jackson	94	37	16	28 27	19 30	9,139	7,564	191	3.5	6.8	61	
Kalamazoo	132	45	24	34 94	17 67	10,748	9,250	243	3.7	6.8	45	
Kalamazoo	2	2	2	67 41	46 00	627	439	8	3.0	6.2	1	
Keweenaw	77	31	17	32 61	11 16	5,736	4,252	190	3.4	6.1	1	
Lapeer	11	5	32	14	12 38	440	295	1	2.8	7.2	731	
Leelanaw	145	56	21	32 06	15 15	13,774	11,064	279	4.1	6.8	12	
Leelanaw	99	40	16	33 68	10 97	6,165	5,274	263	3.7	5.8	58	
Livingston	4	4	3	34 30	16 97	628	117	1	2.0	7.1	21	
Mackinac	78	33	14	30 29	16 97	8,523	5,847	275	3.7	5.8	26	
Macomb	1	1	2	22 02	25 50	240	153	18	5.0	5.6	1	
Manitowish	9	3	39	63	22 05	321	317	25	3.1	8.0	1	
Manistee	2	2	2	63 92	32 58	961	550	1	5.7	3.5	1	
Marquette	13	2	7	40 00	10 53	579	262	12	3.2	5.2	1	
Mecosta	2	1	1	1	24 64	121	68	1	3.0	4.6	1	
Menominee	5	1	4	30 71	23 49	320	317	40	4.3	7.0	108	
Midland	89	25	15	25 39	13 53	8,520	8,466	175	3.8	6.9	25	
Monroe	51	10	15	29 40	19 01	2,031	1,788	13	3.3	5.1	3	
Montcalm	26	2	8	51 47	17 32	1,558	929	48	3.5	5.1	54	
Muskegon	29	5	10	46 09	13 02	1,149	929	65	3.3	5.7	63	
Newaygo	156	68	25	27 08	12 68	12,807	10,871	464	4.0	7.5	437	
Oakland	19	4	8	20 24	12 69	611	460	17	3.0	5.1	1	
Oceana	5	1	4	63 60	32 19	1,128	768	27	4.0	7.5	75	
Ontonagon	76	13	15	27 76	14 47	5,359	4,182	165	3.6	6.2	10	
Ottawa	79	12	23	50 04	18 25	6,319	2,917	83	3.2	5.6	407	
Saginaw	61	5	16	27 46	13 55	3,240	2,418	93	2.7	5.1	45	
Sanilac	78	19	17	30 67	11 80	4,994	4,278	267	3.9	6.5	59	
Shiawassee	119	21	23	34 50	13 48	11,036	7,363	234	3.2	6.4	115	
St. Clair	84	34	16	38 06	14 05	7,977	6,619	269	3.8	7.4	8	
St. Joseph	57	12	19	30 74	11 32	2,329	2,028	70	2.8	5.8	8	
Tuscola	101	37	18	32 07	10 82	6,712	5,473	212	3.4	5.9	1	
Van Buren	148	58	22	35 02	16 93	11,906	9,910	725	4.1	7.4	204	
Washtenaw	167	28	19	45 47	23 06	27,337	15,066	268	3.8	7.4	5,262	
Wayne	6	4	3	1	1	772	407	13	7.5	1	1	
Sup. returns												
Total	59	3,414	1,012	708	\$34 00	\$16 83	*280,772	215,736	8,216	3.2	6.2	8,527

*Since printing the Statement on p. 43, a correction of errors and supplementary reports produce this total—a gain of 7,152 during the year, while the loss in attendance is but 568.

REPORTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1864.

COUNTIES.	No. of Volumes in the District Libraries.	Value of School Houses and Lots.	No. of Graded Schools.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	No. months School by Male Teachers.	No. of months School by Female Teachers.	Total of wages paid to Male Teachers.	Total of wages paid to Female Teachers.
Allegan,	2,518	\$35,252 50	3	43	208	176.8	717.4	\$3,346 77	\$8,067 40
Alpena,	50	1,250 00	2	2	3	6	5	240 00	120 00
Antrim,	50	200 00	1	1	1	1	7.5	...	150 00
Barry,	2,649	29,543 00	2	34	204	92.1	710.3	2,504 50	8,067 24
Bay,	3,344	4,588 00	1	6	15	28.4	68.4	1,382 00	1,440 30
Berrien,	2,282	92,530 73	3	49	220	173.3	902.4	5,794 00	14,267 00
Branch,	6,350	74,902 00	6	67	205	212.4	845.4	6,326 97	9,406 82
Calhoun,	4,353	98,155 50	5	79	276	289.4	1113.8	9,490 39	16,055 83
Cass,	188	56,085 75	3	58	168	209.5	609.6	6,408 38	8,580 09
Cheboygan,	188	779 00	3	1	15	1	1	406 00	18 00
Chippewa,	1,200 00	1,200 00	2	2	14	7	1	580 00	190 00
Clinton,	2,715	28,017 00	2	33	194	105.7	640.7	2,590 31	7,131 41
Delta,	2,004	38,466 50	4	38	229	118.8	788.1	3,212 28	5,744 59
Easton,	21	25 00	1	1	1	1	3	...	38 50
Emmet,	3,700	64,545 00	6	69	242	209.9	908.7	6,505 94	12,232 33
Genesee,	59	2,190 00	3	22	13	76	349 00	974 20	974 20
Grand Traverse,	650	7,705 25	18	91	50.6	297.5	1,076 15	8,108 83	8,108 83
Gratiot,	2,703	69,000 50	4	98	251	313.6	985	8,232 62	12,232 94
Hillsdale,	175	8,800 00	2	4	14	18	76.5	1,104 23	2,940 97
Houghton,	136	4,200 00	3	22	9	80.5	230 00	1,548 25	1,548 25
Ingham,	2,164	43,449 00	1	31	214	111.7	792.7	2,989 59	9,977 77
Ionia,	561	36,314 50	4	43	211	140.7	731.1	4,171 48	8,998 84
Iosco,	20 00	20 00	5	5	5	11.8	11.8	243 00	243 00
Isabella,	2,983	975 00	4	16	16.5	50.7	445 82	647 00	647 00
Jackson,	3,127	73,590 22	4	76	249	291.3	956.9	8,885 43	14,961 77
Kalamazoo,	3,117	101,560 50	2	84	215	242.2	632.7	6,847 43	13,205 84
Kent,	107	65,514 65	3	64	320	238.3	1026.7	8,228 32	18,147 58
Keweenaw,	1,609	3,456 53	0	2	31.6	5	1,814 32	230 00	230 00
Lapeer,	83	24,275 07	2	30	175	106.8	613	2,522 12	6,849 63
Leelanaw,	6,603	625 00	3	12	7	36.8	225 00	455 71	455 71
Lenawee,	2,137	136,021 00	6	118	337	399.7	1346.5	13,016 19	20,400 94
Livingston,	58	34,551 25	1	61	185	211.9	692.6	5,018 15	7,540 08
Mackinac,	1,702	1,700 00	4	4	21.5	...	737 50	...	...
Macomb,	215	52,202 50	8	49	183	199.5	685.8	6,044 03	10,263 19
Maulton,	191	725 00	2	2	5.5	6	121 00	155 00	155 00
Manistee,	191	1,675 00	4	8	11.8	29	467 70	689 70	689 70
Marquette,	75 00	9,900 00	1	7	7	25.1	36.5	1,604 50	1,189 27
Mason,	44	75 00	2	2	7	...	...	94 00	94 00
Mecosta,	101 00	2,543 00	1	15	4	59	160 00	609 61	609 61
Menominee,	639	101 00	3	3	3	9	222 00	222 00	222 00
Midland,	1,534	2,205 00	2	12	7	42.7	215 00	1,003 25	1,003 25
Monroe,	610	52,213 00	3	40	185	181.5	675.4	4,888 00	9,141 75
Montcalm,	310	7,945 00	7	97	24.5	314.8	720 34	3,151 70	3,151 70
Muskegon,	286	10,501 00	1	3	41	16	171.5	823 50	2,971 87
Newaygo,	6,879	0,190 00	1	3	47	15.5	165	714 50	2,150 45
Oakland,	76	87,561 55	3	134	326	514.3	1295.1	14,930 98	16,489 67
Oceana,	468	3,425 00	4	21	12	53.5	244 00	1,059 64	1,059 64
Ontonagon,	1,031	7,550 00	2	4	7	23	61	1,439 45	1,652 00
Ottawa,	2,295	25,763 00	2	41	118	171.4	433.9	4,759 44	6,279 90
Saginaw,	657	86,740 00	3	15	129	66	482.4	3,303 71	8,808 11
Sanilac,	1,380	12,322 00	8	15	92	56.5	306	1,551 38	4,159 25
Shiawassee,	2,680	34,589 50	2	37	158	117.3	562.7	3,598 76	6,542 62
St. Clair,	2,591	59,591 25	4	48	203	182	783.6	6,695 08	11,334 47
St. Joseph,	657	73,817 44	9	74	190	262	728.1	9,962 83	10,230 44
Tuscola,	3,243	15,513 75	1	17	97	55	382.2	1,691 00	3,762 06
Van Buren,	3,139	47,529 00	6	32	209	100.4	716.5	3,220 42	7,750 86
Washtenaw,	9,123	194,011 15	5	93	254	376	1179.8	13,168 54	19,984 04
Wayne,	204	198,202 79	6	74	268	338.9	1476.2	15,412 06	34,040 87
Supplem'y ret'ns	204	4,735 00	1	6	16	18	65.3	758 50	699 87
Total,	96,403	2,065,372 38	123	1816	7000	6618	26071	210,091 16	381,204 17

FINANCIAL REPORT.—RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	Moneys on hand September 7th 1893.	Two-Mill Tax Reported by Directors.	Primary School Fund Reported.	Primary School Fund, Apportioned May, 1894.	Rate Bills.
Allegan,.....	\$3,596 70	\$6,262 86	\$3,109 15	\$3,177 00	\$808 29
Alpena,.....	142 67	325 50	66 00	66 00	22 60
Antrim,.....	89 80	276 07	14 50	14 50	.....
Barry,.....	1 062 82	3,431 52	2,741 70	2,773 00	1,362 66
Bay,.....	1,128 47	1,541 71	556 00	576 00	190 00
Berrien,.....	3,192 86	9,427 91	4,458 81	4,444 50	1,511 89
Branch,.....	1,809 20	7,688 40	3,903 19	3,903 00	2,178 45
Calhoun,.....	4,361 68	11,561 49	5,827 96	5,264 00	2,677 08
Cass,.....	2,118 20	6,877 71	3,242 55	3,179 50	1,146 99
Cheboygan,.....	106 34	86 86	47 50	57 50	101 96
Chippewa,.....	18 75	280 26	246 50	246 50	.....
Clinton,.....	1,773 66	4,785 41	2,744 80	2,778 50	854 07
Delta,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 00
Eaton,.....	1,824 32	5,964 89	3,096 12	3,105 50	1,219 33
Emmet,.....	4 06	1 81	11 00	11 00	27 50
Genesee,.....	2,193 54	8,018 94	4,194 75	4,189 50	1,467 91
Grand Traverse,.....	391 88	527 13	306 48	308 00	267 45
Gratiot,.....	1,135 15	1,473 91	968 58	1,069 50	392 00
Hillsdale,.....	1,635 33	10,686 68	4,976 81	5,021 50	2,256 58
Houghton,.....	1,241 09	2,709 65	787 90	686 50	266 00
Huron,.....	815 45	308 44	490 12	472 50	74 50
Ingham,.....	1,071 86	5,536 13	3,127 10	3,172 00	989 80
Ionia,.....	1,620 69	7,264 79	3,821 81	3,285 00	1,189 66
Iosco,.....	268 37	156 42	19 00	21 00	85 26
Isabella,.....	171 28	698 79	131 63	210 00	107 26
Jackson,.....	2,133 39	10,726 28	4,874 37	4,522 50	2,127 99
Kalamazoo,.....	4,961 69	9,211 45	4,249 81	4,938 00	1,610 92
Kent,.....	2,301 43	7,970 74	5,262 24	5,436 50	2,488 76
Keeweenaw,.....	454 89	900 14	135 62	441 50	.....
Lapeer,.....	1,515 90	4,163 17	2,686 41	2,768 00	763 27
Leelanaw,.....	147 73	198 79	90 50	209 00	833 26
Lenawee,.....	8,970 00	20,029 13	6,890 08	6,851 00	2,712 49
Livingston,.....	576 32	5,960 02	3,070 89	3,180 00	2,494 28
Mackinac,.....	284 15	261 70	372 35	355 50	100 00
Macomb,.....	3,779 41	9,694 89	4,268 63	4,223 00	1,364 91
Manitou,.....	11 69	56 40	220 50	220 50	.....
Manistee,.....	475 63	461 99	147 00	150 50	244 28
Marquette,.....	2,446 04	2,415 22	294 00	292 00	.....
Mason,.....	26 00	84 93	13 02	.....	.....
Mecosta,.....	267 35	317 66	91 30	118 50	78 30
Menominee,.....	.....	83 00	52 00	52 00	57 00
Midland,.....	1,692 69	1,002 05	146 34	149 50	.....
Monroe,.....	3,629 54	7,780 33	4,111 73	4,133 50	685 79
Montcalm,.....	980 74	2,017 63	899 86	860 00	746 34
Muskegon,.....	1,644 25	1,312 38	599 65	599 00	324 04
Newaygo,.....	742 05	1,309 84	445 69	477 00	141 16
Oakland,.....	2,981 83	18,553 15	6,310 16	6,457 00	3,212 67
Oceana,.....	484 20	562 80	226 37	232 00	134 96
Ontonagon,.....	984 75	2,090 42	562 00	498 50	.....
Ottawa,.....	1,586 15	3,481 51	2,414 30	2,400 50	1,239 74
Saginaw,.....	4,831 97	4,032 84	2,560 19	2,904 50	615 61
Sanilac,.....	2,253 84	2,619 31	1,559 69	1,637 00	703 37
Shiawassee,.....	3,081 78	4,229 18	2,438 05	2,463 00	645 26
St. Clair,.....	1,784 29	6,726 30	5,074 63	5,161 50	884 80
St. Joseph,.....	3,285 70	12,072 94	3,309 08	3,311 00	899 60
Tascala,.....	1,264 30	2,151 46	1,166 38	1,160 50	567 07
Van Buren,.....	1,624 08	5,168 08	3,000 60	3,097 50	1,571 55
Washtenaw,.....	3,761 15	17,308 79	6,940 90	5,950 50	1,877 22
Wayne,.....	8,114 20	8,655 97	13,465 23	13,380 00	2,324 69
Supplementary,.....	50 98	561 97	285 22	.....	122 69
Total,.....	\$102,626 91	\$250,380 67	\$185,529 14	\$136,862 00	\$50,202 8

FINANCIAL REPORT.—RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	Tuition of Non resident Scholars.	District Taxes to pay Teachers Wages.	Other District Taxes.	Library Money.	Raised from all other Sources.	Total Receipts for the Year.
Allegan,	\$87 55	\$1,927 38	\$5,428 69	\$10 51	\$658 73	\$21,206 06
Alpena,			200 00			756 67
Antrim,			156 26			535 68
Barry,	101 62	2,871 57	1,745 14	50 85	432 77	18,643 83
Bay,		148 00	367 00			3,963 17
Berrien,	297 01	5,063 55	2,978 61	102 51	10,972 22	38,312 06
Branch,	464 65	5,276 84	3,984 87		1,362 50	26,267 73
Calhoun,	580 34	7,729 35	5,375 90	128 29	1,586 38	38,369 76
Cass,	714 71	2,297 75	4,892 57	374 20	1,063 04	23,165 81
Cheboygan,		154 00	310 64		45 00	860 29
Chippewa,					347 00	842 50
Clinton,	45 67	681 80	3,482 96	12 81	514 39	14,888 47
Delta,		35 00			53 00	125 00
Eaton,	392 45	1,439 95	2,567 70	10 00	276 44	16,390 00
Emmet,				29 34		73 71
Genesee,	635 12	5,028 24	5,261 71	104 37	900 56	27,743 23
Grand Traverse,	17 21	5 88	227 79	14 79	192 05	1,999 18
Gratiot,	16 72	1,272 19	1,187 82	56 60	306 95	6,806 96
Hilldale,	120 03	914 22	5,105 43	150 00	7,314 45	35,779 55
Houghton,		360 00	8,590 00	138 51	216 00	14,730 25
Huron,		124 00	740 87	135 54	292 99	2,973 40
Ingham,	133 83	2,284 60	3,290 21	64 84	497 75	17,147 80
Ionia,	365 93	1,559 14	3,598 10		286 26	19,264 76
Iosco,			85 00			559 05
Isabella,	8 15	104 00	245 21		69 05	1,445 26
Jackson,	549 81	5,216 12	3,796 28	39 59	1,495 43	34,299 89
Kalamazoo,	646 43	4,890 33	12,291 29	6 42	626 91	37,878 47
Kent,	1,277 26	5,148 33	10,331 07	45 40	15,911 63	57,038 21
Keweenaw,		1,645 00	500 00	4 33	1,631 01	3,805 77
Lapeer,	122 28	1,189 70	3,261 05	33 92	416 25	14,227 08
Leelanaw,		10 00	200 00		19 50	1,058 80
Leonsaw,	930 32	4,580 13	9,638 69	874 57	892 90	54,470 72
Livingston,	71 51	925 62	2,240 38	3 00	653 29	15,944 14
Mackinac,	8 00	25 00	50 00	9 00	27 00	1,138 20
Macomb,	308 24	1,383 18	5,514 83	4 29	773 02	29,570 39
Manitou,		22 00	25 00			335 59
Manistee,	10 00	255 75	264 41	25 00	58 00	2,086 13
Marquette,			1,947 00		522 25	7,124 87
Mason,						127 95
Mecosta,	4 28	136 50	313 00	38 62	64 25	1,816 73
Menominee,			300 00			492 00
Midland,		260 00	229 50	79 54	54 00	3,132 35
Monroe,	442 65	421 79	2,788 51	46 96	229 32	20,023 50
Montcalm,	9 52	202 50	991 49	18 00	799 75	6,701 01
Muskegon,	15 00	1,148 00	2,912 05	36 14	844 24	8,828 50
Newaygo,	41 60	911 00	851 90	55 29	266 77	4,754 62
Oakland,	528 11	4,408 91	4,012 10	736 25	2,420 57	44,149 69
Oceana,		23 78	1,039 58	5 79	163 47	2,721 07
Ontonagon,	1 00	1,151 06	790 34	100 00	137 80	5,517 87
Ottawa,	159 13	3,558 57	3,622 78	45 36	639 12	16,809 79
Saginaw,	66 81	11,006 94	4,598 27	440 02	3,938 05	32,223 02
Sanilac,	1 00	945 93	1,694 14	49 00	290 65	10,355 06
Shinwassee,	224 27	1,997 70	3,581 46	59 23	344 44	16,512 59
St. Clair,	163 94	5,165 66	4,966 66	107 84	3,077 19	27,882 66
St. Joseph,	571 39	3,497 71	5,272 24	175 70	1,613 11	31,074 04
Tuscola,	176 01	2,147 24	1,935 45	5 58	498 97	9,843 82
Van Buren,	337 39	855 85	4,467 69	6 30	6,146 30	23,496 94
Washtenaw,	3,806 46	7,870 94	14,201 86	123 80	893 89	55,311 17
Wayne,	440 25	79,274 41	5,037 29	5,064 62	1,564 20	99,296 68
Supplementary,	12 90	473 27	264 59	62 53	4 00	1,828 15
Total,	14,406 67	189,452 36	174,794 19	9,693 68	72,991 29	1,009,318 93

FINANCIAL REPORT.—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for Building and Re- pairing Schoolhouses.	Paid for Library Books.
Allegan,	\$3,250 54	\$8,514 50	\$3,577 75	\$10 00
Alpena,	240 00	45 00	375 00	.....
Antrim, .....	.....	150 00	202 00	.....
Barry,	2,542 50	7,804 11	1,175 15	17 53
Bay,	1,222 50	1,406 80	378 36	.....
Berrien,	5,760 67	14,213 20	12,060 86	78 06
Branch,	6,248 12	8,864 42	3,861 60	.....
Calhoun,	9,385 47	15,291 88	6,018 48	56 16
Cass,	6,453 38	8,381 42	2,824 69	150 75
Cheboygan,	405 00	18 00	250 00	.....
Chippewa,	580 00	190 00	18 89	.....
Clinton,	2,577 93	7,004 36	2,820 23	37 86
Delta,	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Eaton,	3,212 28	8,595 95	1,155 10	7 50
Emmet, .....	.....	38 50	.....	29 34
Genesee,	6,706 19	11,933 03	2,402 91	78 71
Grand Traverse,	349 00	930 92	207 67	.....
Gratiot,	1,096 50	3,112 24	708 36	16 35
Hillsdale,	8,325 79	11,825 01	5,076 64	9 00
Houghton,	1,035 00	2,807 12	153 60	94 00
Huron,	204 00	1,413 86	530 23	.....
Ingham,	299 59	9,007 39	1,491 60	12 43
Ionia,	4,031 79	8,658 13	1,565 64	.....
Iosco, .....	.....	236 37	20 00	.....
Isabella,	445 82	577 33	57 62	.....
Jackson,	8,874 99	13,956 07	4,290 10	108 77
Kalamazoo,	6,760 43	13,120 75	4,611 81	108 52
Kent,	8,192 27	18,022 06	6,514 71	131 84
Keweenaw,	1,733 19	230 00	520 00	.....
Lapeer,	2,611 63	6,604 35	1,563 82	19 62
Leelanaw,	225 00	465 71	217 09	.....
Lenawee,	13,037 54	19,281 45	6,854 34	736 82
Livingston,	4,823 84	7,415 12	1,463 17	6 50
Mackinac,	737 50	.....	40 82	12 00
Macomb,	6,039 03	10,099 12	5,533 76	19 65
Manitou,	121 00	155 00	16 59	13 00
Manistee,	467 70	639 70	260 73	.....
Marquette,	1,604 50	1,180 27	2,074 79	.....
Mason, .....	.....	94 00	.....	.....
Mecosta,	100 00	513 86	289 07	.....
Menominee, .....	.....	135 60	.....	.....
Midland,	214 00	961 77	68 25	25 00
Monroe,	4,648 44	8,811 64	1,853 16	37 50
Montcalm,	720 34	3,082 75	1,293 65	32 16
Muskegon,	823 56	2,944 37	2,077 08	47 17
Newaygo,	714 50	2,146 41	642 37	37 25
Oakland,	14,864 74	15,864 34	4,549 13	445 28
Oceana,	244 00	1,006 64	795 08	1 25
Ontonagon,	1,439 45	1,652 00	432 17	96 85
Ottawa,	4,817 44	6,003 87	2,279 27	11 81
Saginaw,	3,824 71	8,436 81	11,136 14	496 41
Sanilac,	1,496 35	4,014 53	1,090 12	51 00
Shiawassee,	3,619 70	6,586 44	1,982 72	33 39
St. Clair,	5,761 80	11,190 66	2,042 68	100 59
St. Joseph,	9,818 23	10,428 39	4,163 98	27 94
Tuscola,	1,691 00	3,661 40	766 90	.....
Van Buren,	3,271 95	7,436 13	9,023 85	10 40
Washtenaw,	12,909 57	19,810 06	8,549 06	266 26
Wayne,	15,400 19	33,802 83	6,966 55	6,788 09
Supplementary,	728 50	690 89	40 39	.....
Total,	\$209,049 38	\$371,478 65	\$124,504 22	\$10,288 16

FINANCIAL REPORT.—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES	Paid for all other purposes.	Amount on hand September 6th, 1894.	Total Expenditures for the year.	Total Indebtedness of the Districts, Sept 6th, 1894.
Allegan,	\$1,551 85	\$3,899 65	\$21,208 96	\$8,137 00
Alpena,	23 00	88 17	765 67	490 00
Antrim,	146 26	87 88	635 68	.....
Barry,	788 14	1,249 28	13,646 78	386 72
Bay,	349 52	606 13	8,962 87	709 62
Berrien,	2,912 29	2,968 88	38,314 63	12,116 55
Branch,	3,527 30	3,710 81	26,364 15	12,895 95
Calhoun,	4,424 54	3,238 70	38,370 15	4,357 81
Cass,	2,391 24	3,292 65	23,223 00	2,466 74
Cheboygan,	47 88	139 91	860 27	337 00
Chippewa,	85 25	18 89	842 50	120 00
Clinton,	1,599 94	1,581 95	14,893 10	10,165 68
Delta, .....	.....	26 00	125 00	.....
Eaton,	1,366 10	1,972 09	16,260 72	1,187 53
Emmet, .....	.....	5 87	73 71	.....
Genesee,	3,413 08	2,988 95	27,740 97	2,877 20
Grand Traverse,	111 94	330 41	1,989 18	48 94
Gratiot,	433 60	1,452 30	6,779 49	95 70
Hillsdale,	6,720 02	5,233 59	35,773 56	2,880 06
Houghton,	896 07	7,244 20	14,719 99	679 92
Huron,	70 60	1,000 12	2,973 40	432 53
Ingham,	11,048 96	2,566 54	17,148 31	616 74
Ionia,	2,360 65	2,540 79	19,284 94	1,323 23
Iosco,	84 68	218 02	569 05	6 68
Isabella,	64 96	379 53	1,445 26	129 37
Jackson,	2,189 70	2,073 28	34,302 88	1,514 13
Kalamazoo,	6,283 94	6,901 03	37,836 75	4,198 93
Kent,	19,767 55	4,436 86	57,094 24	18,323 53
Keweenaw,	326 50	1,004 08	8,895 77	.....
Lapeer,	1,835 49	1,591 34	14,225 10	3,925 47
Leelanaw, .....	.....	161 00	1,068 80	.....
Lenawee,	5,635 21	8,321 52	64,469 51	17,340 84
Livingston,	960 72	1,211 94	16,961 82	1,191 87
Mackinac,	79 06	185 32	1,138 20	.....
Macomb,	2,030 47	5,927 10	29,569 00	5,655 45
Manitou, .....	.....	30 00	835 59	8 41
Manistee,	206 49	456 41	2,036 13	177 75
Marquette,	978 73	1,277 22	7,124 51	150 00
Mason, .....	.....	28 95	122 95	.....
Mecosta,	90 01	257 84	1,310 78	120 00
Menominee, .....	.....	357 00	492 00	57 00
Midland,	177 65	1,909 77	3,133 37	21 48
Monroe,	1,444 04	3,247 67	20,026 42	1,634 06
Montcalm,	213 55	1,645 49	6,701 17	440 72
Muskegon,	778 56	1,966 42	8,628 50	3,210 12
Newaygo,	274 55	967 62	4,354 86	45 86
Oakland,	4,438 35	4,251 43	44,149 12	4,009 23
Oceana,	176 20	476 29	2,721 07	438 50
Ontonagon,	527 92	1,667 43	6,817 87	152 85
Ottawa,	1,771 27	1,328 54	16,812 49	1,169 54
Saginaw,	4,490 39	7,568 07	35,566 45	461 20
Sanilac,	602 00	2,935 09	10,355 10	650 48
Shiawassee,	2,160 47	2,072 51	16,546 90	960 14
St. Clair,	3,357 02	5,411 24	27,834 40	589 75
St. Joseph,	3,197 76	3,903 47	31,077 39	6,392 67
Tuscola,	1,236 46	2,598 72	9,843 54	510 53
Van Buren,	913 28	2,909 78	22,497 30	6,224 07
Washtenaw,	18,510 87	5,434 29	55,807 38	13,534 54
Wayne,	29,106 43	7,650 93	99,400 56	10,472 02
Supplementary,	108 62	268 12	1,830 52	78 28
Total,	\$143,748 81	\$140,372 24	\$1,011,943 46	\$161,935 9

ABSTRACTS.

COUNTIES.	Number of Volumes added to Town Libraries during the year.	Number of Volumes in Town Libraries.	No. of Teachers examined.	No. of Certificates granted.	Number of meetings by the Inspectors.	No. of Towns in which all Schools were visited.	Total number of visits to the Schools.	Number of Private or Select Schools.	Number of Scholars in such Schools.
Allegan,.....	69	1,924	209	196	111	12	126	6	104
Alpena,.....			1	4	5	1	6		
Antrim,.....		60	1	1	1	1	3		
Barry,.....	33	1,780	168	163	71	7	106		
Bay,.....	35	87	7	7	10	3	11		
Berrien,.....	95	2,206	167	153	97	10	112	6	170
Branch,.....		260	245	222	81	8	97	2	40
Calhoun,.....	31	1,081	240	227	93	10	142	6	117
Cass,.....	87	1,916	190	178	98	4	72	1	25
Choboygan,.....		130	4	4	7	2	8		
Chippewa,.....		137	1	1					
Clinton,.....		410	160	151	84	7	94	3	100
Delta,.....			1	1	3	1	3		
Eaton,.....		1,809	222	186	77	7	128	3	110
Emmet,.....	21	21	1	1	2				
Gemasee,.....		300	254	235	104	10	144	5	135
Grand Traverse,.....		199	20	19	15	2	15	1	17
Gratiot,.....		60	96	88	63	7	50	1	25
Hillsdale,.....	4	863	336	298	82	11	200	9	185
Houghton,.....		412	21	21	8	2	9	2	36
Huron,.....		244	20	19	19	6	31	2	27
Ingham,.....		319	207	188	69	9	148	6	145
Ionia,.....		1,012	225	195	100	8	90	5	117
Iosco,.....			4	4	1	2	5		
Isabella,.....		88	25	24	22	4	17		
Jackson,.....		300	261	226	92	8	128	3	168
Kalamazoo,.....	23	580	218	203	81	11	168	6	240
Kent,.....	30	3,422	338	315	120	11	155	7	209
Keweenaw,.....		107	1	1	2	1	1		
Lapeer,.....		445	176	165	87	10	123	3	124
Leelanaw,.....		75	5	5	1		2		
Lenawee,.....	281	4,566	312	278	77	10	195	15	421
Livingston,.....		1,172	203	192	69	5	78	6	164
Mackinac,.....		406	2	2	5	2	7	1	40
Macomb,.....	25	751	176	166	63	6	176	1	25
Manitou,.....			4	4	4	2	5		
Manistee,.....	88	274	11	11	11	2	13	1	10
Marquette,.....	106	1,006	6	5	8	2	12	1	80
Mason,.....			1	1	1	1	2		
Mecosta,.....	46	196	13	13	18	3	6		
Menominee,.....			2	2	3	1	4		
Midland,.....	2	88	13	11	18	3	13		
Monroe,.....	257	4,000	136	125	61	5	61	5	106
Montcalm,.....	146	575	80	77	55	9	55	2	41
Muskegon,.....		485	46	40	44	2	19	3	47
Newaygo,.....	74	836	53	52	44	6	30		
Oakland,.....	100	3,884	391	351	133	12	243	5	195
Oceana,.....	2	178	18	18	26	4	20		
Ontonagon,.....		861	10	10	14	3	7	3	168
Ottawa,.....	49	2,232	130	123	78	7	71	3	42
Saginaw,.....	95	1,364	106	103	113	16	93	8	232
Sanilac,.....	64	1,155	76	71	43	6	46	1	30
Shiawassee,.....		840	168	155	68	8	83		
St. Clair,.....	42	2,387	193	177	75	13	131	3	100
St. Joseph,.....	15	692	194	179	92	10	134		
Tuscola,.....	79	1,048	79	73	55	5	38	1	2
Van Buren,.....	10	1,992	209	193	110	7	94	6	132
Washtenaw,.....	36	8,204	246	224	118	12	193	2	85
Wayne,.....	301	4,246	278	204	183	12	173	12	206
Total,.....	3,155	58,524	6,932	6,328	3,149	349	4,194	163	4,279

ABSTRACTS.

COUNTIES	Tax. Mill Tax reported by Inspectors.	Amount voted at the Spring Election for Libraries	Amount of Fees, &c., from County.	Amount paid for books for Township Libraries.	Amount paid or due for visiting Schools.	Amount paid or due Boards of Inspectors.
Allegan,.....	\$6,146 38	\$25 00	\$5 75	\$80 80	\$87 50	\$208 00
Alpena,.....	485 50		31 88		1 00	6 00
Antrim,.....	276 07					
Barry,.....	3,068 97		19 49	55 00	73 00	176 25
Bay,.....	1,620 41			47 00	5 50	20 00
Berrien,.....	10,023 27	25 00	41 27	61 28	94 00	208 28
Branch,.....	7,837 03	500 00			79 50	142 50
Calhoun,.....	12,024 16		115 15	29 63	106 00	210 00
Cass,.....	7,213 05		417 24	11 00	36 00	88 50
Cheboygan,.....	86 86				5 00	17 00
Chippewa,.....	230 25					
Clinton,.....	4,795 55				59 50	135 50
Delta,.....						
Eaton,.....	6,151 99				83 50	148 00
Emmet,.....	1 81		29 34	29 34		
Genesee,.....	8,017 23	50			74 50	177 50
Grand Traverse,.....	400 89				8 50	32 00
Gratiot,.....	1,567 27	11 44	21 38		32 00	107 00
Hilledale,.....	10,544 03			16 00	143 50	239 50
Houghton,.....	2,709 65		89 65		2 00	12 00
Huron,.....	910 84	77 68	23 09	135 75	10 50	20 00
Ingham,.....	5,415 92		150 36	116 79	56 50	111 00
Ionia,.....	8,321 14				54 50	153 50
Ipsco,.....	176 67	75 00		22 00	2 00	
Isabella,.....	815 70				5 50	21 25
Jackson,.....	11,022 38		186 25		111 75	308 50
Kalamazoo,.....	9,460 54			42 00	92 00	116 50
Kent,.....	14,265 96	25 00		25 00	179 63	201 00
Keweenaw,.....	1,151 84		36 30		1 00	7 00
Lapeer,.....	4,898 10		29 50		40 50	140 00
Leelanaw,.....	203 79	25 00			2 00	8 00
Lenawee,.....	20,180 35	25 00	1,071 96	247 26	112 50	165 00
Livingston,.....	6,126 38				66 50	154 00
Mackinac,.....	243 70		5 30			
Macomb,.....	9,445 46	25 00		25 00	51 50	148 00
Manitou,.....	56 40				6 00	4 00
Manistee,.....	460 21	25 00		68 00	13 00	15 00
Marquette,.....	2,415 22	50 00	270 25	179 50	6 00	15 00
Mason,.....	63 43				1 00	2 00
Meccosta,.....	742 49		104 66	50 00	7 50	32 00
Menominee,.....	88 00					
Midland,.....	1,035 81	68 55			11 50	45 50
Monroe,.....	7,656 00	74 00	130 91	227 38	50 00	158 00
Montcalm,.....	2,285 51	100 00	1 50	175 50	32 30	116 50
Muskegon,.....	1,577 99	20 72	11 31		11 00	76 00
Newaygo,.....	1,428 68	75 00	88 42	172 46	21 50	78 00
Oakland,.....	18,185 78		714 61	91 50	134 75	257 00
Oceana,.....	641 22	25 00	6 55	30 00	13 50	44 00
Ontonagon,.....	2,115 42	100 00	5 56			9 00
Ottawa,.....	3,701 86	8 00	141 89	56 64	49 00	121 00
Saginaw,.....	4,429 51	200 00	285 56	89 85	68 50	156 50
Sanilac,.....	3,205 42	25 00	64 43	219 86	21 00	84 50
Shiawassee,.....	4,361 86		36 12		53 00	129 00
St. Clair,.....	6,887 41		106 08	43 78	73 50	170 00
St. Joseph,.....	11,968 07		221 88		124 00	219 88
Tuscola,.....	2,485 55			1 80	24 50	66 00
Van Buren,.....	5,341 00			7 50	74 00	140 00
Washtenaw,.....	17,761 59		95 93	43 78	110 50	152 50
Wayne,.....	9,581 52		1,288 84	242 77	99 00	214 50
Total,.....	\$283,806 50	\$1,580 89	\$6,492 51	\$2,723 54	\$2,700 43	\$5,721 16



REPORT
OF THE
STATE LIBRARIAN
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEARS 1863-4.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.



REPORT.

STATE LIBRARY,
Lansing, Dec. 1, 1864. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In compliance with legal requirements, I hereby submit respectfully to your honorable body the following as my official report:

During the period of the past two years this Library has been the recipient of 1,868 volumes of books. Of this number 375 volumes were purchased, 417 received through the medium of exchanges, and 1,040 by donation. Total number in the Library at the present time, 17,928; of this number 337 are in pamphlet form, and 7,149 are duplicates.

The duplicates consist of books of a miscellaneous character, Reports of our Supreme Court, Supt. of Public Instruction, State Geologist, School Laws of Michigan, 1859, and the laws, journals and documents of several States.

The duplicates, published by the authority of this State, are occasionally withdrawn from the Library, to supply the necessities of county officers, and for inter-State exchanges.

Nine of the rebel States, willfully disregarding their federal obligations, have failed to send us their usual modicum of exchanges, since June, 1861.

As all exchanges are received at the Library and receipted by the Librarian, it would seem to be the wisest policy for *that* officer to manage the system of inter-State exchanges, instead of the Secretary of State, upon whom the law now imposes *that* duty.

In several of our sister States, the State Libraries are en-

riched by receiving in exchange for public documents, through the legal agency of the Librarians, the standard newspapers and magazines published at the more important points, thus forming a nucleus and cabinet of local history that must be of incalculable value. I am of the opinion that legal provision ought to be made for the adoption of the system in *this State*.

In the absence of more enlarged space in the Library rooms, many of the books are closely packed away, and are inconvenient of access, while others, as a matter of sheer necessity, are illy arranged in the cases.

We have no convenient space for the proper display of maps, charts, portraits, &c., or for the reception of mineral specimens, curiosities, relics of the war, or the tattered flags sent home by our brave boys from the battle-fields of the Republic.

Taking into consideration the limited space afforded by the Capitol building, and its insecurity, the spirit of true economy would seem to dictate the immediate erection of a fire-proof building for the convenience and safety of the Library.

The Legislature of 1863, (Act No. 204, Sess. Laws of 1863) appropriated the sum of \$300 for the insurance of the Library.

The Board of State Auditors, acting under the provisions of that law, have expended the entire amount of the appropriation, in causing the Library to be insured for the period of nearly two years, covering an amount of \$15,000 insured value.

It would seem to be highly necessary that an insurance should be continued, and that the sum of \$300 per annum for the ensuing two years should be appropriated to secure an insurance of \$30,000 on the Library.

The State Librarian is legally required to keep a set of meteorological tables, in accordance with the forms adopted by the Smithsonian Institute. The Library is not supplied with the necessary apparatus to enable the Librarian to execute the important provisions of that law. An appropriation of \$400 at least would be necessary to procure a suitable set of instruments for meteorological observations.

The Legislature of 1863 (Act No. 219) appropriated the sum

of \$500, (together with the amount of \$756 90 remaining in the treasury to the credit of the Library fund on Nov. 30, 1862, making a sum total of \$1,256 90,) for "the enlargement of the State Library." Of that amount nearly \$1,000 have been expended for the purchase of books, the vouchers for which are on file in this office.

The list of books purchased, together with that of exchanges and donations, will be found in the Appendix to this report.

There are some books that we are unable to procure through the medium of exchanges which are absolutely necessary for the uninterrupted continuation of partial series now on hand; therefore I would respectfully suggest to your honorable body the expediency of an appropriation of the small sum of \$200 per annum for the ensuing two years, to be expended in the purchase of books and maps.

It is with some degree of diffidence that I submit to the Legislature the patent fact that, taking into consideration the duties and responsibilities imposed upon the Librarian, and the increased prices of all the commodities which are required to keep up a continued living union of soul and body, that the present salary of that officer is inadequate. There appears to be no *constitutional* blockade existing to prevent the *active* exercise of the good will of the Legislature in increasing the present limited salary of the State Librarian.

In obedience to statutory provisions, I have published a Catalogue of the Library, which, with this meagre report, is respectfully submitted to the due consideration of your honorable body.

J. E. TENNEY,
State Librarian.

APPENDIX.

The following lists embrace the volumes of new books received from all sources since Nov. 30, 1862:

LIST OF PURCHASES.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

	No. of Vols.
Land Drainage, 8vo.—J. H. Klippart,	1
Physiology of Common Life, 8vo., vols 1 and 2—G. H. Lewes,	2
Origin of the Species, 8vo.—Huxley,	1
Evidence as to Man's place in Nature, 8vo.—Huxley,	1
Anthon's Ancient Geography, 8vo.,	1
American Architect, 4to.—Ritch,	1
Coin Chart Manual, 8vo.—Snowdon,	1
Technology, illustrated,	2

BIOGRAPHY.

Napoleon Bonaparte, large 8 vo.—J. S. C. Abbott,	2
Edward Livingston, 8vo.—Chas. H. Hunt,	1
Theo. Frelinghuysen, 8vo., T. W. Chambers,	1
John Randolph, large 8vo., vol. 1st—Hugh A. Garland, ..	1
Gen. Garibaldi, autobiography, 8vo., translated by Theodore Dwight,	1
Distinguished Women, large 8vo.—Sarah J. Hale,	1
Andrew Jackson, large 8vo.—Parton,	3
Geo. Washington, 4 vols. 4to.—Irving,	4
Joseph Story, Life and Letters of, large 8vo.—W. W. Story,	2
John Quincy Adams, large 8vo.—Josiah Quincey,	1

	No. of Vols.
Rufus Choate, Life and Works of, large 8vo.—S. G. Brown,	2
Self Taught Men, 8vo.—B. B. Edwards,	1
American Noblemen, 4to.,	1
Washington Irving's Life and Letters, 8vo.—Pierre M. Irving,	4

DICTIONARIES—ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

Gardner's Medical Dictionary, large 8vo.,	1
Scott's Military " "	1
Teggs' Chronology " "	1
Manual of Dates, 8vo.—Townsend,	1
Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms, large 8vo.,	1
J. DeVeitelle's Mercantile Dictionary, 8vo.,	1
Hale's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations, large 8vo.,	1
Grieb's German Dictionary, large 8vo.,	2
Spiers & Surenné's French Dictionary, large 8vo.,	1
Velazquez's Spanish Dictionary, large 8vo.,	1
Millhouses' Italian Dictionary, 8vo.,	2
Ure's Supplement, large 8vo.,	1
New American Cyclopædia, large 8vo.—Appleton,	18
Encyclopædia of Politics, 8vo.—McCluskey,	1

HISTORY.

Hume's England, 8vo.,	6
Kinglake's Crimea, vol. 1, 8vo.,	1
Hildreth's United States, 8vo.,	6
Bancroft's United States, 8vo., vols. 4, 7, 8,	3
History of Liberty, 8vo.—Samuel Elliott,	4
History of all Religions, 8vo.,	2
Thiers' Consulate and Empire, 8vo.,	4
The English Constitution, 8vo.—May,	2
The Eastern Churches, 8vo.—Stanley,	1
The Jewish Church, 8vo.—Stanley,	1
Religious Denominations of the United States, their past history, present condition and doctrines, 8vo.,	1
Conspiracy of Pontiac, 8vo.—Parkman,	1

	No. of Vols.
The United Netherlands, 8vo.—J. L. Motley,	2
Visitation and Search, or an historical sketch of the British claim to exercise a maritime police over the vessels of all nations, in peace as well as in war, 8vo.,—W. B. Lawrence,	1
The Civil War in America and Hand Atlas, 8vo.—R. S. Fisher,	1
Bible, the History of, from the creation of the World to the full establishment of Christianity, 8vo.—Robert Sears, ..	1
History of Philosophy, 8vo.—Schwegle, ..	4
Dutch Republic, Rise and Fall of—J. L. Motley,	3
History of the Supernatural, 8vo.—Howitt,	2
Macaulay's England, 8vo., vol. 5,	1
Rebellion Record, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—Moore,	5
The Civil War in America, vol. 1—H. Greeley,	1
History of Immigration—Bromwell,	1

TRAVELS AND VOYAGES.

California and Mexico, 8vo.—Bayard Taylor,	1
Greece and Russia, 8vo.— “ “	1
India, China and Japan, 8vo.— “ “	1
Central Africa, 8vo.— “ “	1
Sweden, Lapland and Norway, 8vo.—Bayard Taylor,	1
Views-a-foot, 8vo.—Bayard Taylor,	1
Hellas, her Monuments and Scenery, 8vo.—Thos. Chase, M. A.,	1
A Step from the New World to the Old—Henry P. Tappan, ..	2
Nicaragua, 8vo.—Squier,	1
Daleth, or the Homestead of the Nations, 8vo.—Clark, ...	1
Fanny Kenble's Journal, 8vo.,	1
Down in Tennessee, 8vo.—Kirke,	1

POLITICS.

Statesman's Manual, 8vo.,	3
Trial of the Constitution, 8vo.—Fisher,	1

	No. of Vols.
Elliot's Debates, 8vo.,	5
Benton's Thirty Years View, 8vo.,	2
Benton's Abridgement of the Debates in Congress, 8vo., ..	14

POETRY.

Hood's Works, 8vo.,	1
Thos. Moore's Works, 8vo.,	1
Ossian, 8vo.,	1
Mrs. Heman's Works, 8vo.,	1
Mrs. L. E. Landon,	1
Pollock's Course of Time, 8vo.,	1
Coleridge, Shelly and Keats, 8vo.,	1
Goldsmith, 8vo.,	1
Hudibras, 8vo—Butler,	1
Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, 8vo.—Percy,	1
Familiar Quotations from English Authors, 8vo.—J. Bartlett,	1

ORATORY AND ELOQUENCE.

British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches of the most eminent orators of the last two centuries, 8vo—C. A. Goodrich,	1
Irish Eloquence, Phillips, Curran, Grattan, and Emmett, 8vo.,	1
American Eloquence, large 8vo., edited by Frank Moore, ..	1

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Atlantic Monthly, 1863-4,	4
Continental, "	4
Harper's Magazine, "	4
Eclectic " "	6
Littell's Living Age, "	8
Blackwood's Magazine, 1862-3-4,	6
Edinburgh Review, "	3
Westminister Review, "	3
North British Review, "	3

	No. of Vols.
London Quarterly, 1862-3-4,	3
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 1862-3-4,	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emancipation, Results of, 8vo.—Cochin,	1
Woman's Worth, 8vo.—Emily Marshall,	1
Field Manual of Courts Martial—Captain Henry Coppee,	1
Lacon, 8vo.—C. C. Colton,	1
Joseph Storey's Miscellaneous Writings, large 8vo.—W. Storey,	1
The Forum, or forty full years' practice at the Philadelphia bar, 8vo.—David Paul Brown,	2
U. S. Custom's Guide—R. S. S. Andross,	1
National Almanac, 1863-4—Childs,	2
Liberty—John Stuart Mill, 8vo.	1
Public Business—finger post to, 8vo.,	1
War Pictures from the South, 8vo.—B. Estavan,	1
Typography, or the Printer's Guide—Adams,	1
Letters from Italy and Switzerland—Felix Mendelssohn, Bartholdy,	1
Money, 8vo.—Chas. Moran,	1
English Punctuation—Wilson,	1
New York City as it is, with Map,	1
Bigelow on the Tariff, 4to.,	1
Farrar on Free Thought, 8vo.,	1
American Curiosities of Literature, 4to.,	1
U. S. Postal Guide,	1
Occasional Productions—Richard Rush,	1

LAW BOOKS.

Ellsworth's Manual, copyright,	1
Rawle on Covenants,	1
Reeves on Domestic Relations,	1
Williams on Personal Property,	1
Wills on Circumstantial Evidence,	1
Hilliard on Sales,	1

	No. of Vols.
Boutwell's Tax Manual,	1
Redfield on Wills,	1
Blackwell on Tax Titles,	1
Ray's Medical Jurisprudence,	1
Roberts on Fraud,	1
Angell on Limitations,	1
Lester's Land Laws,	1
Parsons on Contract, vols. 1, 2,	2
Story on Bailments,	1
Story on Agency,	1
Story on Notes,	1
Edwards on Bills,	1
Drake on Attachment,	1
Washburne on Real Property, vols. 1, 2,	2
Washburne on Easements,	1
Parsons on Maritime Law,	1
Chitty's Pleading, vols. 1, 2, 3,	3
Sedgwick on Damages,	1
Angell on Highways,	1
Hilliard on Torts, vols. 1, 2,	2
Cushing's Manual,	1
Adams' Equity,	1
Grant on Corporations,	1
Bishop on Criminal Law,	1
Wharton on Criminal Law, vols. 1, 2,	2
Vattel's Law of Nations,	1
Story on the Constitution, vols. 1, 2,	2
Crocker on Sheriffs,	1
Upton's Marine Warfare,	1
Curtis' Equity Precedents,	1
Broom's Legal Maxims,	1
Dixon on Subrogation,	1
Taylor's Law Glossary,	1
Tiffany's Justice Guide,	1
American Leading Cases, vols. 1, 2,	2

	No. of Vols.
Leading Cases in Equity, vols. 1, 2, 3,	3
Leading Criminal Cases, vols. 1, 2,	2
Brightley's Digest,	1
Bouvier's Law Dictionary, vols. 1, 2,	2
U. S. Digest, vols. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,	18
U. S. Equity Digest, vols. 1, 2,	2
B. Monroe's Ky. Reports, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 18,	9
Indiana Reports, vols. 10, 11, 13, 14,	4
Maine Reports, vols. 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 36,	13
Gray's (Mass.) Reports, vol. 4,	1
Wendell's (N. Y.) Reports, vols. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,	9
Johnson's Law Reports, N. Y., vol. 13,	1
Edwards' Chancery Reports, vols. 2, 3, 4,	3
Paige's Chancery Reports, vols. 7, 8, 9, 11,	4
Parker's Criminal Reports, N. Y., vol. 3,	1
Vermont Reports, vols. 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 26, 28, 30,	11
Greenleaf's Maine Reports, vol. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,	9
Greenleaf's Overruled Cases,	1
Ohio Reports, vol. 4,	1

LIST OF EXCHANGES.

CALIFORNIA.

Reports of the Supreme Court of California, vols. 20, 21, 22, 23, 2 copies each,	3
Sees. Laws of Cal., 1862-3, 1863-4, duplicates,	4
Legislative Journals, do., "	8
Appendix to Journals, "	4

CANADA.

Statutes of Canada, 1863, duplicates,	2
Session Papers, 1862-3, "	8
Parliamentary Journa., 1862-3, "	4

	No. of Vols.
Report of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics of Canada, 1862-3,	4
Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1862-3,....	4
Public Accounts of Canada, 1862-3,	4
Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, 1862-3, ..	4
Report of the Post Master General, 1863,	2
General Report of the Comr. of the Public Works, 1863,..	1
Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada, 1863,	1
Report of the Special Comr. on Agricultural Instruction, 1864,	1
Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. C., 1863,	1
Report of the Select Committee on the working of the Fishery Act, 1864,	1
Annual Report of Pierre Fortin, Esq., Magistrate, in com- mand of the expedition for the protection of the fishe- ries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1861-2,	1
Memorial of the People of Red River to the British and Canadian Governments, with remarks on the Coloniza- tion of Central British North America, and the estab- lishment of a great territorial road from Canada to Brit- ish Columbia, 1862,	1
Return of all documents relating to the Postal Service of the Grand Trunk Railway Co.,	1
Geology of Canada, 1863,	1
Les Oiseaux du Canada, par M. L. Moine, 1861,	1
Hesperus, other Poems and Lyrics, Sangster,	1
Flore Canadienne, ou description de toutes les plants des forets, champs, jardins et eaux, du Canada, vols. 1, 2, 1862,	2
Report on the State of the Militia of the Province, 1862-3,	2
COLORADO.	
House and Senate Journals of Colorado, 1862,	2
General and Private Laws " "	1

CONNECTICUT.

	No. of Vols.
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 30,.....	1
Laws of the Special Sess. Conn. Leg., 1862, duplicates,...	2
Private Laws Special Sess., Dec., 1862, and May Sess., 1863, 3 copies,	3
Laws of 1863, 3 copies,.....	3
Message of Gov. Buckingham, May 2, 1863.	

DAKOTA.

Council and House Journals of the Dakota Legislature, 1862-3-4,	4
Laws of Dakota, 1862-3-4,	2
Private Laws of Dakota, 1862-3,	1

DELAWARE.

Laws of Delaware, part 1, 1861, vol. 12, 2 copies,	2
Laws of the Special Sess. Del. Legislature, 1861, 2 copies,.	2
Laws of the Regular Session, 1863, 2 copies,	2

ILLINOIS.

Supreme Court Reports of Illinois, vols. 27, 28, 29, 30,....	4
Public Laws of Illinois, 1863, 3 copies,	3
Private " " " "	3
Fourth Biennial Report of Superintendent of Public In- struction, 1861-2,.....	1
Adjutant General's Report, 1861-2,.....	1

INDIANA.

Supreme Court Reports of Indiana, vols. 16, 18, 19, 21, 22,	5
Laws of 1863, 3 copies,	3

IOWA.

Supreme Court Reports of Iowa, vols. 11, 12, 13, 14,	4
Senate and House Journals Ex. Sess. Iowa Leg., 1862,...	2
Laws of Iowa, 1862, 1864, 3 copies,	6
Adjutant General's Report, 1863-4,.....	1

KANSAS.

	No. of Vols.
Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1862, 2 copies,	2
Laws of Kansas, 1863, 2 copies,	2
Public Documents of Kansas, 1863,	1

KENTUCKY.

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 3, 4, Metcalf,	2
Laws of Kentucky, 1861-2-3, 2 copies,	2
Laws of Kentucky, 1863-4, 2 copies,	2
Auditor's Report, Ky., 1862,	1
Common School Report, Ky., 1862,	1

LOUISIANA.

Official Journal of the proceedings (in English and French) of the Convention for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana, two copies,	2
Debates in the Constitutional Convention,	1
Report of the Supt. Pub. Instruction, 1864,	1
Report of Auditor of Public Accounts, 1864,	1
Message of Gov. Hahn, Oct. 7, 1864, 3 copies in English, 3 in French, and 12 in German, 18 pamphlets.	3

MAINE.

Supreme Court Reports, Me., vols. 47, 48,	2
Laws of Maine, 1862-3, 2 copies each,	4
Adjutant General's Report for 1862, 2 copies,	2
Agriculture and Geology of Maine, second series, 1861, 2 copies,	2
Public Documents, 1862,	3

MARYLAND.

Laws of Maryland, 1864,	1
Senate and House Journal, do,	2

MASSACHUSETTS.

Laws of Massachusetts, 1862, 2 copies,	2
" " 1863, 2 copies,	2
" " 1864, 4 copies,	4

	No. of Vols.
Special Laws, 1854-9, vol. 10,	1
Pub. Documents, 1861-2-3, vols. 1, 2, 3, 3 copies,	9
Supreme Court Reports, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—Allen,	5
“ “ “ 6, 7, 2 copies—Allen,	4
“ “ “ 8, 9, 14—Gray,	3
“ “ “ 10, 11, 2 copies—Gray,	4

MINNESOTA.

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 5, 6, 7, 8,—Officer,	4
General and Special Laws, Ex. Sess., 1862,	1
Laws of Regular Sess., 1862,	1
Laws of 1863-4,	2
Senate and House Journals, 1862,	4
Executive Documents, 1863, 2 copies,	2

MISSOURI.

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 32, 33,	2
Laws of 1863, 3 copies,	3
Laws of Adjourned Sess., 1863-4, 3 copies,	3

NEBRASKA.

House and Council Journals, 1864,	2
Laws of Nebraska, 1864,	1

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Supreme Court Reports, vol. 43,	1
Laws of 1863, 2 copies,	2
Senate and House Journals, June Sess., 1862, 2 copies, ..	4
Senate and House Journals, 1863, 3 copies,	6
16th Annual Report of Public Schools, 1862, 2 copies,	2
Report N. H. Asylum for Insane, 1863, pamphlet; Collec- tions of the N. H. Historical Society,	3

NEW JERSEY.

Vols. 3, 4, 5, Dutcher's Reports,	3
Laws of 1863,	1
Legislative Documents, 1863,	1

NEVADA.

Sess. Laws of Nevada, 1863, 3 copies,	3
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TABLE VII

Shows the Admissions, Discharges, Number in the School at the close of each month, and the average during the year.

MONTH.	Admitted.	Discharged.	No. in School at the close of each mo.
November, commencing 16th, 1863,	3	1	191
December,	7	15	183
January,	7	6	184
February,	4	9	179
March,	7	4	182
April,	8	2	188
May,	14	4	198
June,	13	6	205
July,	13	10	208
August,	14	13	209
September,	11	11	209
October,	10	5	214
November, ending 16th, 1864,	3	.....	217
Total,	114	86	.....

Average number of boys during the year is,.....197½

Largest number in the School at any one time,..219

	No. of Vols.
Annual Report of Supt. Ohio State House, 1863,	1
Annual Report Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1863, pam.	

OREGON.

Supreme Court Reports of Oregon, 1, Wilson;	1
The Code of Civil Procedure and General Statutes, 1862, .	1
Special Laws, 1862,	1
Senate and House Journals, 1862,	2

PENNSYLVANIA.

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44,	5
Laws of Pennsylvania, 1862-3, 2 copies,	4
House and Senate Journals, 1862-3,	8
Executive Documents, 1862,	1
Legislative " "	1
Purdon's-Brightley's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, from 1700 to 1861,	1
Common School Laws, forms and decisions of Supt. Pub. Instruction, 1862,	1
School Architecture,	1
Common School Reports, 1862-3,	2
Report of the Surgeon General, 1862-3, 2 copies,	4
" " Adjutant " " 2 "	4
" " Qr. Mast. " " 2 "	4
" of Chief of Transportation and Telegraph, 2 copies,	4
" of Board of Military Claims, 1863,	1
" of Railway Companies, 1862-3,	2
" of State Librarian, 1862-3,	2
31st Annual Report of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, 2 copies, pam.	
Do. " " Deaf and Dumb, pam.	
10th Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble-minded Children, pam.	

RHODE ISLAND.

Laws of Rhode Island, Gen. and Sp. Sessions, 1862-3, ...	4
Rhode Island Colonial Records, 1776-77, vol. 8, 2 copies, .	2

TABLE X.

Shows the manner in which the Boys are now and have been employed the last half of the year.

EMPLOYMENT.	Number.
Manufacturing chair seats,	75
" palm hats,	42
Tailoring,	18
Shoemaking,	3
Baking and cooking,	5
Washing and ironing,	8
Engineering and firing,	4
Attending dining halls,	4
" dormitories and halls,	8
" school rooms,	2
" hospital and bath-room,	2
Cleaning lamps,	1
Chore boys,	2
Door-keeper,	1
Night watch,	1
Sawing, splitting, and carrying wood,	8
Errand boy,	1
Employed in Superintendent's department,	2
Total,	187

Leaving 80 boys without regular employment.

21

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" " " vol. 2,	30
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House Documents, 1863,	30
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" " " 1863,	105
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DETROIT.

**12th Annual Report of the Board of Water Commissioners
of Detroit, 1863,**

N. Y. MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

**Annual Report of the Mercantile Library Association,
1862-3,**

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

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M. D. OSBAND, ESQ.

New York Independent, 2

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The Saliferous Rocks and Salt Springs of Michigan—A. Win-
chell, pam.The Rocks lying between the Carboniferous Limestone of the
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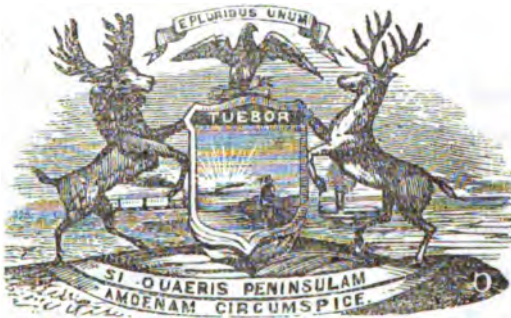
Salt Manufactures of the Saginaw Valley, Mich., pam.

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadel-
phia, pam.Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of
Michigan, 1863, pam.On the Origin of the Prairies of the Valley of the Mississippi—
Prof. A. Winchell.

JOSEPH WILLARD.

Life and Times of Major Simon Willard, 1

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Inspectors of the State Prison
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1864.



BY AUTHORITY.

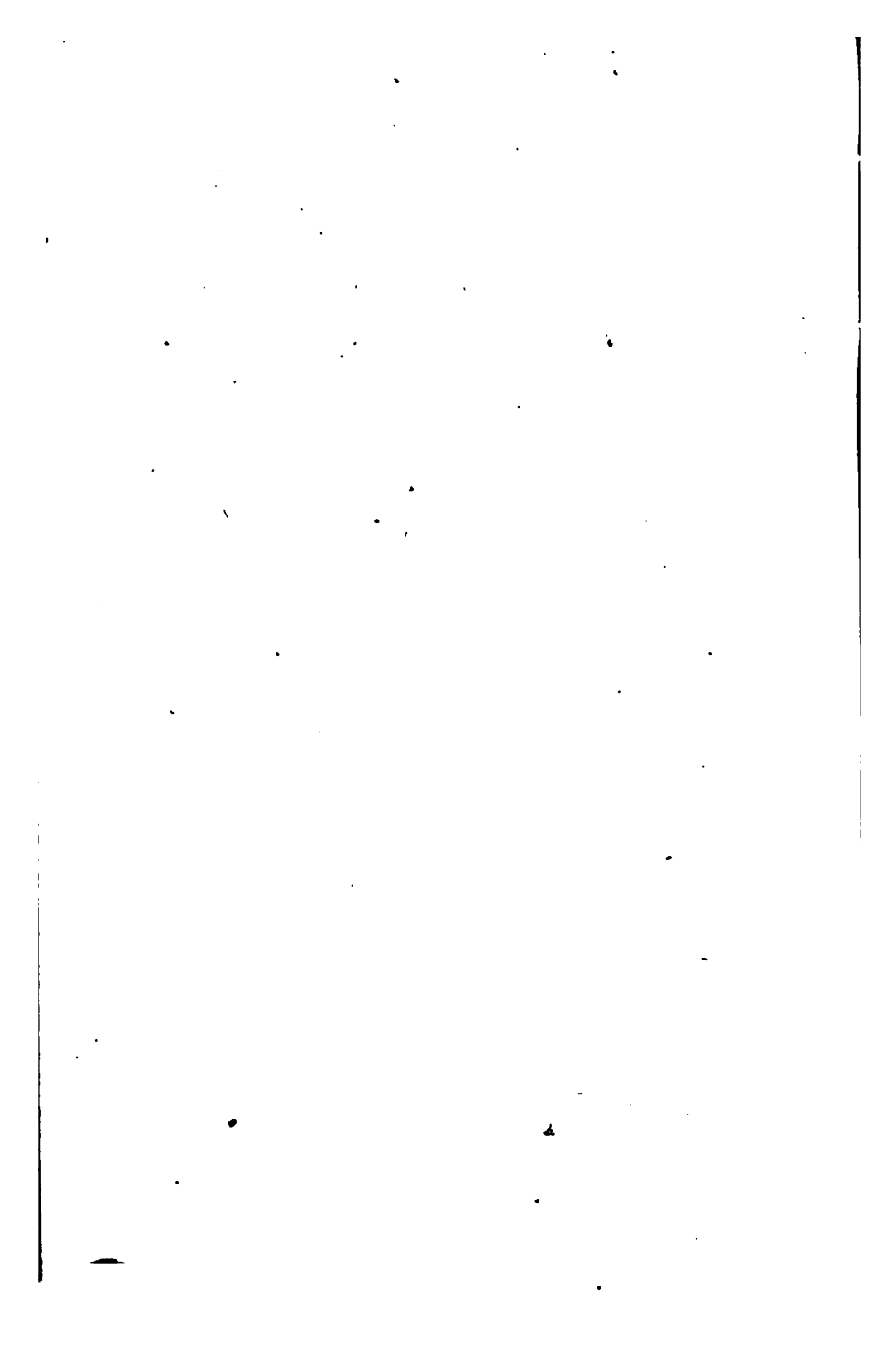
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GEORGE W. CARHARTT,	-	-	-	-	Physician.
Mrs. S. A. FAY,	-	-	-	-	Matron.



R E P O R T .

To the Honorable Secretary of the State of Michigan :

SIR: The undersigned, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, have the honor to submit the following Report of the condition and management of the State Prison for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864:

Since the date of our last report no very important changes in its general management have marked the progress of this Institution. At the date of our last report, Nov. 30, 1863, the whole number of convicts in this Prison amounted to three hundred and thirty-three. There are now but two hundred and ninety-two. The number received during the year was one hundred and five. The number discharged by expiration of sentence, one hundred and three. Pardoned by the Governor, thirty-six. There were five deaths, and two escapes, leaving just forty-nine convicts less now in Prison than there were at the date of our last annual Report, as may be seen, with many other details, in the reports of the Agent, Physician, and Matron.

The tables appended to each of these will also be found interesting. The principal causes of this great falling off in the number of convicts received were quite fully explained in our last report, and that these same causes will doubtless continue while the war lasts is a very reasonable conclusion. Every excitement that money, eloquence and genius could command has been employed during the past year to induce men to fall into the ranks of the army. On every railroad train, at every station, throngs of soldiers have been hastening to the front. Not a village but has its hundred, not a neighborhood but has its

smaller boys came in. Of the number who have gone out, four read in the Primer, five in the First Reader, twelve in the Second, and ten in the Third. Twenty-one of the number could write their own letters; the others could not write, or simply write their own names. One knew nothing of Arithmetic, eight were in the Table Book, fifteen in Primary, and seven in the Intellectual Arithmetic.

Of the forty-two now in the school, six read in the Primer, fifteen in the First Reader, fourteen in the Second, and seven in the Third. Twenty can write their own letters, twelve can write their names, and ten cannot write. Six receive instruction in Arithmetic orally, eighteen are in the Table Book, fifteen in the Primary, and three in the Intellectual Arithmetic.

Two boys have made considerable progress in Geography, and instruction is given to all from Outline Maps. Reading of the Scriptures form a part of each day's exercises, besides which, every boy learns a verse to recite. This often calls out explanations, and the reading of other portions of the Bible.

The average age of the boys in this department is a little more than ten and a half years.

The hours of school and work remain the same as last year, but the most of the year we have been making palm leaf hats instead of straw. One thousand four hundred and thirty-seven hats have been made. This has been new work for both teacher and scholars, and when it is remembered how many new boys have come into the school, and that they, as well as those already here, were to be taught, it will be seen that this has been a work of no small magnitude. In this labor we have been faithfully assisted by Mrs. Simot, who taught us this work, and by Miss Norton, who has been with us most of the time.

Hoping that the good seed sown in the hearts of these unfortunate young boys may bring forth much fruit in after life, I respectfully submit this report.

SINDENIA A. BALLARD.

officers, cooks, waiters, sweepers and yard hands, leaving those at work on the contract, from which we receive our only income, relatively less with a small than with a larger number.

In this connection we most heartily endorse the recommendations of the Agent in his report in regard to increasing the pay of all the officers of the Prison. We feel that we cannot too strongly urge upon the Legislature the immediate passage of some measure that will relieve the Agent from his present embarrassment in securing and keeping good and competent men in the various responsible positions about the Prison. It will be found impossible to secure the services of competent help while the cost of living is as high as it now is, for the inadequate compensation allowed by law. We know that this has been a source of much perplexity for the past year to the Agent in keeping good men as guards, while they could receive, double the pay in any other employment, with not half the responsibility. The price of labor should correspond with the price of every thing that a man has to buy, and it is not right that the State should pay her servants so little. It will be recollected that the act of the Legislature of last winter, increasing the pay of a few of the officers, is of no effect after this date, Nov. 30, 1864, and that after this date the keepers will receive but 41 66-100 dollars per month, and they all board themselves. They are on duty from early morn till late at night, and some of them have to put in a good portion of each Sunday. To this important question we can but call the earliest attention of the Legislature. If the State desires to retain efficient and faithful men in her service, she must adequately compensate them, and we regard the danger of being no longer able to command such help as the Prison requires so imminent, that failure to call your attention to it, would be a neglect of duty.

We regret also to record another quite serious loss by fire, which occurred on the morning of the 10th of Nov. inst., consuming everything but the walls of the trip-hammer shop, occupied by Withington, Cooley & Co., the engine and boiler room, also the roof of their dry-kiln. From all that we could learn,

we are conscious that no blame could be attached to the officers of the Prison. It was supposed to have originated from the spontaneous combustion of a large pile of bituminous coal that was stored near by, in the rear of the building.

A very strong wind was prevailing at the time, and although the citizens of Jackson generally turned out and worked with a will, it was with the greatest difficulty and labor that the adjoining building was saved. The Board of Inspectors happened to be in session on the same day, and immediate steps were taken to repair the building at the earliest practicable moment; and at this writing the shop, engine-room, with fire-proof arch above, and the boiler-house, all stand under one entire roof, possessing great advantages over those burned, both to the State and the contractors, it being much higher and better adapted to the purposes of ventilation.

We think much credit is due the Agent and his Deputy for the prompt and thorough manner in which they put this job through to near completion in so short a period, with so little loss of time to the State and contractors. We also most heartily concur in the recommendation of the Agent of an appropriation sufficient to place in the Prison yard a steam fire-engine, with fixtures, as fires are of so frequent occurrence in institutions of this kind. Had there been one here on the morning of the 10th, it might have saved to the State and contractors ten times its own cost.

While here we would also respectfully invite your especial attention to the recommendation of the Agent concerning the beef contract of this last year with Mr. C. G. Davis, who made it in the month of September, when the price of beef was ruling very low. Mr. Davis is a well-known resident of the city of Jackson, and is regarded as an industrious and honest man. Even the most sagacious men in our country did not anticipate at that time the exorbitant price at which the article of beef stood for a great portion of the year. In many instances he was obliged to pay double the amount per cwt. for stock on foot that he received from the State after the beef was dressed

and delivered. Notwithstanding the heavy loss that he was daily suffering, Mr. Davis fulfilled his contract promptly and faithfully, and we cannot too strongly urge the favorable consideration of the Legislature in his behalf. We do not believe that such a sacrifice on his part will approve itself to the feelings and consciences of the public.

We would also further concur in the recommendation of the Agent, in behalf of Mr. Fuller, who has furnished the Prison promptly and faithfully with the best of flour, upon every pound of which he was an actual loser. He has been scrupulously honest in all his agreements, and does not ask remuneration for time or labor, but simply to be made good on the first cost of his flour. We honestly think that every principal of justice demands that these men should receive some further remuneration for services actually rendered. For further particulars concerning these contracts we would respectfully refer you to the Agent's report.

In regard to the discipline of the Prison, nothing has transpired during the year calculated to weaken our confidence in the present mode, but, on the contrary, every day has strengthened it. Instances of known disobedience have been very rare, and but little punishment, comparatively, has been resorted to. With his long experience, and uniform success in the management of this Institution, his kind, humane, yet firm and decided manner of enforcing the rules and regulations of the Prison, we have no hesitation in saying that the Agent commands not only the respect of the convicts, but with us he fully sustains his former reputation as a disciplinarian.

The "good time" law still works well, and not a convict but endeavors to avail himself of its benefits. A gain in time of five days per month for exemplary conduct, is certainly a very strong incentive for men to do right, and rewards them for obeying the laws, at the same time that they are being punished for disobedience. In regard to the present modes of punishment and prison discipline, as exhibited here, we need not have much to say, as these topics have already obtained much of the

public attention, and we believe that the most judicious measures have been already adopted. We heartily endorse the sentiments of the Agent in regard to the use of the lash, or other personal violence, and believe that in every instance it should be only the last resort.

Of the 22 life convicts now confined here, 16 of them are given employment in the yard, and the balance are insane, and probably were so to some extent when they were sent here. It is a well known fact that practices leading to crime lead also to disease, and a diseased mind itself often leads to crime, and that in many instances a species of latent insanity may remain dormant during the lifetime of an individual, awaiting only some particular circumstance or agency to arouse it, and none that we know of would be more likely to awaken it than all the surroundings of prison life, which may account in part for the disproportionate amount of insanity found among convicts, and more particularly among those convicted of the crime of murder.

For the moral and physical condition of the Prison, we respectfully refer you to the reports of the Chaplain and the Physician.

The Matron, too, comes in worthy of a favorable notice. With all the arduous difficulties that devolve upon her position she has not been found wanting in any of those qualities which so well adapt her to her important duties.

Only for the last nine months, in two years, have we had a full Board of Inspectors; but from frequent visits and personal examination, we feel justified in saying that neatness, good order and discipline are, as they ever have been, prominent characteristics of this Institution, for which the officers are all entitled to great credit. We know that at all times the prisoners have had an abundance of good and wholesome food, and when sick have been well cared for, and in every respect made as comfortable as was consistent with their situation.

We cannot close this without expressing some appreciation of those kind and christian gentlemen, Messrs. Morrill and

Taylor, who, for a long time, have felt interest enough in convicts to visit them as teachers. Mr. Morrill has done this for years, and we hope his labors will not be in vain.

In conclusion, we would say that the management of the Prison for the past year has been fully up to its former high standard. For the comfort and welfare of its inmates, all has been done that was possible on the part of the authorities, and their kind treatment seems to be generally appreciated.

For the responsible and dignified position which he holds, we regard Mr. Wm. L. Seaton as admirably adapted. His Deputy, Mr. Holden, in the discharge of his responsible duties, is ever true, prompt and faithful. The very intelligent Clerk, Mr. H. H. Bingham, is always very accurately posted in the various demands of his office, and we most cordially endorse the repeated notices heretofore given of his important and valuable services to the State. We believe the subordinate officers have all aided in their departments to the welfare and success of the Institution, and they receive our hearty commendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MORRIS,
DANL. A. LOOMIS,
ALO. BENNETT,

Inspectors.

Jackson, November 30, 1864.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average number in Prison during the year.

YEARS.	No. at beginning of year.	Average No.	No. received
1846,.....	119	About 120	40
1847,.....	122	" 120	40
1848,.....	119	124.5	33
1849,.....	128	117.0	31
1850,.....	110	119.5	50
1851,.....	131	141.0	84
1852,.....	176	186.5	87
1853,.....	209	210.0	71
1854,.....	205	219.1	108
1855,.....	246	278.3	141
1856,.....	304	316.5	136
1857,.....	349	378.8	170
1858,.....	411	442.6	195
1859,.....	473	484.8	212
1860,.....	535	597.5	272
1861,.....	621	578.6	140
1862,.....	531	459.6	110
1863,.....	410	358.2	104
1864,.....	333	319.15	105
1865,.....	292	November 30, 1864.	

TABLE II.

*STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for rations and provisions during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expenses for provisions of each convict during each year, and during each week of the year.**

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expenses of each Convict.	
		Annually.	Weekly.
1846.....	\$2,818 85	\$28 50	\$0 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847.....	2,951 41	22 71	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
1848.....	2,885 55	23 17	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849.....	2,858 46	24 43	47
1850.....	2,970 83	24 86	48
1851.....	3,484 17	24 71	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
1852.....	4,635 64	24 85	48
1853.....	7,151 05	34 05	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
1854.....	8,731 69	39 85	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855.....	11,128 16	39 98	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856.....	12,911 01	40 79	78 $\frac{1}{4}$
1857.....	16,328 85	43 10	82 $\frac{3}{4}$
1858.....	17,324 89	39 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
1859.....	17,180 80	35 44	68
1860.....	18,333 70	30 68	59
1861.....	19,620 11	33 90	65
1862.....	15 071 91	32 79	63
1863.....	13 697 07	38 26	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
1864.....	13,861 06	48 43	80

*The fiscal year of 1846 ended October 31; the fiscal year for 1847 is for 13 months, ending November 30th. All the subsequent years are for 12 months, ending November 30th.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for the Prison, during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for building and repairs the average amount for each convict, and the amount expended for buildings, repairs and fixtures.

YEARS.	Except for Building and Re- pairs.	Amount to each Convict an- nually.	Amount for Buildings, &c.
1846,.....	\$9,602 53	\$50 02	\$4,385 86
1847,.....	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848,.....	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849,.....	16,447 62	140 57	4,357 52
1850,.....	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 61
1851,.....	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852,.....	17,935 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853,.....	20,444 72	97 35	4,597 35
1854,.....	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855,.....	34,612 97	124 37	2 804 53
1856,.....	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857,.....	45 693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858,.....	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859,.....	42,323 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860,.....	47 684 50	79 81	1,849 36
1861,.....	48,223 04	83 44	1,456 62
1862,.....	46 056 69	100 21	5,439 27
1863,.....	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864,.....	45,818 02	148 62	1,517 26

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of each class of Expenditures or Disbursements for the Prison, during each of the fiscal years ending November 30th, from 1853 to 1864.

CASH EXPENDED.	In 1853.	In 1854.	In 1855.	In 1856.	In 1857.	In 1858.	In 1859.	In 1860.	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1863.	In 1864.
Officers' & Keepers' Sal'y,	\$4,496 14	\$6,414 65	\$10,669 77	\$9,972 23	\$9,510 77	\$12,946 80	\$18,455 61	\$14,643 72	\$12,709 39	\$16,320 88	\$13,272 30	\$11,869 03
Guards' wag s,	3,191 62	8,213 75	8,773 40	8,551 03	8,748 10	17,328 89	15,519 75	6,610 77	4,867 61	6,050 04	5,078 04	4,771 61
Rations,	7,151 05	8,731 09	11,123 40	12,911 01	16,828 25	17,324 89	17,180 89	19,893 70	19,890 11	15,071 91	13,697 07	13,861 03
Building and repairs,	4,697 35	8,593 84	2,844 58	6,730 54	8,298 24	4,693 77	4,611 77	18,849 36	1,458 62	4,439 27	2,924 04	1,517 26
Clothing and bedding,	2,190 69	2,993 36	3,498 39	4,751 04	6,679 20	8,730 10	4,317 81	8,795 73	5,418 61	4,481 92	5,411 83	6,700 38
Fuel,	1,101 38	841 10	1,683 92	2,171 08	8,937 81	9,312 06	3,019 10	2,460 16	1,919 05	2,814 85	1,860 55	3,409 23
Medical stores,	848 34	489 09	1,473 42	510 50	490 70	724 07	463 34	939 38	968 60	898 15	1,860 55	254 62
Oil and candles,	404 14	1,169 44	1,110 28	1,143 45	1,148 30	1,171 09	1,980 10	1,293 08	992 61	1,552 41	1,027 35	984 22
Tobacco,	186 95	969 09	241 65	274 31	382 12	821 80	169 80	479 32	355 36	423 11	376 09	413 04
Forage,	115 07	116 33	255 11	290 38	320 10	299 69	964 47	446 80	352 19	953 10	40 83	440 14
Library,	87 31	112 39	121 84	79 08	66 53	133 23	151 90	233 74	107 16	282 91	100 00	926 45
Discharged convicts,	219 10	170 50	247 76	363 75	360 25	490 50	562 10	731 60	946 40	692 60	797 10	738 00
Convicts' deposits,	121 18	24 71	32 99	45 02	49 91	186 26	62 36	60 23	181 60	367 67	123 35	988 61
Pursuing fugitives,	178 00	24 71	32 99	45 02	49 91	186 26	62 36	60 23	181 60	367 67	232 35	125 00
Agent's traveling expenses	38 53	33 69	15 00	49 60	30 63	88 10	118 97	25 60	24 40	41 20	45 40	72 56
Stationery,	20 13	18 31	10 45	13 14	13 14	15 00	6 00	30 00	14 03	224 79	42 38	66 35
Swine,	119 00	49 11	54 96	157 66	41 41	15 00	15 00	25 60	386 77	64 17	102 83	54 25
Interest,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 85	63 66	83 66	46 78	80 57
Postage,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 60	102 25	79 87	107 45
Printing,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 24	.....	.....	.....
Convicts' overwork,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Education,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenses,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excess of exp. by Agent,	406 99	573 31	1,157 77	772 74	2,651 41	1,545 03	563 71	280 68	14 34	367 03	92 20	28 00
Total,	\$25,042 07	\$28,782 63	\$37,417 50	\$44,426 46	\$48,899 46	\$56,827 01	\$81,189 32	\$60,087 80	\$49,789 66	\$64,064 38	\$46,107 26	\$47,386 28

*Including Gas.

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1863.

Cash on hand Nov. 30, brought forward,	\$427 43
" received for convict labor,	\$3,263 65
" " for Inspectors' certificates, ..	2,000 00
" " from United States,	419 50
" " " visitors,	127 00
	<u>5,810 15</u>
Total amount cash received,	\$6,237 58

CASH EXPENDED.

For discharged convicts,	\$84 00
" rations,	2,475 01
" building and repairs,	115 19
" salary of officers,	1,900 45
" " of guards,	856 25
" convict deposits,	39 59
" forage,	27 00
" tobacco,	200 00
" oil, candles and gas,	44 65
" fuel, ..	151 12
" hospital stores,	91 98
" interest,	1 57
" swine,	37 50
" miscellaneous expenses,	6 00
	<u>\$5,510 81</u>
Balance cash on hand,	727 27
	<u><u>\$6,237 58</u></u>

JANUARY, 1864.

Cash on hand, Dec. 31, brought forward,	\$727 27
Cash received for convict labor,	\$3,572 19
" " visitors this month, ...	94 50
	<u>3,666 69</u>
Total cash received,	\$4,393 96

CASH EXPENDED.

For discharged convicts,	\$ 54 00
" rations,	504 38
" building and repairs,	3 38
" salary of officers,	507 72
" " guards,	588 99
" convicts' deposits,	36 00
" clothing and bedding,	306 47
" forage,	68 85
" tobacco,	118 60
" oil, candles and gas,	239 15
" fuel,	300 63
" printing,	7 25
" education,	28 00
	<u>\$3,263 92</u>
Balance cash on hand,	1,180 04
	<u><u>\$4,393 96</u></u>

FEBRUARY, 1864.

Cash on hand Jan. 31, brought forward,.	\$1,130 04
Cash rec'd for convict labor,.....	\$2,689 75
“ “ “ Inspectors' certificate,....	1,000 00
“ “ “ convict deposit,.....	2 00
“ “ “ property sold and rent,...	36 27
“ “ “ visitors this month,.....	101 75
	<hr/>
	3,880 32
Total cash rec'd this month,.....	<hr/>
	\$4,960 36

CASH EXPENDED.

For discharged convicts,.....	\$ 81 00
“ rations,.....	899 37
“ building and repairs,.....	331 21
“ salary of officers,.....	196 45
“ “ “ guards,.....	697 89
“ clothing and bedding,.....	966 36
“ forage,.....	17 78
“ oil, candles and gas,.....	31 20
“ fuel,.....	353 47
“ hospital stores,.....	118 29
“ library,.....	100 00
“ convict deposits,.....	81 00
“ printing,.....	6 45
	<hr/>
Total cash expended,.....	\$3,880 74
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,139 62
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4,960 36</u>

MARCH, 1864.

Cash on hand, Feb. 29, brought forward,	\$1,129 62
" received for convict labor,	\$1,995 95
" " " Inspectors' certificates,	2,000 00
" " " convict deposits,	64 95
" " " sup't of U. S. convicts,	394 00
" " " property sold,	9 46
" " " visitors this month, ...	199 50
	<hr/>
	4,063 86

Total cash received this month, \$5,793 48

CASH EXPENDED.

For discharged convicts,	\$65 00
" rations,	750 04
" building and repairs,	48 21
" salary of officers,	1,625 23
" salary of guards,	588 90
" clothing and bedding,	800 00
" forage,	23 35
" oil, candles and gas,	37 70
" fuel,	242 19
" convict deposits,	27 87
" Agent's traveling expenses,	6 50
" postage,	50 82
" printing,	2 49
" miscellaneous expenses,	50 00

Total cash expended this month, .. \$4,818 21

Balance cash on hand, 1,475 27

\$5,793 48

APRIL, 1864,

Cash on hand, March 31st, brought forward,	\$1,475 27
Cash received for convict labor,	\$2,681 86
" " " property sold,	39 94
" " " convicts' deposits,	16 00
" " " visitors, this month, ..	112 00
	<hr/>
	2,849 80
Total cash received this month,	<hr/>
	\$4,324 57

CASH EXPENDED.

For discharged convicts,	\$26 00
" rations,	690 85
" building and repairs,	3 44
" salary of officers,	712 34
" salary of guards,	859 93
" clothing and bedding,	500 00
" forage,	31 50
" oil, candles and gas,	9 10
" fuel,	265 73
" convict deposits,	5 00
" Agent's traveling expenses,	26 00
" printing,	49 00
" fugitive convicts,	75 00
	<hr/>
Total cash expended this month, ...	\$2,753 39
Balance cash on hand,	1,571 18
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4,324 57</u>

MAY, 1864.

Cash on hand April 30th, brought forward,	\$1,571 18
Cash rec'd for convict labor,.....	\$2,189 96
" " " property sold,.....	52 52
" " " Inspectors' certificate,...	1,000 00
" " " convict deposits,.....	14 29
	<hr/>
	3,256 77
Total cash received this month,....	<hr/>
	\$4,827 95

CASH EXPENDED.

For discharged convicts,.....	\$65 00
" rat ms,.....	1,357 29
" building and repairs,.....	89 64
" salary of officers,.....	574 82
" salary of guards,.....	355 00
" clothing and bedding,.....	740 88
" forage,.....	3 36
" oil, candles and gas,.....	338 45
" fuel,.....	115 50
" hospital stores,.....	39 35
" convict deposits,.....	133 56
" Agent's traveling expenses,.....	28 55
" interest,.....	32 66
" printing,.....	4 00
" fugitive convicts,.....	50 00
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	3 00
	<hr/>
Total cash expended this month,....	\$8,981 15
Balance cash on hand,.....	896 80
	<hr/>
	<u><u>\$4,827 95</u></u>

JUNE, 1864.

Cash on hand May 31st, brought forward,	\$396 80
Cash received for convict labor,	\$2,361 57
" " " property sold,	39 82
" " " convict deposits,	413 10
" " " Inspectors' certificates,	2,000 00
" " " sup't of U. S. convicts,	335 00
" " " visit's for month of May,	128 75
" " " " " this month, ..	97 25
	<hr/>
	5,375 49
Total cash received this month,	\$6,272 29

CASH EXPENDED.

For discharged convicts,	\$34 00
" rations,	1,371 25
" building and repairs,	215 39
" salary of officers,	1,561 68
" salary of guards,	526 55
" clothing and bedding,	310 00
" forage,	12 25
" tobacco,	100 00
" fuel,	232 39
" library,	100 00
" convict deposits,	85 97
" Agent's traveling expenses,	5 00
" printing,	8 00
	<hr/>
Total cash expended this month, ..	\$5,112 48
Balance cash on hand,	1,159 81
	<hr/>
	<u>\$6,272 29</u>

JULY, 1864.

Cash on hand June 30, brought forward,	\$1,159 81
" received for convict labor,	\$2,686 36
" " " property sold,	45 00
" " " Inspectors' certificate, ..	1,000 00
" " " convict deposits,	249 15
" " " visitors this month, ...	142 75
	<u>4,123 26</u>

Total cash received, \$5,283 07

CASH EXPENDED.

For discharged convicts,	\$67 00
" rations,	1,070 55
" building,	249 73
" salary of officers,	1,053 64
" salary of guards,	322 09
" clothing and bedding,	300 00
" fuel,	145 50
" convict deposits,	7 00

Total cash expended, \$3 215 51

Balance cash on hand, 2,067 56

\$5,283 07

of \$500, (together with the amount of \$756 90 remaining in the treasury to the credit of the Library fund on Nov. 30, 1862, making a sum total of \$1,256 90,) for "the enlargement of the State Library." Of that amount nearly \$1,000 have been expended for the purchase of books, the vouchers for which are on file in this office.

The list of books purchased, together with that of exchanges and donations, will be found in the Appendix to this report.

There are some books that we are unable to procure through the medium of exchanges which are absolutely necessary for the uninterrupted continuation of partial series now on hand; therefore I would respectfully suggest to your honorable body the expediency of an appropriation of the small sum of \$200 per annum for the ensuing two years, to be expended in the purchase of books and maps.

It is with some degree of diffidence that I submit to the Legislature the patent fact that, taking into consideration the duties and responsibilities imposed upon the Librarian, and the increased prices of all the commodities which are required to keep up a continued living union of soul and body, that the present salary of that officer is inadequate. There appears to be no *constitutional* blockade existing to prevent the *active* exercise of the good will of the Legislature in increasing the present limited salary of the State Librarian.

In obedience to statutory provisions, I have published a Catalogue of the Library, which, with this meagre report, is respectfully submitted to the due consideration of your honorable body.

J. E. TENNEY,
State Librarian.

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Cash on hand August 31, brought forward,	\$1,170 27
" received for convict labor,	\$1,597 26
" " " property sold and rent,	77 27
" " " convict deposits,	5 00
" " " Inspectors' certificates,	2,000 00
" " " sup't of U. S. convicts, ..	455 00
" " " visitors this month, ...	344 50
	<hr/>
	4,479 13
Total cash received this month,	\$5,649 50

CASH EXPENDED.

For discharged convicts,	\$151 00
" rations,	1,014 01
" building and repairs,	129 52
" salary of officers,	1,474 03
" salary of guards,	508 64
" clothing and bedding,	752 80
" fuel,	62 00
" convict deposits,	208 60
" printing,	13 60
	<hr/>
Total cash expended this month, ...	\$4,814 20
Balance cash on hand,	1,835 30
	<hr/>
	<u>\$5,649 50</u>

OCTOBER, 1864.

Cash on hand Sept. 30th, brought forward,	\$1,336 39
" rec'd for convict labor,.....	\$2,606 45
" " " property sold,.....	10 00
" " " convict deposits,.....	238 75
" " " Inspectors' certificate,....	1,000 00
" " " visitors, this month,.....	184 00
	<hr/>
	4,029 29
Total cash received this month,....	<hr/>
	\$5,374 59

CASH EXPENDED.

For discharged convicts,.....	\$38 00
" rations,.....	1,685 32
" building and repairs,.....	90 49
" salary of officers,.....	845 56
" salary of guards,.....	449 31
" clothing and bedding,.....	316 67
" forage,.....	93 19
" oil, candles and gas,.....	93 81
" fuel,.....	284 75
" library,.....	23 45
" convict deposits,.....	46 00
" swine,.....	28 75
" printing,.....	2 50
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	6 00
	<hr/>
Total cash expended this month,....	\$3,998 80
	<hr/>
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,875 70
	<hr/>
	\$5,374 59

NOVEMBER, 1864.

Cash on hand Oct. 31, brought forward,	\$1,875 70
" received for convict labor,	\$2,156 17
" " " convict deposits,	121 00
" " " Inspectors' certificate, ..	1,000 00
" " " visitors this month, ...	93 00
	<hr/>
	3,870 17
Total cash received this month,	\$4,745 87

CASH EXPENDED.

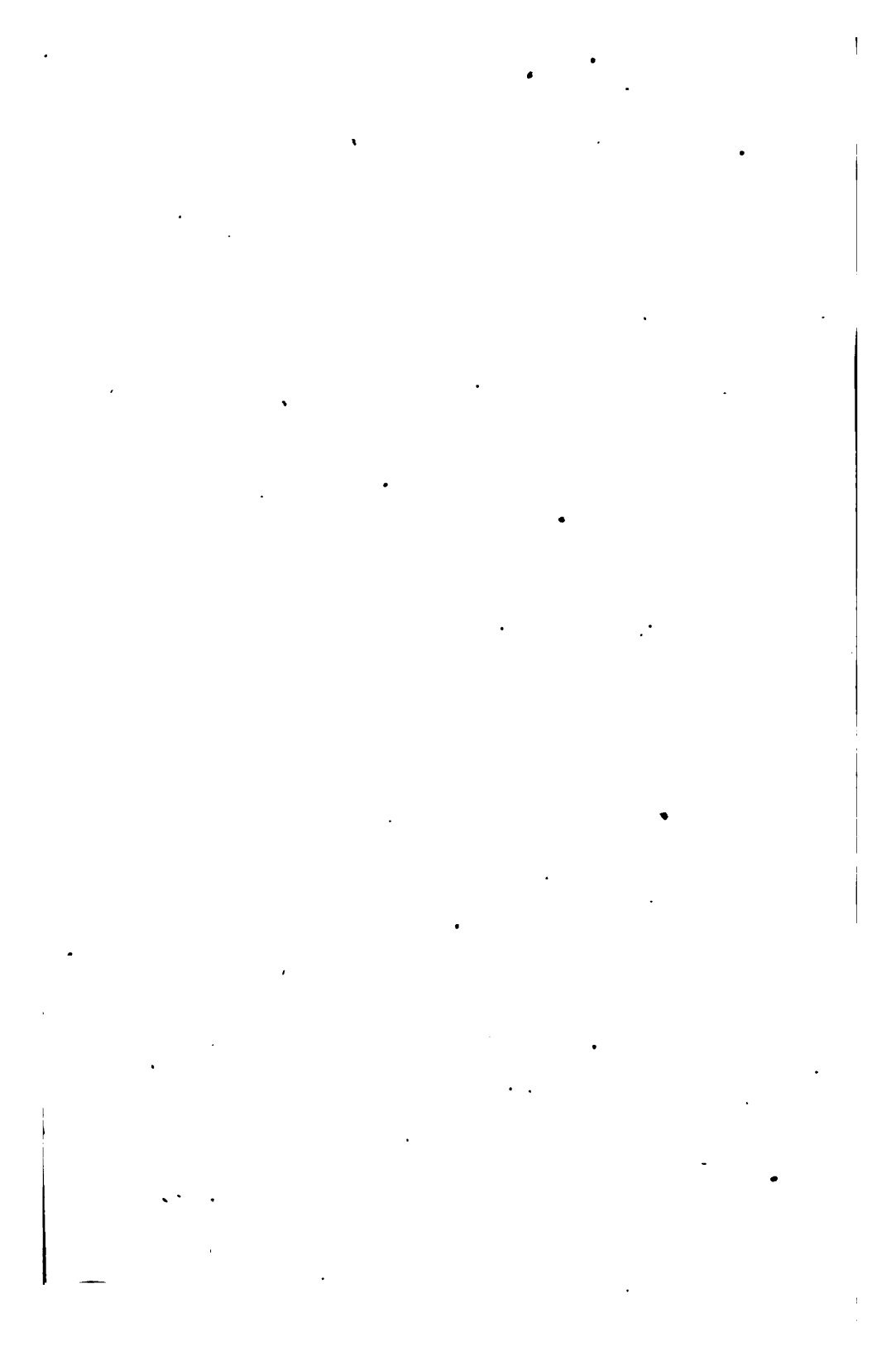
For discharged convicts,	\$49 00
" rations,	670 11
" building and repairs,	174 75
" salary of officers,	593 32
" salary of guards,	488 15
" clothing and bedding,	6 88
" forage,	98 26
" oil, candles and gas,	82 13
" fuel,	1,104 45
" convict deposits,	191 02
" Agent's traveling expenses,	6 50
" interest,	20 00
" postage,	29 75
" printing,	12 00
	<hr/>
Total cash expended this month, ...	\$3,526 32
Balance cash on hand,	1,219 55
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4,745 87</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance cash on hand Nov. 30, 1868,...	\$427 42
Cash rec'd for convict labor,.....	\$29,908 70
" " Inspectors' certificates,..	18,000 00
" " property sold,.....	311 38
" " convict deposits,.....	1,357 57
" " support of U. S. convicts,	1,603 50
" " visitors,.....	1,951 25
	<hr/>
	48,127 40
Total cash received this year,.....	<hr/>
	\$48,554 82

CASH EXPENDED. •

For discharged convicts,.....	\$ 785 00
" rations,.....	13,861 06
" building and repairs,.....	1,517 26
" salary of officers,.....	11,859 03
" salary of guards,.....	5,771 61
" clothing and bedding,.....	6,300 33
" forage,.....	460 14
" tobacco,	418 60
" oil, candles and gas,.....	984 29
" fuel,.....	3,409 23
" hospital stores,.....	254 62
" library,.....	226 45
" convict deposits,.....	888 61
" Agent's traveling expenses,.....	72 55
" interest,	54 23
" swine,.....	66 25
" postage,.....	80 57
" printing,	107 45
" fugitive convicts,.....	125 00
" education,.....	28 00
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	65 00
	<hr/>
	\$47,335 28
Balance cash on hand,.....	1,219 55
	<hr/>
	<u>\$48,554 82</u>



AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my annual report of the receipts, expenditures and general transactions of the Prison, from December 1, 1863, to November 30, 1864, inclusive:

Number of convicts in Prison, Nov. 30th, 1863,.....	333
“ “ “ “ 1864,.....	292
Decrease,.....	<u>41</u>
Average daily number during 1863,.....	358.2
“ “ “ “ 1864,.....	319.1
Decrease,.....	<u>39.1</u>
Whole number in Prison Nov. 30th, 1863,	333
“ “ received during the year,	103
Escaped convicts retaken,	2
Whole number in Prison during the year,	<u>438</u>
Whole number discharged by expiration of sentence, .	103
“ “ pardoned by the Governor,	36
“ “ died,.....	5
“ “ escaped,.....	2
	<u>146</u>
Leaving in Prison Nov. 30th, 1864,	<u>292</u>

It may be seen from the foregoing that our numbers continue to decrease. In 1860 we had 621, now only 292, a diminution of 329. The first year of the war we decreased 90, the second year 121, the third 77, and the present year 41, and from the above I think it quite doubtful whether we shall lessen our numbers very materially the coming year.

The whole number of days spent in Prison from Dec. 1st. 1863, to and including Nov. 30th, 1864, was..... 116,812

Whole No. days productive labor on contract, .	71,225
“ “ “ “ “ for State,...	17,818
“ “ “ “ lost by sickness,.....	2,531
“ “ “ “ aged and infirm,.....	3,660
“ “ “ “ solitary,.....	2,562
“ “ “ “ humpers,....	2,928
“ “ “ “ Sundays,.....	16,598
	<u>116,812</u>

Two hundred and thirty convicts are at present employed upon contract.

Withington, Cooley & Co., farming implements,.....	100
E. A. Webster, wagons, ...	76
Henry Gilbert, cabinet ware,.....	46
Walter Fish, boots and shoes,.....	8
	<u>230</u>

The amount of money received from all sources during the year, see recapitulation of monthly statements accompanying this report, has been.. \$48,554 83

Total amount expended,..... 47,385 28

Balance cash on hand,..... \$1,219 55

The earnings of the Prison the past year have been as follows:

Amount charged contractors for convict labor,.....	\$26,220 39
“ “ U. S. for support U. S. convicts,..	1,826 50
“ received for property sold,.....	311 38
“ “ for visitors,.....	1,951 25
	<u>\$30,309 52</u>

Earnings of Prison for the year 1863, \$35,574 66

“ “ “ “ 1864,..... 30,309 52

Less amount earned this year..... \$5,265 14

We have endeavored to keep our expenses as low as possible the past year by using the strictest economy, an economy that under other circumstances I might not be warranted in carrying out. But in this time of expensive war, when the State as well as the Nation is burdened so severely, it seems very proper that all civil institutions in our country be carried on with rigorous frugality.

During the war the price of convict labor has not advanced at all, the contracts having been let for five years just about the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, while all our supplies (except flour and beef) have increased nearly four fold. These facts, in brief, are sufficient to account for the expenditures being somewhat larger than the earnings. The coming year will be still more expensive, and will probably tax the Treasury at least twenty thousand dollars. This state of affairs will continue until contracts are re-let or the price of supplies are decreased.

The salaries of all the officers of the Prison, (except Agent, Chaplain and Physician,) were increased by the Legislature, last year, one hundred dollars, to continue only for one year. It is with much difficulty that we are able to secure and keep good and capable men for officers, even at the present salaries, and should the Legislature, at the coming session, not continue at least the present pay, it might result in great harm to the institution.

The State, like individuals, will always find it for its interest to employ good, able and competent men, and of course a fair salary will secure such a class, while a mercenary policy will likewise obtain a worthless class of help.

It is quite natural, in this money making world, first to inquire if these convicts cannot be made to support themselves? if the Prison cannot be made to pay? I answer, yes! but whether that would be best is quite another thing. This should not be considered the primary or only object. These men are sent here not only for punishment and the better protection of

KANSAS.

	No. of Vols.
Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1862, 2 copies,	2
Laws of Kansas, 1863, 2 copies,	2
Public Documents of Kansas, 1863,	1

KENTUCKY.

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 3, 4, Metcalf,	2
Laws of Kentucky, 1861-2-3, 2 copies,	2
Laws of Kentucky, 1863-4, 2 copies,	2
Auditor's Report, Ky., 1862,	1
Common School Report, Ky., 1862,	1

LOUISIANA.

Official Journal of the proceedings (in English and French) of the Convention for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana, two copies,	2
Debates in the Constitutional Convention,	1
Report of the Supt. Pub. Instruction, 1864,	1
Report of Auditor of Public Accounts, 1864,	1
Message of Gov. Hahn, Oct. 7, 1864, 3 copies in English, 3 in French, and 12 in German, 18 pamphlets.	3

MAINE.

Supreme Court Reports, Me., vols. 47, 48,	2
Laws of Maine, 1862-3, 2 copies each,	4
Adjutant General's Report for 1862, 2 copies,	2
Agriculture and Geology of Maine, second series, 1861, 2 copies,	2
Public Documents, 1862,	3

MARYLAND.

Laws of Maryland, 1864,	1
Senate and House Journal, do,	2

MASSACHUSETTS.

Laws of Massachusetts, 1862, 2 copies,	2
" " 1863, 2 copies,	2
" " 1864, 4 copies,	4

three thousand dollars, and to the contractors estimated at twenty thousand dollars. This fire, together with the one that occurred three years ago, destroyed property to the value of fifty thousand dollars. In view of the large amount of property concentrated here, and the peculiar liability to fire, I would recommend that the State make an appropriation of three thousand dollars, with which, and a like amount donated by the contractors, to purchase a steam fire engine.

In all cases of fires the engines of the city reach us as soon as possible, but at night they seldom are able to get here within an hour after the alarm. With a steam fire engine here, ready at all times, in ten minutes it could be throwing a tireless stream of water, that would subdue almost any fire, and might save ten times its value upon one occasion.

The shops destroyed have already been rebuilt, and are more secure from fire than before. The contractors will probably have their machinery running again by the middle of this month, so that the State will not lose more than about one month's labor of the convicts on this contract—that alone, however, will amount to nearly one thousand dollars.

Last year we made a contract with C. G. Davis to furnish the prison with the beef rations for the year closing Nov. 30th, 1864, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. He has furnished 136,376 pounds, which he claims has cost him six cents per pound, amounting to \$8,182 56
And received from us at $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents, 4,432 22

Making a loss to him of \$3,750 34

I have no doubt that this is nearly correct, and it does not seem to me just or reasonable that the State should profit by this man's misfortune, and insist upon his losing so large an amount. Mr. Davis being a man of quite limited means, feels this loss severely, and I submit for your consideration, the propriety of your recommending such relief by the Legislature as at least will repay him the original cost of the beef, if not for his time, trouble, labor and expense.

NEW YORK.

	No. of Vols.
24, 25, 26, vols. N. Y. Reports, Court of Appeals,	3
35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, Barbour's Supreme Court Reports,	7
Laws of N. Y., 1863, 1864, 2 copies each,	4
Senate Documents, 1862,	6
" " 1863,	5
Assembly Documents, 1862,	10
" " 1863,	9
Senate and Assembly Journals, 1862-3,	4
New York Insurance Report, 1864,	1
Report of Supt. Pub. Instruction, 1863,	1
Report of Trustees of State Library, 1862-3,	2
Report of Regents of the University, 1863-4,	2
Seventeenth Annual Report of the Regents of the Univer- sity of New York on the State Cabinet of Natural His- tory, pam.	
Report of Dr. Peters on the Longitude of Elmyra, pam.	
Annual Register of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1862-3, pam.	
Adjutant General's Report, 1863-4, 6 copies,	6
Com. of the Gov. of N. Y., and Report of the Commission appointed by the President to determine and ascertain the quota of N. Y. under the different calls for troops, 1864, pam.	

OHIO.

Supreme Court Reports of Ohio, vols. 12, 13, 14,	3
Laws of Ohio, 1862-3-4,	3
School Laws, 1862,	1
Senate and House Journals, 1862-3,	4
Executive Documents, 1861-2-3,	6
Agricultural Report, second series,	3
Statistics of Ohio, 1861-2-3,	3
Auditor's Report, 1862-3,	2
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Annual Reports of the Com- missioners of the State Library,	2
School Report, 1862-3,	2

tle of Prison affairs, but I resolved to discharge my duty faithfully and fearlessly to all concerned, whether bond or free, with whom I was connected in my official capacity. How well I have discharged that duty, others must be the judge.

When I leave this responsible situation, I trust to be succeeded by one more competent than myself, and hope he may secure as many friends.

Very respectfully submitted,

W. L. SEATON, *Agent*.

Mich. State Prison, Jackson, Dec. 1st, 1864.





TABLE showing the crimes of Convicts received in this Penitentiary from and including December 1st, 1863, to and including November 30th, 1864.

Attempt to procure the desertion of an enlisted soldier from the U. S. army,.....	1
Arson,	6
Assault with an attempt to commit murder,.....	3
“ “ “ “ a rape,.....	1
Adultery,.....	1
Attempt to commit a larceny,,	1
Burglary and larceny,.....	6
“	7
Embezzlement,.....	1
Felony,	1
Forgery,	1
Forfeiture of condition of pardon,	1
Grand larceny,.....	7
Larceny,	34
Murder, first degree,.....	2
“ second degree,	3
Manslaughter,	3
Passing counterfeit bank bills and coin,	4
Perjury,.....	2
Rape,	2
Robbery,	9
Stealing from U. S. mail,	5
Seduction,.....	1
Secreting stolen goods,.....	1
Total,.....	<u>103</u>

TABLE showing the terms of sentences of those received from and including Dec. 1, 1863, to and including Nov. 30, 1864.

Four months,.....	1
Five months,	2
Six months,	2
Nine months,	1
One year,	18
One year and two months,.....	2
One year and three months,	1
One year and four months,	1
One year and six months,	6
Two years,	12
Three years,	20
Three years and six months,	4
Four years,	6
Five years,	5
Six years,	1
Seven years,	9
Eight years,	1
Nine years,	1
Ten years,.....	10
Fifteen years,	1
Twenty years,.....	1
Twenty-five years,.....	1
Life, solitary,	2
Total,.....	<u>103</u>

TABLE showing the several Counties from which Convicts have been sent, from and including Dec. 1st, 1863, to and including November 30th, 1864, together with the number sent from each County.

Allegan,	1
Bay,	1
Barry,	1
Berrien,	5
Cass,	1
Clinton,	2
Calhoun,	1
Detroit Recorder's Court,	20
Eaton,	1
Genesee,	3
Houghton,	1
Hillsdale,	6
Ionia,	5
Jackson,	4
Kalamazoo,	4
Kent,	4
Livingston,	1
Lenawee,	2
Marquette,	2
Macomb,	3
Monroe,	1
Montcalm,	1
Oakland,	3
Ottawa,	1
St. Joseph,	3
St. Clair,	3
Sanilac,	2
Shiawassee,	3

Saginaw,	2
Tuscola,	1
Washtenaw,	5
United States Court, Detroit,	6
“ “ “ Grand Rapids,	4
Total,	<u>108</u>

*TABLE showing the ages of those received from and including
December 1, 1863, to and including November 30, 1864.*

17 years,	1
18 "	7
19 "	2
20 "	6
21 "	5
22 "	13
23 "	6
24 "	4
25 "	8
26 "	5
27 "	2
28 "	3
29 "	2
30 "	1
32 "	1
33 "	2
34 "	2
35 "	5
36 "	3
37 "	1
38 "	5
39 "	2
40 "	1
41 "	1
44 "	1
45 "	1
46 "	3
48 "	2
50 "	3
53 "	1

56 years,	1
57 "	1
59 "	1
73 "	1
Total,	<u>103</u>

TABLE showing the Nativity of the Convicts received from and including December 1st, 1863, to and including November 30th, 1864.

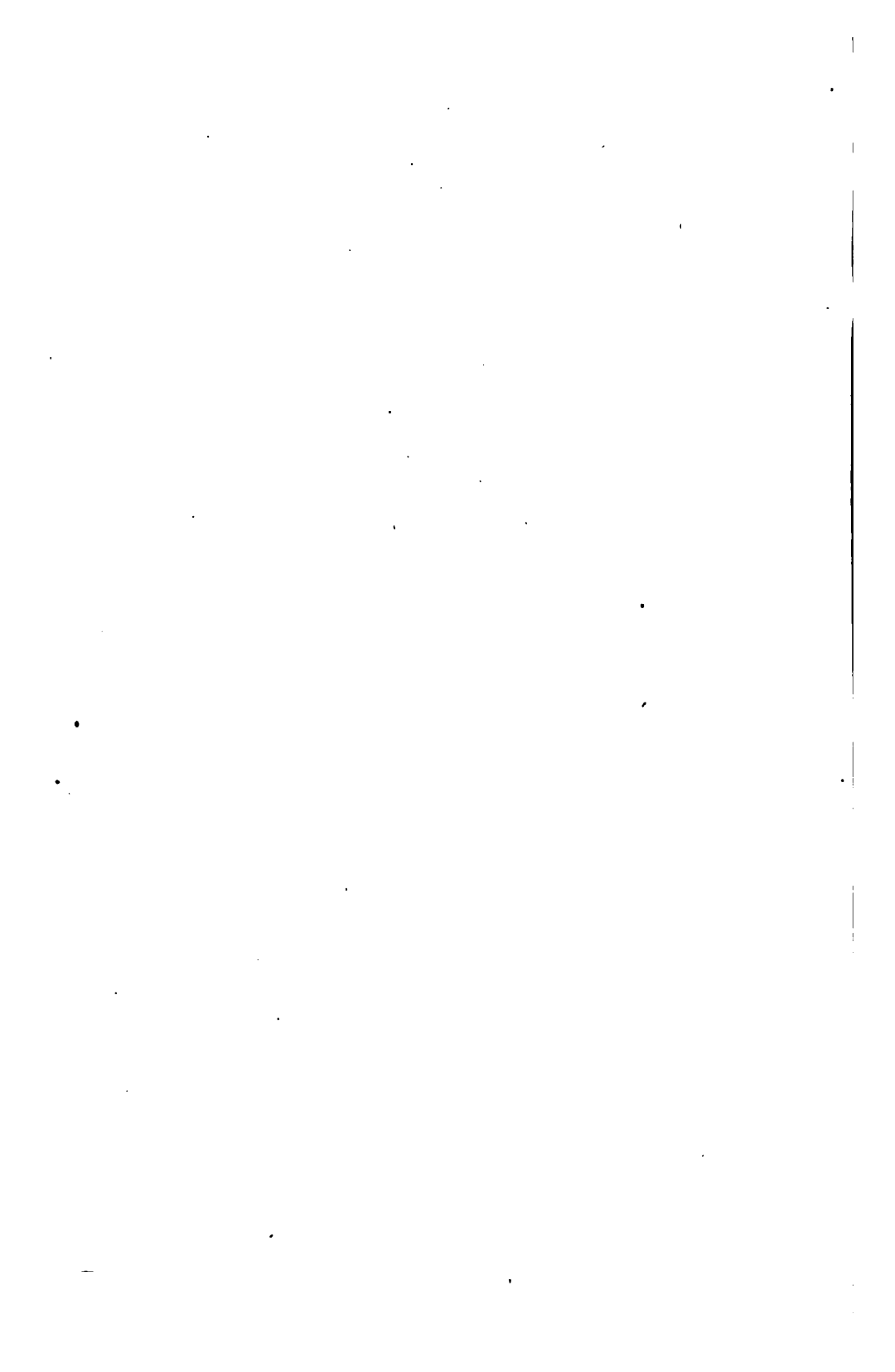
Connecticut,	3
Canada,.....	13
France,.....	1
England,	8
Germany,.....	6
Georgia,.....	1
Ireland,	12
Indiana,.....	1
Illinois,.....	1
Louisiana,.....	1
Michigan,.....	9
Maine,	1
New York,.....	29
Ohio,.....	8
Prussia,	1
Russia,	1
Texas,	1
Vermont,.....	2
Virginia,.....	2
Wales,	2
Total,.....	<u>103</u>

TABLE showing the number of Convicts Received, Discharged, Deceased, Pardoned and Escaped, since the commencement of the Prison, to and including Nov. 30th, 1864.

YEAR.	No. Received.	No. Discharg'd.	Pardoned.	Escaped.	Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839.....	56	3	.....	6	.....	.....
1840.....	45	27	7	11	.....	.....
1841.....	52	13	11	.....	.....	.....
1842.....	44	12	3	4	1	.....
1843.....	57	25	7	3	1	.....
1844.....	42	37	2	1	2	.....
1845.....	43	15	8	2	2	.....
1846.....	40	15	6	1	.....	.....
1847.....	43	24	14	2	3	.....
1848.....	33	21	15	4	.....	.....
1849.....	30	30	16	2	1	.....
1850.....	50	22	2	2	2	.....
1851.....	83	41	9	1	3	.....
1852.....	87	39	9	1	3	2
1853.....	71	42	24	.....	9	1
1854.....	103	49	9	1	3	.....
1855.....	141	47	21	6	9	.....
1856.....	136	63	20	5	3	.....
1857.....	170	63	24	3	18	2
1858.....	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859.....	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860.....	272	139	38	2	6	1
1861.....	140	177	44	.....	9	.....
1862.....	110	189	30	4	8	.....
1863.....	104	139	30	4	9	1
1864.....	105	103	36	2	5	.....
	2,464	1,507	466	68	118	13

TABLE showing the names of those convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, their ages when received, the Counties from which they were sent, and the Year in which they were received.

John Marsh, (Insane,).....	31.....	Wayne,	1848
Joseph Rabedean,.....	19.....	Wayne,	1851
William Eastman,.....	27.....	Genesee, ...	1851
Gabriel Lapham,.....	35.....	Wayne,	1852
James Hitchcock,.....	32.....	Ingham,	1853
John M. Reynolds,.....	26.....	Van Buren,.....	1853
John R. Webster,.....	44.....	Macomb,.....	1854
David Foster, (Insane,).....	36.....	Oakland,.....	1854
John F. Myer, (Insane,).....	22.....	Oakland,.....	1854
Samuel Ulam,.....	44.....	Kalamazoo,	1855
James E. Cromwell,.....	24.....	Monroe,	1855
Jordon Turpin,.....	45.....	Ottawa,	1855
Mary Brooks,.....	24.....	Eaton,	1856
Joseph Ducatt,.....	28.....	Sanilac,	1858
Enos J. Merritt,.....	31.....	Newaygo,.....	1859
Peter VanGastel,.....	24.....	Bay,.....	1859
Edward Murphy,.....	45.....	Mackinac,	1860
Truman Wilson,.....	41.....	Macomb,.....	1860
William D. Kingin,.....	35.....	Kent,.....	1861
Goodwin Bates,.....	22.....	Lapeer,.....	1862
Henry B. Cleveland,.....	33.....	Washtenaw,	1864
James H. Allen,.....	48.....	St. Joseph,.....	1864



INVENTORY.

Inventory of the movable property, goods and materials, on hand at this Prison, and belonging to the State, on the 30th day of November, 1864.

In Agent's house—2 cooking stoves, pipe and furniture, 6 parlor stoves, 1 large dining table, 2 breakfast tables, 1 kitchen table, 2 stands, 3 dressers, 1 bureau, 1 book case, 1 cupboard, 1 clothes press, 1 bedstead, 5 carpets, 1 refrigerator, 1 hall oil cloth, 1 pump, all valued at	\$500 00
Agent and Clerk's office—2 stoves and pipe, 3 tables, 1 book case, 12 office chairs, 1 desk, 1 iron safe, 3 setts window curtains, 1 letter press, 1 revolver, maps of the United States, State of Michigan, County of Jackson,	365 00
Inspectors' office—1 carpet, 6 chairs, 1 lounge, 1 table, 1 stove, window curtains, valued at	100 00
Library room—1 stove and pipe, 2 tables, 1 large book case and about 600 volumes of books, all valued at	600 00
Guard room—1 stove and pipe, 6 carbines, 4 muskets, 10 Colt's revolvers, 2 Allen's revolvers, &c., valued at	250 00
Chapel—2 stoves and pipes, Chaplain's desk, 4 keeper's seats, and seats to accommodate 650 persons, valued at	250 00
Kitchen—5 large and 1 small furnace cauldrons, bread cupboards, cooking utensils, valued at	300 00
Prison—4 coal stoves and pipe, 3 large wood stoves, 3 clocks, 5 large tables, 3 lanterns, 10 water cans, 6 chairs, 400 buckets, all valued at	400 00

Also—300 beds and bedding, each comprising the following articles, to wit: 1 single bedstead, 1 straw tick, 3 sheets, 1 pillow case and 3 quilts, all valued at	\$4,000 00
Also—in each cell, 1 mug and broom, valued at . . .	100 00
Dining-room—tin basins, plates, spoons, knives and forks, and stools to accommodate 300 convicts, 2 stoves and pipes, 5 keeper's seats, valued at . . .	800 00
Wash-room and soap-house—6 furnace cauldrons, clothing box, pails, towels, &c., value at	150 00
Barber shop—1 stove and pipe, barber's case, 2 chairs, table, shaving tools, &c., valued at	50 00
Female department—6 stoves and pipes, 3 tables, 24 chairs, cooking utensils, beds for 10 convicts, and furniture for matron's rooms,	250 00
Carpenter shop—2 stoves and pipe, 4 work benches, tool chests, carpenters' and joiners' tools,	100 00
Prison yard—3 wheel barrows, 3 iron bars, 4 buck saws, 3 axes, 3 pair hand cuffs, 13 pair shackles, 5 balls and chains, 2 sets tackle blocks, 2 gins and fixtures, 1 jack screw, mason tools, bell, . . .	250 00
Guard and gate houses—6 stoves and pipes,	25 00
Prison barn—1 cow, 2 horses, buggy and harness, 1 cutter, 1 wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 cart,	600 00
Swine pen—60 swine, valued at	600 00
Solitary prison—beds and bedding for 24 convicts, clock, table, &c., \$200; also, 1 injector and boiler, \$1,350,	1,550 00
Drying room—steam pipe and fixtures,	250 00
One run mill-stone,	150 00
Engine house—1 fire engine and 300 feet hose. . .	800 00
Hospital—1 large medicine case, 1 case of surgical instruments, 1 dispensatory, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocations, 1 case of dental instruments, glass jars, vials, scales, mortars and medicines, . .	350 00

Also—16 beds and blankets, bedsteads, 2 stoves and furniture, chairs, wash-tubs, pails and table furniture, \$250 00

409 bushels potatoes, 75c,	300 00
1,000 lbs. flour, 3½c,	32 50
400 lbs. meal, 4c,	16 00
200 gallons molasses, 90c,	180 00
80 bushels beans, \$2 50,	200 00
50 bushels turnips, 50c,	25 00
8 barrels pork, \$35 00,	280 00
175 tons coal, \$4 50,	787 50
80 cords wood, \$6 00,	180 00
6 barrels sour krout, \$10 00,	50 00
4 dozen brooms, \$5 00,	20 00
1 pair scales,	53 00
2 hash machines,	30 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Jackson, } ss.

W. L. Seaton, Agent, and H. H. Bingham, Clerk, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing inventory is true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

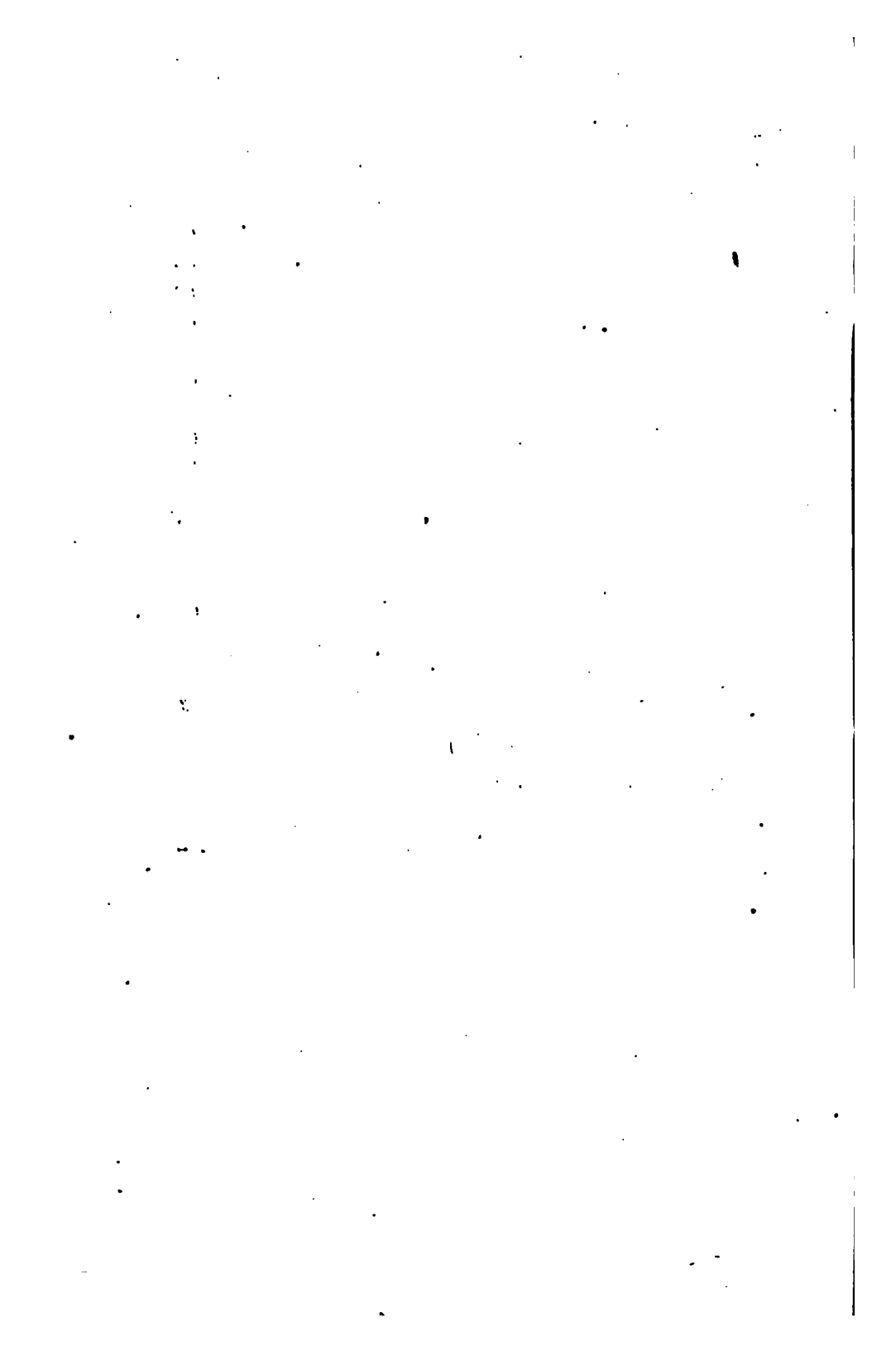
W. L. SEATON, *Agent,*

H. H. BINGHAM, *Clerk.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of December, 1864.

DANIEL UPTON,

Notary Public, Jackson Co., Mich.



CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Michigan State Prison :

GENTLEMEN—It becomes my duty, as Chaplain of the Prison, to submit to you a statement of the work in my department during the year just closed.

I have held religious services in the Chapel, and in the Female Prison, regularly on the Sabbath, which has been improved, with usual interest, by the convicts.

The Sabbath School has also been continued, with gratifying results—in which we have taught two classes in the alphabet, numbering from ten to fifteen scholars. As they have advanced they have been transferred into spelling and reading classes, many of whom have made great advancement.

The usual attention has been given to the arithmetic classes, except that we have relied upon convict teachers; these, however, have been deeply interested in their work, and have rendered very efficient service.

The Bible classes have been continued with unabated interest, under the able management of Messrs. Morrel and Taylor, who still continue their connection with the school.

The Library has been replenished from time to time, as seemed to be demanded, and the weekly distribution of books made as in former years.

In consequence of impaired health, I have not given that attention to personal conversation with the men at their cells which was desirable, and which no doubt would have been profitable; but I have done what I could in that direction, and humbly trust that what little has been done has not been in vain.

Gentlemen, as my connection with the Prison terminates at

this date, I cannot do justice to my feelings without expressing my gratitude to yourselves, and the gentlemen whose term of office as members of the Board has expired since my connection with the Prison, for the spirit of kindness and forbearance which has been exercised by yourselves and them toward me; nor would I be justifiable were I to fail to acknowledge the uniform kindness and patient co-operation of the Agent, W. L. Seaton, and all the subordinate officers, in everything pertaining to the duties of Chaplain and the well-being of these our unfortunate fellow men.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. WINTON,
Chaplain.

Jackson, Dec. 1, 1884

MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present to you the following Report of my second year's connection with this department of the Prison. There are at present twelve females under my charge. At the commencement of the year there were nine. I think the average number for the entire year has been ten, which is an increase of one over the number here for the past two years. During the year four have gone out; one receiving a pardon, three others going at the expiration of their term of sentence. Six have been received. Our sanitary regulations, as well as those pertaining to labor, &c., remain unchanged. Much more time has been lost from sickness this year than last, although we have had but little illness so serious as to be considered dangerous, yet it has been sufficiently so as to incapacitate for labor. Much time has also been consumed in the care of a woman sent here from Ionia County Poor-House, upon a charge of arson, who is, and has been from a child, unable to walk or stand upon her feet. She has been here about six months. Recently another woman has been sent here from the same place, and upon the same charge, who requires nearly as much care as the former, from the fact that she is, and has been for years, a confirmed invalid, and partially insane.

We still have the kind and judicious supervision from the Agency which it has so long been the privilege of the inmates of the Prison to enjoy, consequently we have the same advantages and immunities as formerly, which I trust are appreciated and beneficial. Since assuming the duties of Matron I have constantly felt an earnest desire to promote the best interests of those committed to my charge, and I hope that my efforts

for their mental and moral improvement will not be without results, and that those results will be exhibited in the future, by an improvement of mind and heart, as well as of conduct. In all matters pertaining to the interests of the State, and the good of those under my care, I have endeavored to perform my duty. With the hope that the course I have pursued may meet your approval, I submit the above.

Respectfully,

S. A. FAY.

Female Prison, Dec. 1st.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In making this annual exhibit of the Hospital transactions, I am happy to say that while the city and adjacent country have suffered more severely from disease and death than in any former year, within the Prison the number of cases of severe and grave diseases have been somewhat decreased. The annexed table shows in minute detail the work of the Hospital. The number of patients prescribed for is quite large, still a very large proportion of these cases were slight affections, in which a few days rest was of the most importance. No inconsiderable amount of time and labor has been lost, but in estimating this it should be borne in mind, that there is no intermediate place for patients convalescing or slightly sick, between the hospital and hard labor; while a large number of the prescriptions issued have been for local or external applications. During the year there have been no deaths resulting from accident or suicide, and but five deaths by disease. They were as follows:

No. 1. John Kelly—died of Phthisis. He was in the last stage of Consumption when received here, on the first of January, and died on the 24th of the same month.

No. 2. John Stentenger—died of Syphilis, April 13th. He had been under treatment by my predecessor for several years, and persistently refused to take any more medicine.

No. 3. Scougal—An old and feeble man, with a depraved constitution, died July 29th, of Billious continued fever.

No. 4. Clemens—An insane man in solitary confinement, died August 24th, of Dysentery. He also refused to take any treatment.

No. 5. Robertson—a colored man who had been suffering for several years with double inguinal hernia, died August 27th, of Congestion of the Liver. He remained at work until it became necessary to carry him to the Hospital.

There have been no mechanical injuries of much severity, but there has been quite a large number of minor importance. At this time there is but one convict patient sick and confined to bed, and he is rapidly convalescing. The convicts generally are in good health and fine condition, with every appearance of a continued healthy season. The Hospital is abundantly supplied, and in all other respects is all that can be wished for.

THE PRISON FOR FEMALES.

In this Department there has been almost an entire immunity from disease. No severe cases of sickness having occurred while it has been under my care.

And in conclusion I would remark, that much of whatever success may have resulted from my labors in regard to the improvement in, and present sanitary condition of, the convicts, is due to the hearty and cordial coöperation of the officers of the Prison.

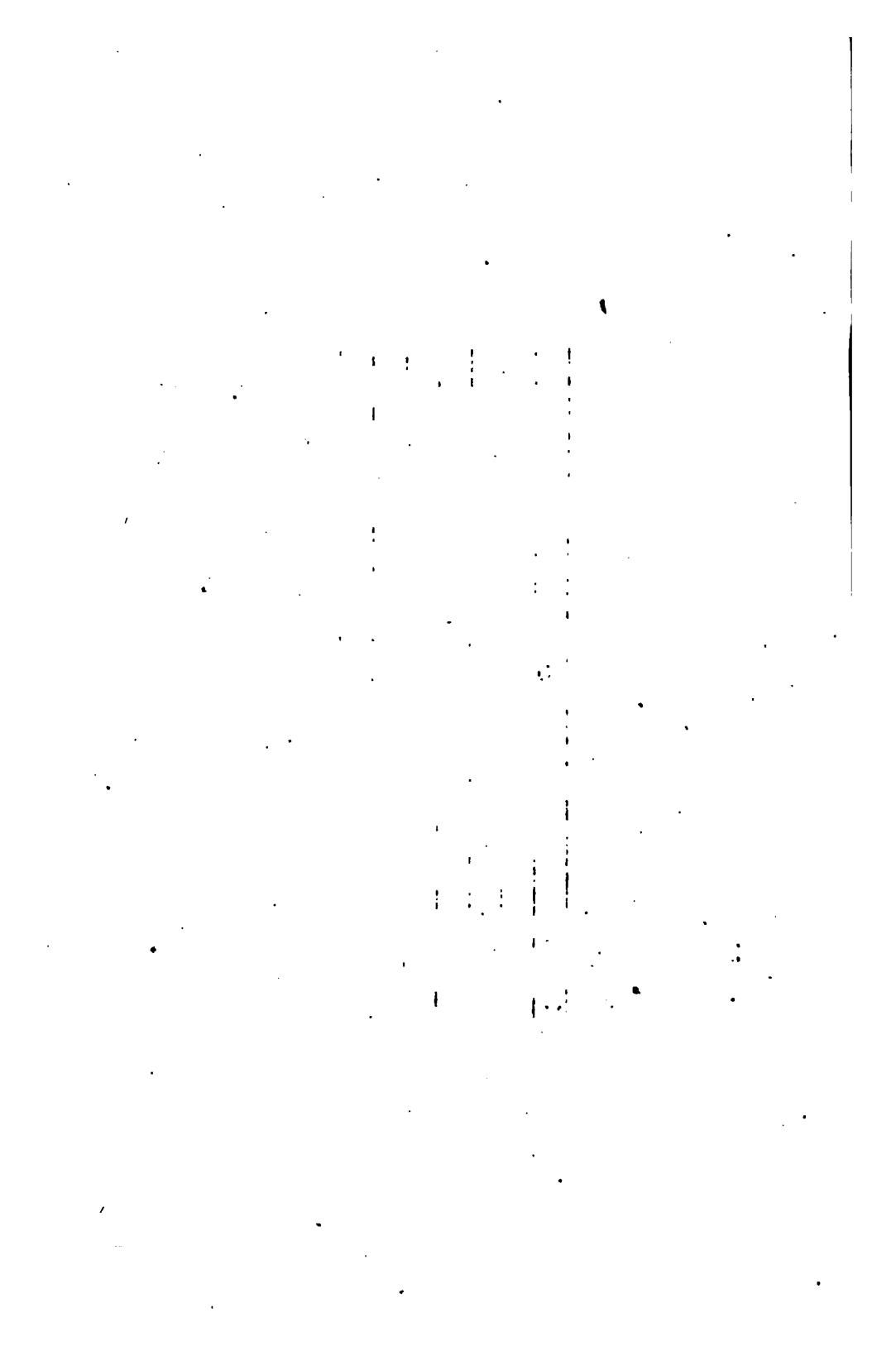
G. W. CARHARTT, M. D.,

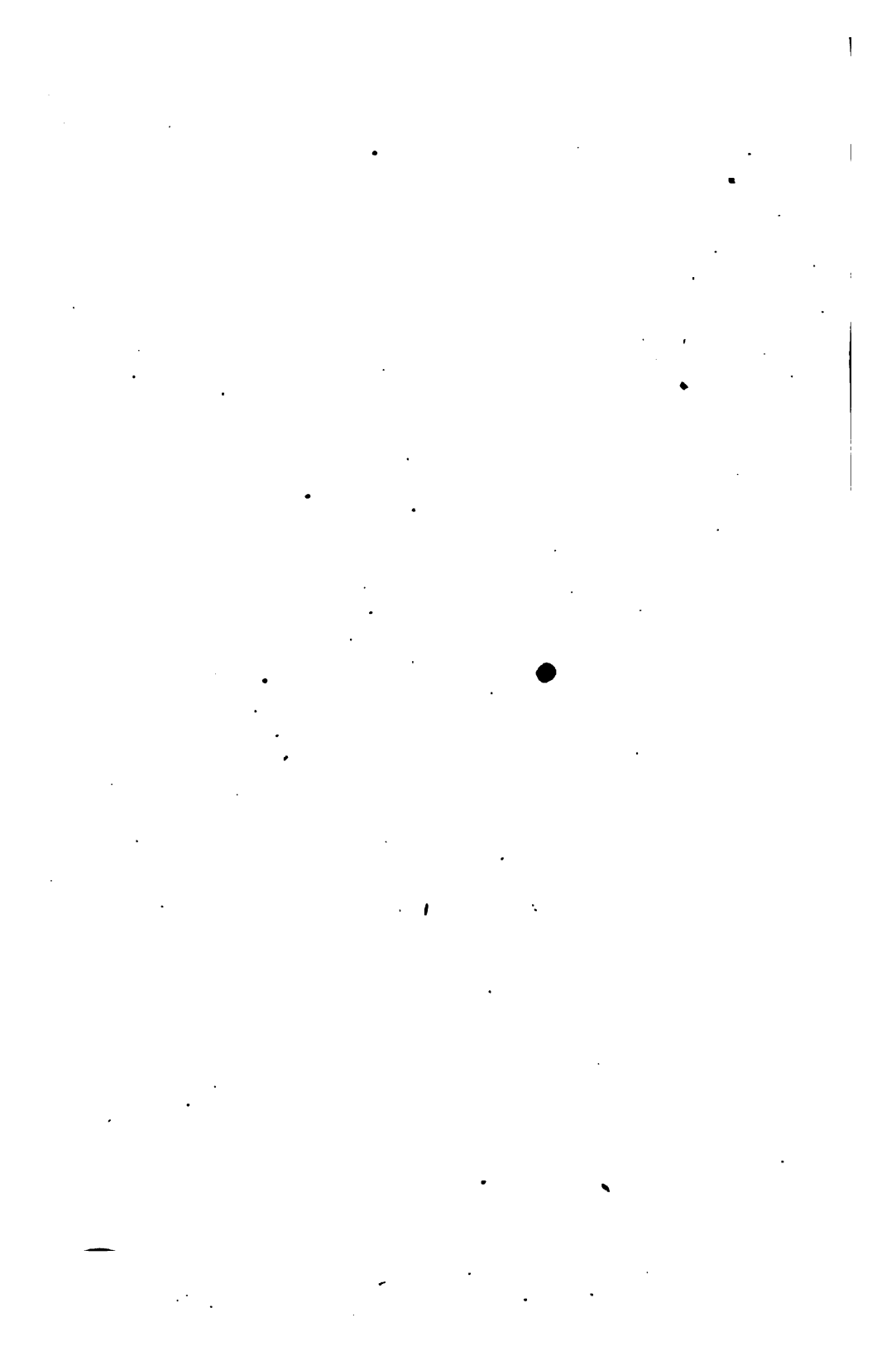
Prison Physician.

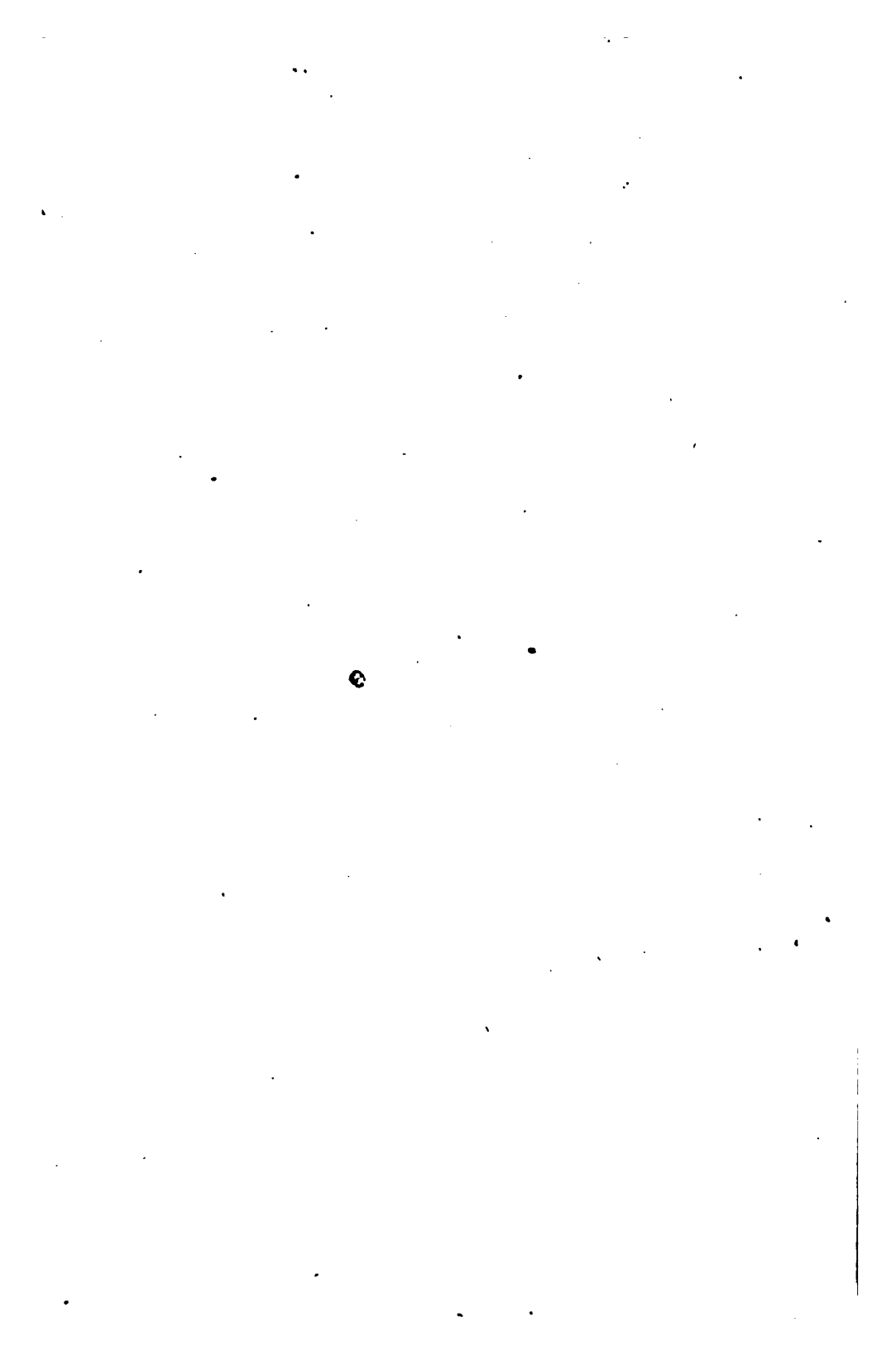
Prison Hospital, Jackson, Mich., Dec. 1st, 1864.

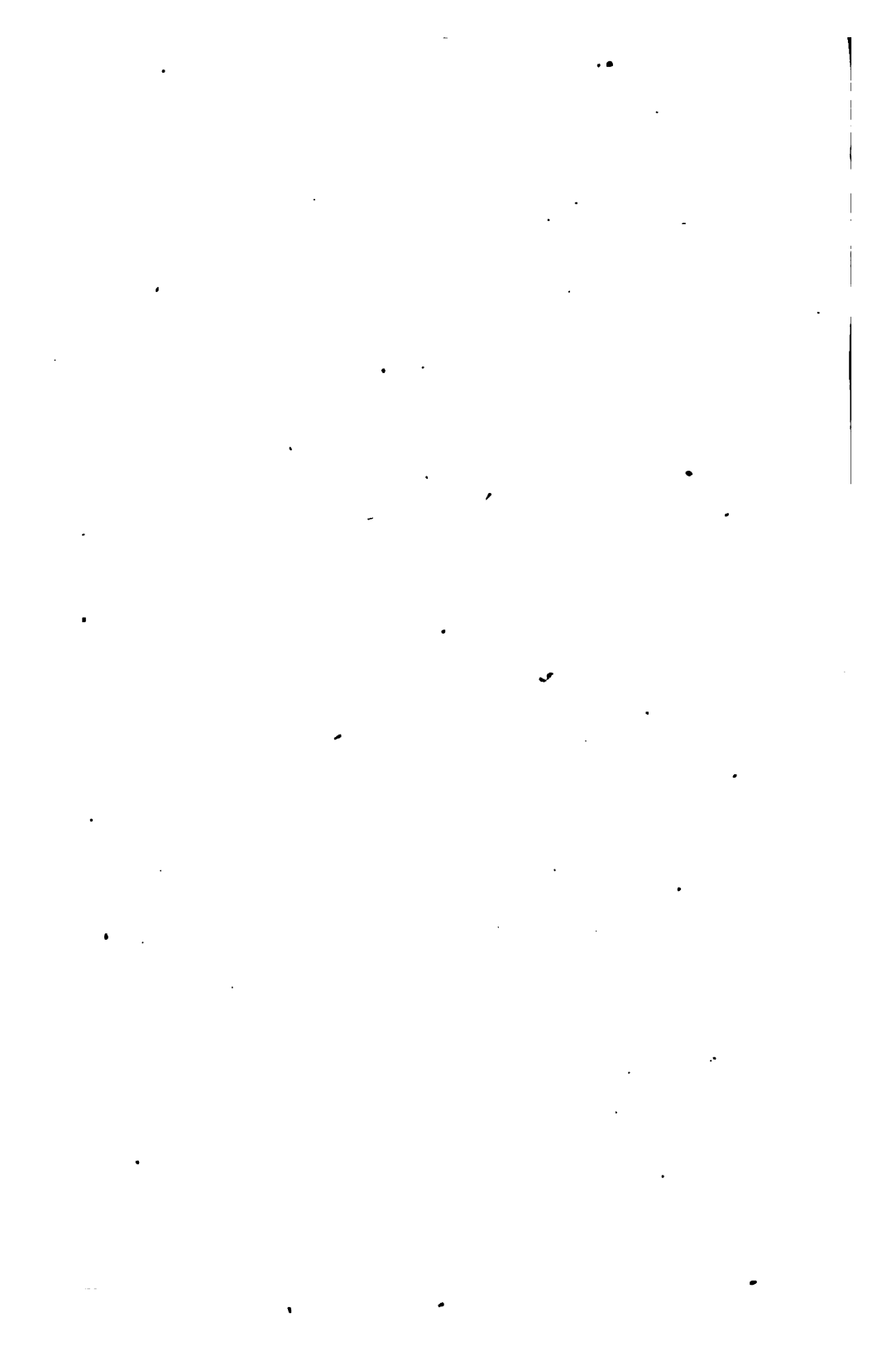
*Transactions of The Hospital Department from Nov. 30th, 1863,
to December 1st, 1864.*

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
No. of men prescribed for,....	98	109	165	148	168	83	93	109	113	93	100	84
" prescriptions issued,....	293	374	299	406	369	240	281	272	284	237	267	263
Days lost by sickness,....	172	164	111	131	224	133	131	173	123	199	262	214
" injuries,....	93	79	87	17	8	23	18	6	12	25	19	9
CASES TREATED:												
Asthma,.....					1							
Bronchitis,.....	1			1		1		1		1	1	1
Colic,.....									4	2	2	2
Congestion of lungs, " liver,.....			1	3	3	2	1		1			
Cynanch Tonsillitis,.....	1	1		1	1			2	1	3		
Diarrhoea,.....	2		2	4	3	4	6	21	11	3	8	10
" Chronic,.....								1			3	3
Dysentery,.....	2	2		1	1		8	27	43	19	32	34
Dyspepsia,.....								1	1			
Erysipelas,.....	2	2	3		1							
Fever, intermittent, " bilious continued,.....	3		2			2	6	3	4	7	6	2
Gonorrhoea,.....					4		1	1	4	5	26	18
Hemorrhoids,.....	1	1	2	1	2	2		1	2	3		
Hernia,.....	1	1		2		1	1	4				
Laryngitis,.....					1	3			1			
Neuritis,.....		1						2	3	2	3	
Ophthalmia,.....				4	4	1	2	3				
Phthisis Pulmonalis,.....				1			1	1	1	3	1	2
Rheumatism,.....	6	4	6	4	4	6	3	7	6	10	11	4
Syphilis,.....	1		2		2			2	1	2	1	
Ulceration of Throat,.....								2	2			
Urinary Calculi,.....									3	1	2	
SURGICAL OPERATIONS:												
Teeth extracted,.....	6	3	1	3	8	6	4	5	6	3	1	3
Removal foreign bodies from the eye,....					3							
Wounded-head,.....				1					1			
" face,.....		1		1					1			
" nose,.....			1						1			
" back,.....							1	1				
" arm,.....	1				1	1			6		1	
" hand,.....	1	3	6		1	2	3	2	4	1	3	3
" finger,.....		1			6			1	5	3	1	4

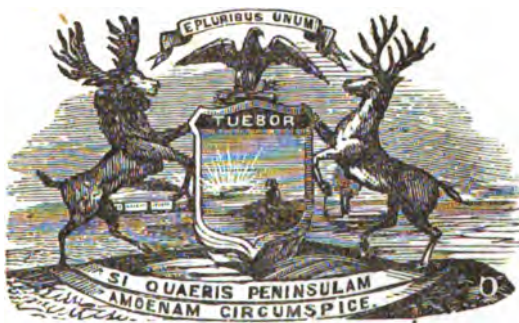






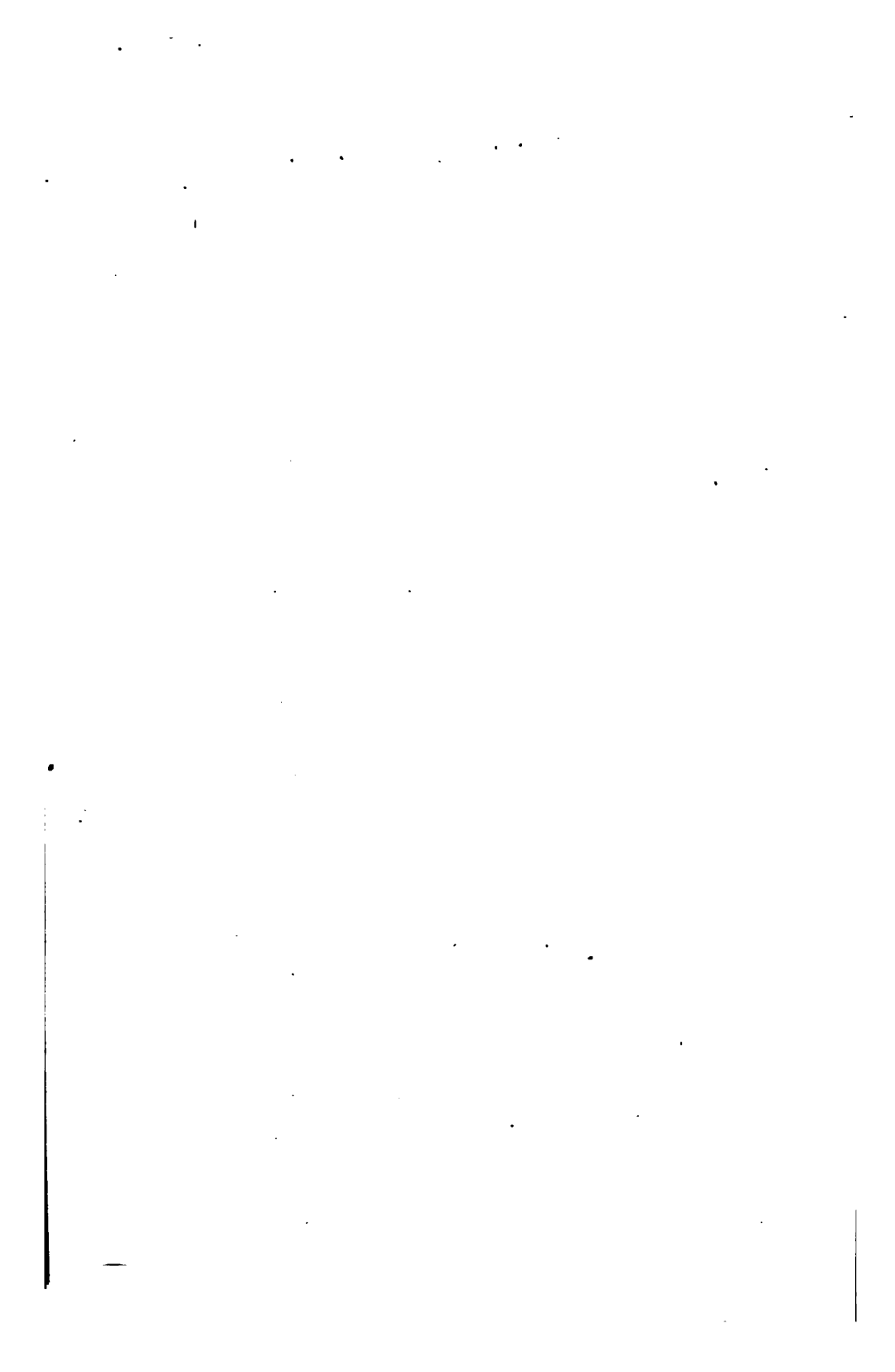


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1864.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.



REPORT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, December 31st, 1864. }

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

As required by statute, I respectfully submit to you my Annual Report, for the year 1864.

In my last Annual Report, I referred to the fact that proceedings had been commenced by me to forfeit the Charter of the River Raisin and Lake Erie Railroad Company, for the usurpation, by that Company, of the franchise of banking. The history of this Company is quite familiar to a considerable portion of our people, who have heretofore been made to suffer through a similar usurpation. Originally chartered for the purpose of constructing an important railroad line, the Company seem never to have heartily entered upon the business which they were incorporated to form—struggling for its consummation, with a view to the enjoyment of honest profits;—but under the pretense of a right, given them by their charter, to issue “certificates of indebtedness” for what they owed, soon flooded this and adjoining States with a currency, which, instead of being based, either nominally or really, upon means provided for its redemption, did not assume to have any other foundation than the Company’s inability to pay their debts. Therefore, the larger their indebtedness, the larger under this strange pretence, was their banking capital; and it is not surprising that a currency thus issued, at an early period of our history as a State, failed to be redeemed. After repeated failures, the Company finally ceased their issues; but not till the public could no longer be deceived into taking them. For upwards of twenty years, the Company had ceased to perform their corporate

functions, and their transactions referred to, passed far into forgetfulness, when, in the fall of 1863, I learned of their intention to flood the country anew with this worthless paper. On inquiry, it was found that the Company, under the pretense of owing its nominal president \$200,000, which it had no means to pay, had prepared and put into his hands for circulation, bills to that amount. The nominal cashier of the Company was an officer in the army; and as the bills were printed with some resemblance to National treasury notes, there was some reason to believe that they were prepared for circulation in the army, or elsewhere, at a distance from home, where their worthlessness would not readily be ascertained. I immediately filed an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, in the Supreme Court, against the Company, to which they pleaded their pretended corporate rights, under their charter, and an issue of law was formed, which presented to the court the questions: Whether the issuing of these notes was the exercise of a banking franchise? and if so, whether the Company was, by their charter, vested with any such franchise? The court decided the first of these questions in the affirmative, and the latter in the negative; thus, as I conceive, passing upon the whole controversy. Under leave to amend their pleadings, however, the Company have since interposed the plea that the State, with knowledge of their former action in thus issuing such bills, acquiesced in their so doing, by not taking legal proceedings against them; and under this plea, it will be claimed that the State is now estopped from disputing the right to issue them; or, at least, from insisting upon a forfeiture of the charter on this ground. I have demurred to this plea, not believing that corporate franchises can thus be acquired by usurpation, even if the public authorities do neglect, for a season, to take steps to prevent their wrongful assumption and exercise. The demurrer is now ready for argument in the Supreme Court, and I shall lose no time in bringing it to a decision. Meantime, while these proceedings have been pending, none of the bills

thus prepared for circulation, as I am credibly informed, have been issued.

Early in the present year, I also learned that persons claiming to be owners of the stock of the Bank of Pontiac, had prepared for issue, a large amount of bills of that bank. As the Bank had been insolvent for more than twenty-three years, keeping open no banking office for business during any part of this period, and its charter, which was for the term of thirty years, was now within little more than a year of the time of its termination, and there was no reason to believe that any fund had been provided for redeeming any new issue, I filed an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, in the Supreme Court, with a view to test the right of a banking corporation, tainted with such management, to suspend and resume its functions at pleasure, irrespective of the public interests which it was created to subserve. An issue of law was formed upon this information, which presented for the decision of the Court, the question: Whether the failure to perform its corporate functions for a year, remaining insolvent in the meantime, was not, under our Statute, a cause of forfeiture of the charter, if the State saw fit to insist upon it? It was claimed, on behalf of the Bank, that if its business had been resumed, and it had become solvent before information filed, the State was too late to insist upon the forfeiture; and it was also claimed that the Bank was now solvent and redeeming its old bills on presentation. The Supreme Court did not acquiesce in this view of the law; but by a decision rendered in the month of October last, not only held that the suspension of corporate duty was a cause of forfeiture, but also that the Attorney General was in season in insisting upon the forfeiture, if he took proceedings for that purpose on the fact coming to his knowledge, that the Bank was again assuming to act. The Court also decided that, although it might, in its discretion, impose a fine instead of declaring a forfeiture, it would not do so in this case, since the attempt to resume, when its charter was so near its expiration, was hardly consistent with honesty of intention. The

charter, therefore, was declared forfeited; and the existence of the Bank terminated. The pendency of these proceedings prevented any circulation of the new issue of bills; and I venture the expression, that the State is fortunate in thus getting rid of a banking corporation, which, under its charter, was empowered to issue a large amount of circulating notes without any of those securities which surround the issues of all our present banks, and which experience has shown to be absolutely essential to public safety and prosperity.

In the reports of my predecessor, for the years 1861 and 1862, mention was made of the suit of the People vs. Ebeneser Warner, commenced by Hon. Jacob M. Howard, while Attorney General, in the Circuit Court for the County of Chippewa, in Chancery. The object of this suit was to prevent obstruction by Mr. Warner, of the lower entrance to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, by the extension of a dock which he occupied. The work, by Mr. Warner, was stayed by injunction in that case, and it has now remained suspended for upwards of four years; and I was not aware of any intention on the part of Mr. Warner, nor any person representing him, to resume the work, or move in the suit, until I received notice of a motion to be made to the Circuit Court, in which it was pending, in May last, to dismiss the suit for want of prosecution, but had supposed that all difficulties would be amicably adjusted. I attended that Court for the purpose of opposing the motion; and after argument, it was denied.

In the meantime, the Superintendent of the Canal was engaged in dredging out the lower entrance of the Canal, and also in removing obstructions placed there by Mr. Warner, several years since, preparatory to the extension of his dock, and which were found to be serious obstructions to navigation. Soon after I returned from the hearing of the above motion, I was informed that one Thomas Ryan, who claimed to have succeeded to Mr. Warner's rights, had filed a bill in chancery against the Superintendent of the Canal, and the contractors who were engaged in dredging under him, and had obtained an injunction, staying

the work. I have caused the appearance of the defendant's to be entered in this case, and their answer to be filed; and I shall hope to get the injunction dissolved, and the case dismissed early the ensuing spring. The investigations I have been enabled to make, had not satisfied me that any right of either Mr. Warner or Mr. Ryan is, or would be at all interfered with by the State authorities, in making their proposed improvements above mentioned. The dredging, which was stayed by injunction, was entirely within the Canal limits, and in navigable water, and was clearly demanded to put in a suitable condition for navigation the lower entrance to the Canal. So important is the completion of these improvements to the commercial interests having occasion to use the Canal, and so plain are the rights of the public in the premises, that I have little doubt that I should have been able to get the injunction dissolved before the present time, had the suit been pending in a court where terms were held more frequently, and where they were more accessible.

Early in this year, the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company commenced an injunction suit in the Circuit Court for the County of Keweenaw, in Chancery, against Abraham Trewortha, the County of Keweenaw, the Township of Houghton, and Albert Williams, Attorney General. The object of the suit, was to avoid the payment of all township and county taxes, levied upon their property in 1863, upon the ground, as stated in the bill of complaint, that Act No. 205, of the Laws of 1861, of this State, in virtue of which, their charter, without their consent, was amended, and such taxes were imposed, is unconstitutional—the Legislature having no power to alter or amend the charter of the Company, without their permission. This Company was incorporated in pursuance of the provisions of Act No. 85, of the Laws of 1848, of this State. By the terms of the Act last named, the Company was to pay an annual tax of one per centum on the whole amount of capital actually paid upon the capital stock of the Company, and also upon all sums borrowed; which tax was to be in lieu of all other taxes on the

personal property, and of all State taxes on the real estate of the Company. Act No. 205, above mentioned, also imposed a tax of one per centum, upon the same basis, but only made it in lieu of all State taxes on the property of the Company, of all descriptions, thereby greatly increasing the amount of their taxable property, as also, as a consequence, the amount of taxes by them to be paid. The right to alter, amend or repeal the special Act of incorporation of this Company, being the above mentioned Act No. 85, is based upon its own express provisions for such purpose. Believing myself, as Attorney General, to improperly have been made a party defendant, I demurred to the bill of complaint, which demurrer was sustained. Upon application to the Court, leave was granted to the complainants to amend their bill, by making Hon. Emil Anneke, Auditor General, a party defendant, whose appearance I duly entered, and interposed a demurrer in his behalf. The above mentioned question thus coming before the Court, upon bill and demurrer, the Act of 1861, above named, after argument, was held unconstitutional, and the taxes of 1863, imposed in pursuance of its provisions, illegal, and their collection perpetually enjoined. It was my intention, in such an event, to have taken this case to the Supreme Court; but I very much regret, that a severe and protracted sickness of some two months duration, quite placed it beyond my power to do so. The question involved, being that of the power of the Legislature of the State to alter, amend or repeal the charter of the Company without their consent, and which, confessedly, is of great moment to all the parties to be affected by it; I therefore hope, that at no distant day, the decision of the Supreme Court will be had upon it.

The case of Edmund H. Hazelton, *et al.*, for the benefit of the State, *vs.* the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company, was referred to in my last Annual Report. Contrary to my expectations, then entertained and expressed, no money has yet been paid upon the judgment. Unless authorized by your action to receive the bonds of the Company in satisfaction of the claim,

I shall feel it my duty to resort to other aids than mere executions issued out of courts at law, to enforce its liquidation. That the interests of the State might well be consulted in receiving such bonds in payment, I have no doubt.

The case of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, *vs.* The State, pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Wayne, in Chancery, and mentioned in my last Annual Report, was brought to a final hearing, on the 8th day of February last. No decree has yet been made.

The case commenced in the Circuit Court for the county of Tuscola, in Chancery, by Martin Watrous and David G. Slafter, *vs.* Emil Anneke, Auditor General, and Alson Greenfield, County Treasurer, also mentioned in my last Annual Report, is still pending. I demurred to the bill of complaint; but owing to the sickness of the Complainants' Solicitor, no argument was had at the last term of the court.

The case of the People, *vs.* The Phoenix Bank, is still pending in the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, the crowded condition of the docket of that court not hitherto having admitted of its being reached in its order. It is still in the charge of Hon. J. M. Howard, as Attorney for the People; and it will, I have no doubt, be brought on for argument at the earliest possible day.

The three chancery suits, each commenced against the Auditor General and another, in 1861, being one in the county of Wayne, and two in the county of Bay, and that of the State *vs.* Dewey, Hazelton, *et. al.*, mentioned in the Annual Reports of my predecessor, for 1861 and 1862, and referred to by me, in my Annual Report of last year, are still pending. I now, however, have but little doubt that all of them will be brought to a final hearing during the year 1865.

Six mutual insurance companies have been organized in the State during this year. Their charters have been examined and certified by me, as required by law. With able and honest management, it is, I believe, reasonable to presume, that they will

not disappoint public hope in relation to them; but without such management, it were better by far that they had never been organized. Those interested in them should keep themselves fully advised as to their operations, and always extend their best and most timely counsels to aid them in fulfilling their important mission. That several of the companies now existing in the State, have failed to make and file, or publish the statements required of them by law, and that many of those filed, are deficient in almost every conceivable respect, are facts which may well give rise to fearful apprehensions, and nearly or quite destroy that confidence which correct and upright management can alone command. Faults of the character indicated are easily avoided, and a hint should be sufficient to prevent a repetition of them.

The official correspondence of the office during the year, has demanded much labor, hardly a day having passed when inquiries did not come in, and press upon me. Their importance, as well as the sources from whence they came, necessarily induced careful examinations and answers in all cases where, as I thought, I could give them without embarrassment at some future period.

Several Prosecuting Attorneys have failed to make their Annual Reports as required by Sec. 396, of the Compiled Laws of 1857, of this State. I herewith transmit abstracts of all which I have received.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS
OF
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,
BY COUNTIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1864.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,

BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

SILAS STAFFORD, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Grand larceny, Petit larceny, Selling intoxicating liquors, Assault and battery,	1 2 4 10	1 Two years in State prison. 2 Fined \$10. 4 Fined \$10 each. 10 2 fined \$25 each; 1 fined \$3; 1 fined \$5, 1 imprisoned in county jail 60 days; 3 acquitted; 3 fined \$5 each.
Breach of the peace, Perjury, Seduction, Assault with intent to kill, Bastardy, Obtaining property under false pretenses, Threatening communication, Conspiracy,	2 1 1 7 1 1 1 12	2 Bound over to keep the peace. 1 Now pending. 1 Now pending. 7 4 pending; 3 discharged by court. 1 Now pending. 1 Not pros. by order of court. 1 Discharged by order of court. 12 Discharged by justice on examination.

ALPENA COUNTY.

ORED SMITH, *Prot. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Petit larceny, Assault and battery.	1 1	1 Convicted and fined \$10 and costs of suit. 1 Convicted and fined \$1 and costs.

BAY COUNTY.

LUTHER BROOKWITH, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	15	3 acquitted; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs, or 12 days in jail; 1 fined \$2 and costs, or 12 days in jail; 1 fined \$10 and costs, or 20 days in jail; 1 fined \$20 and costs, or 40 days in jail; 1 appealed, 1 fined \$20 and costs, or 40 days in jail; 1 fined \$2 and costs, or 11 days in jail; 1 settled.
Petty larceny,	6	2 acquitted; 2 10 days in jail.
Indecent exposure of person,	1	Discharged.
Larceny,	1	Pending.

BRANCH COUNTY.

LOUIS T. N. WILSON, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	Convicted of assault and fined \$100.
Assault and battery,	25	1 fined 6 cents and costs; 1 \$1 and costs; 1 \$2 and costs; 2 \$3; 1 \$3 and costs; 5 \$5; 4 \$4 and costs; 4 \$10 and costs; 2 \$15; 2 sent to jail five days; 6 tried and acquitted, and 6 discharged on payment of costs.
Bastardy,	1	Nol. pros.
Bigamy,	2	1 arrested and escaped, and 1 discharged.
Burglary and larceny,	1	Still pending.
Cruelty to animals,	1	Nol. pros.
Compounding felony,	1	Still pending.
Disorderly persons,	1	Recognizance given.
Embezzlement,	2	1 fined \$50, appealed; and 2 acquitted.
False pretenses,	2	Examined and discharged.
Violating liquor law,	2	Fined \$10 and costs.
Larceny,	26	1 fined \$200; 1 \$15 and costs; 1 \$10 and costs; 1 \$3 and costs; 1 \$3; 1 \$1 and costs; 1 still pending; 4 sent to Reform School; 2 sent to jail 30 days; 1 10 days; 9 tried and acquitted.
Search warrants,	6	
Recognised to keep the peace,	3	
Perjury,	2	1 examined and discharged; 1 still pending.
Willful trespass,	5	1 fined \$25, appealed; 1 \$3; 2 sent to jail 30 days; and 1 still pending.
Vagrancy and prostitution,	1	Sent to House of Correction 6 months.

three thousand dollars, and to the contractors estimated at twenty thousand dollars. This fire, together with the one that occurred three years ago, destroyed property to the value of fifty thousand dollars. In view of the large amount of property concentrated here, and the peculiar liability to fire, I would recommend that the State make an appropriation of three thousand dollars, with which, and a like amount donated by the contractors, to purchase a steam fire engine.

In all cases of fires the engines of the city reach us as soon as possible, but at night they seldom are able to get here within an hour after the alarm. With a steam fire engine here, ready at all times, in ten minutes it could be throwing a tireless stream of water, that would subdue almost any fire, and might save ten times its value upon one occasion.

The shops destroyed have already been rebuilt, and are more secure from fire than before. The contractors will probably have their machinery running again by the middle of this month, so that the State will not lose more than about one month's labor of the convicts on this contract—that alone, however, will amount to nearly one thousand dollars.

Last year we made a contract with C. G. Davis to furnish the prison with the beef rations for the year closing Nov. 30th, 1864, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. He has furnished 136,376 pounds, which he claims has cost him six cents per pound, amounting to \$8,182 56
And received from us at $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents, 4,432 22

Making a loss to him of \$3,750 34

I have no doubt that this is nearly correct, and it does not seem to me just or reasonable that the State should profit by this man's misfortune, and insist upon his losing so large an amount. Mr. Davis being a man of quite limited means, feels this loss severely, and I submit for your consideration, the propriety of your recommending such relief by the Legislature as at least will repay him the original cost of the beef, if not for his time, trouble, labor and expense.

CASS COUNTY—1863.

CHAS. W. CLISBEE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	20	2 fined \$20 each; 4 fined \$5 each; 5 fined \$10 each; 1 fined \$4; 1 fined \$1; 1 fined \$2; 1 fined \$13; 1 fined \$100, all beside costs; 1 escaped; 1 acquitted.
Larceny,	8	1 State Prison 3 years; 1 do. 1 yr. 6 months; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 nol. pros.; 1 discharged by magistrate; 1 settled, and 2 acquitted.
Malignous injury to dwelling house,	2	2 bound over and pending; 1 escaped from county.
Sureties to keep peace,	5	1 not found; 2 discontinued upon payment of costs; 2 recognized with sureties.
Arson,	1	1 Discharged upon his own recognizance, and enlisted.
Adultery,	1	1 Discharged in circuit court.
Incest,	1	1 Ran away and forfeited recognizance.
Rape,	1	1 Escaped from officer.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	1 Convicted of assault and fined \$100.
Seduction,	1	1 Sentence suspended until after trial of civil cause.
Disturbing religious meeting.	1	1 Not arrested.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	1 Convicted of assault and fined and imprisoned.
False pretenses,	1	1 Settled, and cause assigned for not filing information.
Contempt of court,	1	1 Fined \$15. [Mon.]
Bigamy,	1	1 Escaped.
Action upon recognizance,	1	1 Amount claimed paid and settled.
Burning cord wood,	1	1 Discharged by magistrate.
Breaking into a dwelling house in night time,	1	1 Discontinued and enlisted.
Violating liquor law,	9	8 convicted and fined \$10 each; 1 discharged.

CASS COUNTY.

CHAS. W. CLISBEE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson,	2	2 Pending.
Bestardy,	1	1 Pending.
Fornication,	1	1 Forfeited recognizance.
Bigamy,	1	1 Discontinued.
Riot,	2	2 Pending.
Breach of peace,	1	1 Pending.
Blasphemy,	1	1 Fined \$1 and costs.
Perjury,	1	1 Not tried.
Seduction,	2	1 fined \$150; 1 discharged upon giving bond to Superintendents of Poor.
Selling liquor,	6	5 fined \$10 each; 1 witnesses ran off and never tried.
Assault and battery,	19	5 fined \$5 each; 4 fined \$3 each; 8 fined \$10 each; 1 fined \$1; 1 fined \$20; 2 fined \$25; 1 discharged; and 2 pending.
Passing counterfeit money,	1	1 Pending.
Malignous injury to animals,	1	1 On bail.
Keeping gambling house,	2	2 Never arrested.
Assuming to be an officer,	1	1 Discharged by magistrate.
Adultery,	1	1 Escaped.
Sureties to keep the peace,	8	2 recognized with sureties; 1 discharged.
Debt on forfeited recognizance,	1	1 Judgment for amount.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

M. H. MAYNARD, *Dist. Att'y., U. P.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
No criminal business.		

EATON COUNTY.

J. W. NICHOLS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	96	convicted—fined; 2 acquitted, 1 settled.
Assault,	1	convicted—fined.
Grand larceny,	21	convicted—hard labor in county jail 9 months; 1 acquitted.
Simple larceny,	62	convicted—fined; 4 acquitted.
Arson,	1	convicted—sent to State Prison 6 years.
Murder,	2	jointly indicted, acquitted.
False pretences,	2	convicted—sent to the House of Correction.
To keep the peace,	2	convicted—under bonds for one year.

GENESEE COUNTY.

A. P. DAVIS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	110	85 of them convictions—fined, and imprisoned in default of payment of fine; 15 cases ac- quitted.
Arson,	21	tried and acquitted; 1 now pending.
Burglary,	2	Both cases now pending.
Petit larceny,	20	15 convicted—fined; 5 pending.
Grand larceny,	5	3 cases of conviction; 2 pending.
Obtaining goods under false pretences.	1	pending,
Fraudulently disposing of property under chattle mortgage,	1	Now pending.
Boat,	1	Now pending.
Adultery,	1	Now pending.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

CHARLES H. MARSH, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	2	1 convicted, and fined fifteen dollars, and 1 dis- charged.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

ELINHA McCALL, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	1	Committed for trial.
Assault and battery,	1	Dismissed.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	Dismissed.
Road burning,	3	Dismissed.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

E. L. KOON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Selling liquor,	8	Fined.
Assault and battery,	14	Fined.
Burglary,	3	Sent to State Prison.
Grand larceny,	4	3 sent to State Prison; 1 sentence suspended.
Petty larceny,	5	Fined.
Forgery,	1	Sent to State Prison.
Barter,	1	Ordered to pay \$5 per week to support child.

HUBON COUNTY.

JOHN DIVINE, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	1	Tried and convicted in Justice Court; appealed to the Circuit Court, still pending.

INGHAM COUNTY.

GEO. M. HUNTINGTON, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and Battery,	21	11 convicted, and of these 1 fined \$20; 5 fined \$10 each; 3 fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$3 60; and 1 costs of suit; discharged upon payment of costs, 2; nol. pros., 1; discharged and judgment rendered against complainant for costs, 1; acquitted upon trial, 5; settled upon payment of costs, 1.
Larceny,	14	5 convicted, and of these 1 fined \$25; 2 fined \$10 each; 1 fine \$5; 1 fined \$1; and one sent to Reformatory School; 6 nol. pros.; and 3 settled upon payment of costs.
Violating liquor law,	1	Recovered judgment for \$10 and costs of suit.
Maliciously marking or defacing a building,	3	2 convicted, 1 fined \$16; 1 fined \$11, and case removed by certiorari, and still pending; 1 settled upon payment of costs.
Grand larceny,	1	Pending.
Polygamy,	1	Pending.
Assaulting officers,	1	Discharged upon examination.
Adultery,	1	Held to bail and escaped from jail.
Maliciously injuring dwelling house,	1	Held to bail and still pending.
Proceedings to obtain sureties to keep the peace,	3	1 discharged; 2 settled upon payment of costs to county.
Exhibiting obscene pictures,	1	Defendant escaped from officer, after being held to bail.
Showing without a license,	1	Defendant escaped from officer, after being held to bail.
Assault with intent to ravish,	1	Discharged upon examination.
Maliciously injuring personal property,	1	Escaped.
Disorderly person,	1	Committed to jail in default of bail.
Malicious mischief,	1	Settled upon payment of costs.
Threatening to desert wife,	1	Settled.

IONIA COUNTY.

W. W. MITCHELL, *Pros. At'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	20	2 settled; 18 convicted—1 fined \$25 and costs; 8 fined \$1 and costs each; 10 fined \$5 and costs each; \$1 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$6 and costs each; all paid, and 1 sent to county jail for 30 days.
Assault with attempt to murder,	3	1 convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year and 6 months; 1 discharged on examination, and complainant ordered to pay costs; and one now pending.
Simple larceny,	15	4 discharged, complainant paid costs; 11 convicted—2 fined \$10 and costs each; 4 fined \$5 and costs each; 1 sentenced to Reform School till he was 21 years of age; 1 sent to jail for 90 days; 3 fined \$8 and costs each; all paid.
Grand larceny,	5	2 sent to Reform School till 21 years of age; 3 sent to county jail 4 months each; 1 sent to State Prison for 1 year.
Murder,	5	1 still pending.
Willful trespass,	3	2 fined \$25 each, and 1 fined \$1 and costs; all paid.
Forgery,	2	1 convicted and sent to county jail 4 months, and 1 still pending.
Adultery,	1	1 still pending.
Arson,	3	2 convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years and 6 months each, and 1 still pending.
Perjury,	1	1 convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year and 6 months.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

J. A. FANCHER, *Pros. At'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
No criminal business.		

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.
HENRY C. BRIGGS, Pros. Atty.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	1	Discharged on examination.
Manslaughter,	1	Trial 12 and jury disagreed—nol. pros. entered.
Incest,	1	Pending.
Adultery,	1	Discharged on examination.
Bestardy,	1	" " "
Seduction,	2	Nol. pros. entered.
Abduction, with intent &c.	1	" " "
Assault with intent to ravish,	1	Convicted—sentence suspended—pending in the supreme Court.
Assault with intent to maim,	1	Convicted of assault and battery—Detroit House of Correction 61 days.
Grand larceny,	11	Convicted 8—sentenced to State Prison, 1 one year; 2 one year and 8 months; 1 five months; 1 one year and 6 months; 1 to County jail 6 months; 2 to Reform School till 21 years of age; pending 2; discharged on examination 2.
Compound larceny,	10	Convicted 3—sentenced to State Prison, 1 nine months; 1 two years and 8 months, and 1 one year; pending 3; discharged on examination 4.
Attempt larceny from person,	1	Detroit House of Correction 9 months.
Passing count. bank bills,	9	Convicted 3—State Prison, 1 two years, 1 one year and 6 months; pending 6.
Accessories in passing count. bank bills,	8	Pending.
Having in possession bank bills with intent &c.,	1	Pending.
Accessory to " " " " "	8	Pending.
Breaking jail,	1	Detroit House of Correction 1 year.
Conveying instruments into jail, &c.,	2	1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 pending.
Maiming beast,	1	Acquitted on trial.
Illegal voting,	3	1 " " " 2 discharged on examination.
Conspiracy to seduce,	4	Pending.
Riot,	7	Discharged on examination.
Assault and battery.	59	Convicted 36—fined, 1 \$12 67; 4 \$10; 1 \$5 and costs; 1 \$1 and costs; 1 \$10 04; 1 \$3; 1 \$13 50; 1 \$5 70; 1 \$20 63 and bail to keep peace; 1 \$3 01; 1 \$30 21; 1 \$10 and bail; 1 \$20 44; 1 \$4 00; 1 \$20; 1 \$30; 4 \$3; 2 \$4 47; 1 \$3 62— Co. jail, 2 three days; 1 seven days; 1 ninety days; and three sent—nol. suspended; discharg- ed on payment of costs and acquitted on trial, 21; discharged and complainants ordered to pay costs, 2.
Petty larceny,	27	Convicted 14—fined, 1 \$10; 1 \$5; 1 \$15; 1 \$36 41; 1 \$15; Co. jail, 1 one week; 1 thirty days; 1 three days; three 60 days and fined \$25; 1 sixty days and \$10 fine; Reform School, 2 till 21 years of age; acquitted on trial and com- plaint withdrawn, 11; Pending, 1.
Violation of liquor law,	2	Convicted—fined, 1 \$20; and 1 \$14 57.
Violation of game law,	1	Fined \$5, and costs, \$3 28.
Vagrancy,	1	Sent to Reform School till 21 years of age.
Disorderly persons,	21	Convicted and held to bail for good behavior, &c., 20; discharged 4, without bail.

KENT COUNTY.

E. G. D. HOLDEN, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder, Burglary and larceny. Grand larceny,	1 15 16	1 Pending. 2 Sentenced to State Prison 3½ years. 15 Sent to State Prison 1½ years; 1 fined \$100; 1 fined \$250; 1 State Prison 1½ years; 2 nol. pros.; 1 of them for insanity; 3 complaints withdrawn; 1 discharged on examination; 2 enlisted; and 3 pending.
Passing counterfeit money,	42	2 Fined \$20 each; 1 complaint withdrawn; 1 "cosset out" to U. S. Dist. Att'y, for passing an altered "greenback."
Adultery,	1	1 Complaint withdrawn, and "peace" sought for on the "basis" of <i>reprete</i> "sicks."
Attempt to commit rape, Keeping faro tables,	21	1 Discharged after examination. 21 Fined \$100; 1 fined \$50, and gave bonds, the first \$500, and the other \$200, not to "do so any more" for 1 year.
Gambling, Arson,	3 31	3 Fined \$10 each. 31 State Prison 1 year; 1 acquitted on examination; and 1 pending.
Violation of liquor law, Attempt to break jail, Robbery, Cruelty to animals, Threatening to leave family a burden on the public, Hawking and peddling without license, Seduction,	32 1 1 1	32 Fined \$10 each, and 1 discharged on trial. 1 Imprisoned in county jail 4 months. 1 Enlisted. 1 Fined \$25.
Perjury, Disorderly persons,	21 2	1 Gave \$500 bonds to support family. 1 Complaint withdrawn. 2 Married! (by way of parenthesis.) (To marry or not to marry, <i>that's</i> the question. Whether 'tis nobler to be bound by Sheriff's with new fledged warrants—of outrageous fortune, or to take arms against State Prison chances, and by marrying, end them.)
Juvenile offenders,	21 2	21 Enlisted, and 1 complaint withdrawn. 2 Gave bonds \$200 each for good behavior for one year.
Incest, Profane swearing, Resisting officer,	53 2 51	53—aged 10, 12 and 13 years—sent to Ref. School for larceny; 1—14 years old—for burglary; 1—14 years old—for beating, and kicking, and threatening to kill his mother, and burn up her house; all sent up until 21 years of age. 2 Nol. Pros. 2 Fined \$5 each.
Obtaining money by false pretenses,	51	51 Fined \$50; 1 enlisted; 2 discharged on examination; and 1 nol. pros.
Conspiracy to defraud, Bonds for peace,	21 3	21 Bail \$5,000 retreated, and bond sued; 1 discharged on examination. 3 Nol. pros. for cause.
Indigent insane persons,	132	2, bonds \$500 1 year; 1, bond \$300 1 year; 3, bonds \$200 1 year; 5, bonds \$100 1 year; 1 discharged; 1 nol. pros.; and 1 "grafted into the army."
Petty larceny,	31	31 Sent to Kalamazoo Asylum; 1 sent to St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit; 1 sent to County Poor House.
Assault and battery,	138 46	138 Fined—aggregate am't of fines \$122, (ranging in am'ts from \$2 to \$20); 1 committed 30 days; 1 committed 15 days; 2 discharged on trial; and 1 complaint withdrawn. 46 (Bless us, how people fight.) 30 fined in aggregate \$202 50, (ranging in am'ts from \$1 to \$50); 6 complaints withdrawn; 4 discharged on trial; 4 settled with complainant; and 2 nol. pros.

KEWEENAW COUNTY.

ROBERT F. GULICK, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to kill,	2	1 acquitted; 1 not pros.; 1 discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to rape,	3	1 pending; 2 discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to disfigure,	1	Convicted of assault and battery, fined \$25, and jail 20 days.
Assault and battery,	10	1 fined \$30 and costs; 7 fined \$25 each and costs; 1 fined \$21.50 and costs; 2 fined \$20 and costs; 4 settled by person injured; 1 discharged on trial before magistrate.
Disorderly persons,	1	Bound over to keep the peace.
Forgery,	1	Discontinued on examination.
Maiming animals,	1	Pending.
Rape,	1	Discharged on examination.
Violating sec. 1, chap. 45, O. L.,	1	Fined \$10 and costs.

LAPEER COUNTY.

L. B. GASKILL, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny,	10	3 pending in Circuit Court; 1 fined \$8 and imprisoned 20 days; 1 sent to Reform School; 3 acquitted; 1 fined \$30 and costs; 2 fined \$5, or imprisoned 10 days.
Assault and battery,	6	1 fined \$5 and cost; 1 fined \$9 or 3 days in jail; 3 fined \$5; 2 acquitted.
Embezzlement,	2	Pending.
Malicious trespass,	1	Let to bail and enlisted.
Forgery,	1	Acquitted.
Maiming and disfiguring,	1	Pending in Circuit Court.
Concealing stolen property,	1	Not guilty.
Attempt to commit rape,	1	Pending.
Arson,	1	Acquitted.
Indecent exposure,	1	Pending.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

CLEMENT E. WEAVER, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery,	1	Pending—on bail.
Assault and battery,	2	Pending—appealed.
Bestardy,	1	Pending—on bail.
False pretenses,	3	1 convicted on trial, escaped before sentence; 1 nol. pros.; 1 pending—on bail—2 informations.
Larceny, compound,	8	1 plead guilty, sentenced to State Prison 9 mos.; 3 tried, guilty, sentenced, 1 State Prison 4 yrs., 1 Det. H. C. 9 months, 1 escaped before sentence; 4 pending—on bail.
Larceny, petit,	3	Tried, guilty—1 sentence suspended, 2 sentenced to Reform School till 21 years old; appealed, pending, on bail.
Low and lascivious cohabitation,	1	Pending—on bail.
Murder,	1	No information filed—discharged.
Perjury,	2	1 tried—acquitted; 1 pending—on bail.
Passing counterfeit money,	4	1 escaped before arraignment; 1 plead guilty, sentence suspended; 2 pending; 1 in jail; 1 in State Prison from Hillsdale county.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

SARDIS F. HUBBELL, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	11	3 discharged; 3 fined \$15 each, and paid; 2 fined 10 each, and paid; 2 fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$3 and costs.
Larceny,	4	1 discharged; 1 convicted, and by consent of Court enlisted for 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 pending in Circuit Court.
Adultery,	2	1 discharged; 1 pending in Circuit Court.
Breach of the Peace,	1	Recognized, \$500.
Arson,	1	Discharged.

MACOMB COUNTY.

T. M. CROCKER, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Attempt to commit rape,	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for one year.
Malicious destruction of Personal property,	1	Convicted—fined \$15.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Pending.
Altering public record,	1	"
Murder,	1	"
Larceny from a dwelling in the day time,	1	"
Larceny,	1	"
Assault and battery,	8	All convicted—2 fined \$10 each; 2 fined \$25 each, 2 fined \$15 each; 1 fined \$12; 1 and \$1.

MACKINAC COUNTY.

M. H. MAYNARD, *Dist. Att'y., U. P.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder,	1	Pending.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

T. J. RAMSDELL, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
No criminal business.		

MARQUETTE COUNTY.**M. H. MAYNARD, Dist. Att'y.**

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Burglary and larceny,	4	1 State Prison 3 years; 2 penit.; 1 plea guilty, sentences expended.
Larceny, petit.	2	13 months in jail; 1 fined \$25.
Assault and battery,	9	4 fined \$5; 1 fined \$5; 4 fined \$5.
Disorderly persons.	7	Recognized for good behavior.

MASON COUNTY.**E. E. BENEDICT, Pros. Att'y.**

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assignment to defraud creditors against sec. 54(8, Compiled Laws,	1	Nolle prosequi, on satisfaction given to creditors

MECOSTA COUNTY.**C. C. FULLER, Pros. Att'y.**

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Violating liquor law,	1	Prison county, paid \$10 fine and costs.
" " "	1	" " (21 off. no.) paid \$20 fine and costs
Assault and battery,	2	" " paid fine and costs, 1 \$5; 1 \$10 and costs.
Detention,	1	Acquitted on trial.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

L. P. BAILEY, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	4	1 fined \$20, paid; 1 fined \$22 87, paid; 1 fined \$40 12, paid; 1 fined \$46, paid.
Grand larceny,	2	Acquitted.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

J. E. LEWIS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Violation of liquor law,	1	Discontinued.
Assault and battery,	1	Fined \$5 and costs, taxed at \$2 78.
Larceny,	1	Held to bail, afterwards complaint satisfied and cause discontinued.
Adultery,	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 16 months.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.**EDWIN POTTER, Pros. Atty.**

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny from dwelling house in the day time,	1	Pending.
Grand larceny,	7	5 pending; 1 discharged; 1 convicted and sentence suspended.
Breach of peace,	1	Committed.
Petit larceny,	1	Not yet disposed of.
Manslaughter,	1	Pending.
Resisting an officer,	3	2 not. pros. entered; 1 escaped.
Disorderly conduct,	21	7 fined \$3 each and costs; 6 fined \$5 and costs; 3 fined \$10 and costs; 5 discharged.
Assault and battery,	16	3 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 9 settled; 2 escaped.
Bastardy,	1	Discharged.
Passing counterfeit money,	1	Escaped.
Cruelty to animals,	1	Pending.
Malicious injury to shade trees,	1	Discharged.
Keeping saloon open Sunday,	2	Fined \$10 and costs each.
Libel,	4	Discharged.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.**JAMES BARTON, Pros. Atty.**

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Selling intoxicating liquors,	1	Fined \$10.
Grand larceny,	1	Recognized, and forfeited recognizance.
Burglary,	1	Escaped from officer.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

M. E. CROFOOT, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	51	2 fined \$10 each; 1 fined \$20; 6 fined \$5 each; 3 fined \$ each; 1 fined \$15; 1 fined \$35; 1 fined \$15, and appealed; 1 fined \$5 30 and \$9 50; 1 convicted and ran away; 1 convicted and appealed; 4 not guilty; 1 sent to House of Cor. 60 days; 5 discharged; 1 sent to county jail 6 days; 1 sent to county jail 5 days; 1 do 23 days.
Petit larceny,	31	1 county jail 10 days; 1 House of Cor. until 21; 3 fined \$30; 20 discharged; 2 not guilty; 4 sentence suspended.
Larceny,	8	5 held to bail; 3 discharged on recognizance to enlist; 1 plead guilty and sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Extortion,	1	Held to bail.
Murder,	1	Sent to State Prison 3 years.
Drunk and disorderly,	1	Discharged.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	2	Held to bail.
Perjury,	2	1 held to bail; 1 discharged.
Assault with intent to murder,	8	6 held to bail; 1 fined \$1; 1 discharged.
Passing counterfeit money,	4	2 held to bail; 1 fined \$5; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years.
Emstardy,	3	1 held to bail; 1 convicted; 1 convicted and appealed.
Burglary and larceny,	4	2 held to bail; 2 discharged on recognizance, to enlist.
Injury to dwelling house,	2	1 held to bail; 1 sent to Reform School until 21.
Adultery,	2	Default entered.
Seduction,	1	Held to bail.
Enticing away child,	1	Held to bail.
Riot,	13	Held to bail.
Injury to horse,	1	Still pending.
Stealing cars,	6	Held to bail.
Breach of peace,	5	Held to bail for good behaviour.
Indecent exposure,	1	Held to bail.
Procuring illegal votes,	1	Discharged.
Burning fence,	1	Discharged on recognizance to enlist.
Killing sheep,	4	Discharged.

OCEANA COUNTY.

S. D. GROVE, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	1	Fined \$5 and cost.
Sale of spirituous or intoxicating	1	Verdict of not guilty.
liquors.		
Assault upon officer in service of process,	2	Bound to the Circuit Court for trial; not tried yet.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

GEO. C. JONES, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny.	3	Found guilty.
Cruelty to animals,	1	" "
Perjury,	1	Continued.
Illegal voting,	8	"
Poisoning,	1	"
Assault with intent to kill,	1	"

SANILAC COUNTY.

LEVI L. WIXSON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Violation of the liquor law, Larceny, (over \$25.)	1	Convicted, and fined \$10 and costs.
	3	1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 1 year; 1 acquitted; and 1 not. pros. entered.
Larceny, (under \$25.)	3	1 fined \$100 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined costs.
Forgery,	1	Convicted and fined \$200.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Convicted of assault and battery and fined \$25.
Assault and battery,	4	1 fined \$30 and costs; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined 10 cents and costs.
Obtaining property by false pretenses,	1	Pending.
Passing counterfeit money,	1	Convicted, and sentenced 3 years to State Prison.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

BENTON HANCHETT, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	10	1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$5 74; 2 fined \$5; 4 fined \$ 0; 1 fined \$3.
Larceny,	4	1 let to bail on his own recognition; 2 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years.
Threats against life and property,	1	Put under \$100 bonds to keep the peace 1 year.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

O'BRIEN J. ATKINSON, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery, Assault and battery,	1	Not guilty.
	20	1 fined \$3. 3 fined each \$5; 1 fined \$30; 1 imprisoned 20 days; 5 fined each \$15 and costs; 1 not guilty; 6 discharged.
Arson, Assault with intent to kill, Burglary,	1	Discharged on examination.
	1	Guilty of assault and battery and fined \$20.
Conspiracy to defraud, Embezzlement, Enticing away child under 16 years, Indecent exposure, Keeping house of ill fame, Larceny,	3	1 not guilty; 1 State Prison 5 years; 1 State Prison 10 years.
	4	Discharged.
	3	2 not guilty; 1 pending.
	1	Discharged.
	1	"
	2	Pending—1 guilty; 1 appealed.
	14	4 discharged; 13 years State Prison; 1 6 years State Prison, and 1 10 years State Prison; 4 pending.
Murder, Malicious mischief, Perjury, Penalties, Robbery, Threatening to accuse of crime,	1	Not guilty.
	2	Pending.
	1	"
	2	"
	2	" defendants escaped.
	1	Recognizance forfeited.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

HENRY F. SEVORNS, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder in first degree,	1	Convicted, sentenced to solitary confinement in State Prison for life.
Rape, Larceny, (grand,)	1	Acquitted.
	2	Both convicted, sentenced to 2 years each in State Prison.
Bastardy,	1	Convicted, charged with maintenance of child with mother's assistance.
Violation of liquor law,	11	Ten were convicted, and each sentenced to pay fine of \$10, (common sellers,) 1 was acquitted.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

H. P. Atwood, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Rape,	1	Imprisoned 10 years.
Grand larceny,	2	Discharged on examination.
Assault and battery,	7	1 appealed—convicted, sentence not passed; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 2 discharged—verdict of not guilty; 2 fined \$15 and costs.
Killing an animal,	2	1 not guilty on trial; 1 nol. pros. entered.
Assault and battery.	5	4 escaped; 1 fined \$5 and costs.

. VAN BUREN COUNTY.

HIRAM COLE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	9	8 convicted—3 fined \$10 each; 3 \$5 each; 2 fined cost; 1 nol. pros. entered.
Bastardy,	1	Respondent gave bail for the support of mother and child, and was discharged.
Grand larceny,	4	All convicted—1 to State Prison 2 years; 1 to Co. jail 3 months and fine of \$50; 1 to Co. jail 5 days and cost of suit; 1 cost of suit.
Violation of liquor law,	6	All convicted and fined \$10 each and cost of suit.
Threatening language.	1	Recognized to keep the peace 1 year.
Rape,	1	Nol. pros. entered
Bigamy,	1	Pending.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

A. D. CRANE, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Perjury,	2	1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 1 year; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder,	2	1 acquitted; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 7 seven years.
Assault and battery,	15	4 acquitted; 9 convicted, 3 of whom were fined \$1 each and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$8 and costs; 1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 1 year; 1 settled, and 1 pending.
Larceny,	5	1 acquitted; 1 nol. pros.; 1 convicted and sent to Reform School, and 1 pending.
Polygamy,	1	Convicted, sentence suspended.
Bastardy,	2	Nol. pros.
Murder,	1	Convicted in the first degree, and sentenced to solitary confinement in the State Prison for life.
Burglary and larceny,	5	3 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 7 years each; 1 discharged on examination, and 1 pending.
Seduction,	2	1 settled; 1 nol. pros.
Larceny in dwelling,	3	1 convicted and sent to Reform School; 2 discharged on examination.
False Pretenses,	1	Discharged on examination.
Treatening,	2	Recognized to keep the peace.
Producing abortion,	1	Nol. pros.
Malicious injury to dwelling,	1	Pending.
Assisting prisoner to escape,	3	All discharged on examination.
Arson,	1	Pending.

WAYNE COUNTY.

J. KNOX GAVIN, *Pros. Att'y.*

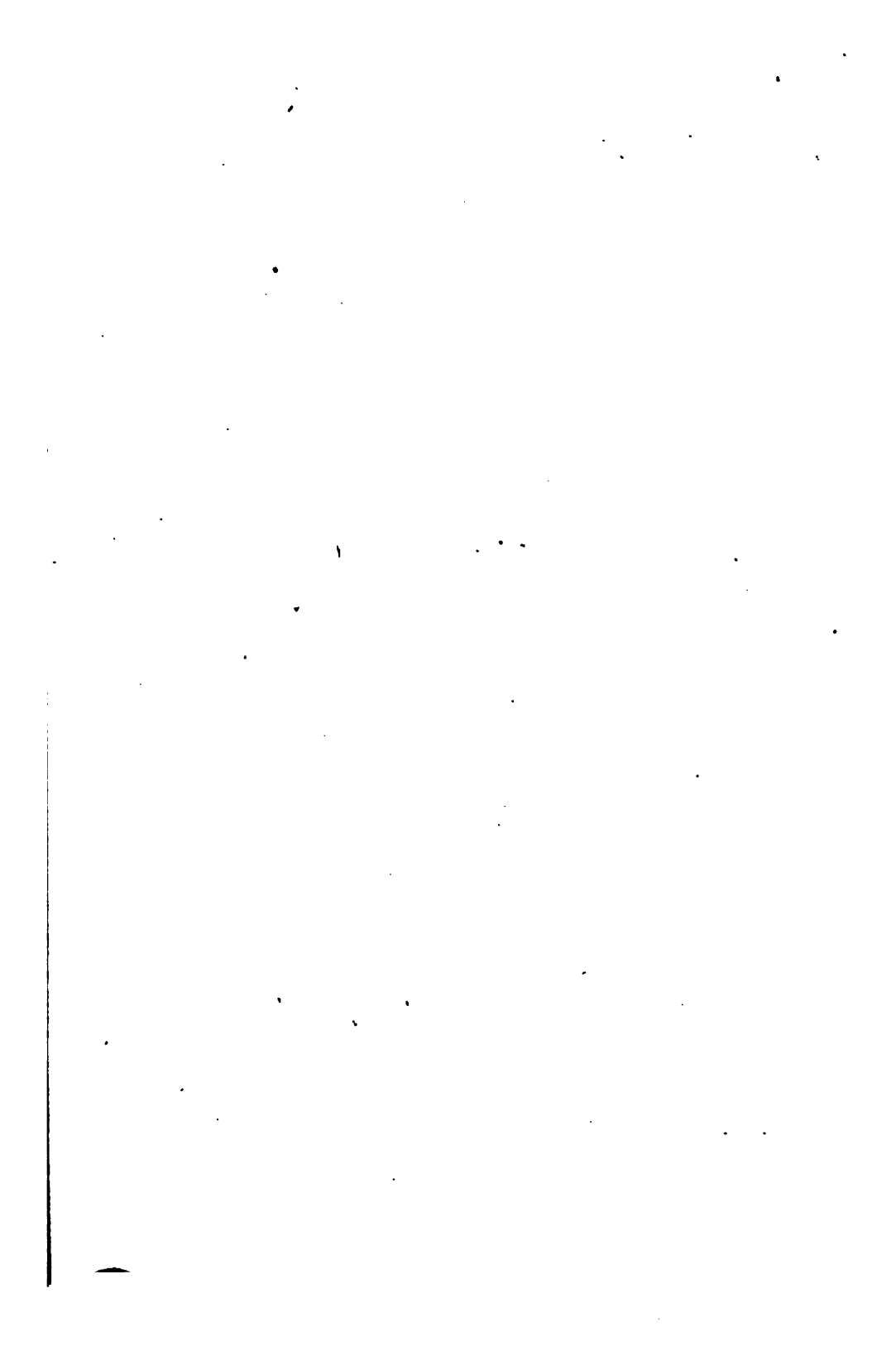
CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny,	96	5 for 30 days at the House of Correction.
	4	" 2 years " " "
	1	" 4 months " " "
	2	" 6 " " " "
	1	" 3 years " " "
	16	Reform School until 21 years of age; pending 24; acquitted 6; sentence suspended 2; House of Correction 8, whose sentence has not been affirmed by the Justice of the Peace; Statute—2 for 1 year; 2 for three years; 6 for 4 years; 1 personal bond for good behavior; 2 acquitted, bond paid in 1, and the other execution issued; recommended to mercy of the court. 1.
Malicious trespass,	9	1 acquitted; 3 suspended; 1 fined \$10; 7 discharged; 1 fine bill.
Assault with intent to kill,	5	2 fine \$100 each (pd.); 1 nol. pros.; 1 pending; 1 House of Correction 6 months.
Assault with intent to rob,	1	House of Correction 1 year.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	3	1 House of Correction 6 months; 2 discharged.
Adultery,	6	2 fined \$50 each (pd.); 3 pending; 1 discharged.
Abortion,	1	Pending.
Abortion,	2	Discharged.
Attempt to steal from the person,	1	State Prison 3 years and 6 months.
Burglary and larceny,	3	2 Reform School; 1 pending.
Perjury,	2	1 State Prison 3 years; 2 State Prison 4 years.
Passing counterfeit money,	1	Pending.
Extortion,	1	"
Embezzlement,	1	"
False imprisonment,	3	"
Keeping house of ill fame,	22	1 acquitted; 12 pending; 2 House of Correction 1 year each; 1 " " 11 months; 1 " " 10 " 1 acquitted; 2 bail forfeited; 2 discharged.
Murder,	3	1 State Prison 20 years; 1 State Prison 25 years; 1 acquitted.
Manslaughter,	1	Pending.
Maliciously threatening to accuse of crime,	1	House of Correction 1 year.
Nuisance,	1	Pending.
Perjury,	7	2 nol. pros.; 1 pending; 1 State Prison for 10 years; 3 discharged.
Robbery,	14	3 State Prison 5 years each; 3 " " 10 " " 1 " " 9 " " 1 " " 7 " 1 nol. pros.; 3 pending; 1 acquitted; 1 fined \$50. (pd.)
Receiving stolen property,	1	Acquitted.
Resisting officers,	4	1 fine \$1 and costs; 3 pending.
Seduction,	3	1 pending; 2 acquitted.
Selling obscene pictures,	1	Pending.
Conspiring to cheat and defraud,	3	Pending.
Larceny,	3	2 pending; 1 State Prison 4 years.
False personation,	2	Pending.
Buggery,	2	Acquitted.
Assault and battery,	47	4 fined \$10 each, appealed; 2 fined \$25 each, sentence suspended; 3 fined \$10 each; 18 discharged; 2 fined \$15 each; 8 fined \$20 each; 1 fined \$5; 2 fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$30; 1 fined \$40 (pd.); 1 House of Correction 10 days; 1 House of Correction 20 days.
Cruelty to animals,	2	Discharged.

WAYNE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Surety to keep the peace,	3	2 bound over; 1 acquitted.
Disorderly persons,	17	3 discharged; 1 forfeited bail; 1 House of Correction; 12 under bonds for good behavior.
Threats,	7	Put under bonds in the sum of \$200 each.
Bastardy,	1	Married and discharged.
Forgery,	1	Complaint withdrawn.
Seduction,	1	Married and discharged.
Accessory after fact,	2	1 pending; 1 discharged.
Violation of game law	2	1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 discharged.
Lascivious cohabitation,	1	Discharged.
Adultery,	1	Acquitted.
Manslaughter,	1	Jury disagreed.
Nuisance,	1	Pending.
Conspiracy to cheat and defraud.	8	
False imprisonment,	4	Pending.
House of ill fame,	4	"
Larceny,	3	"





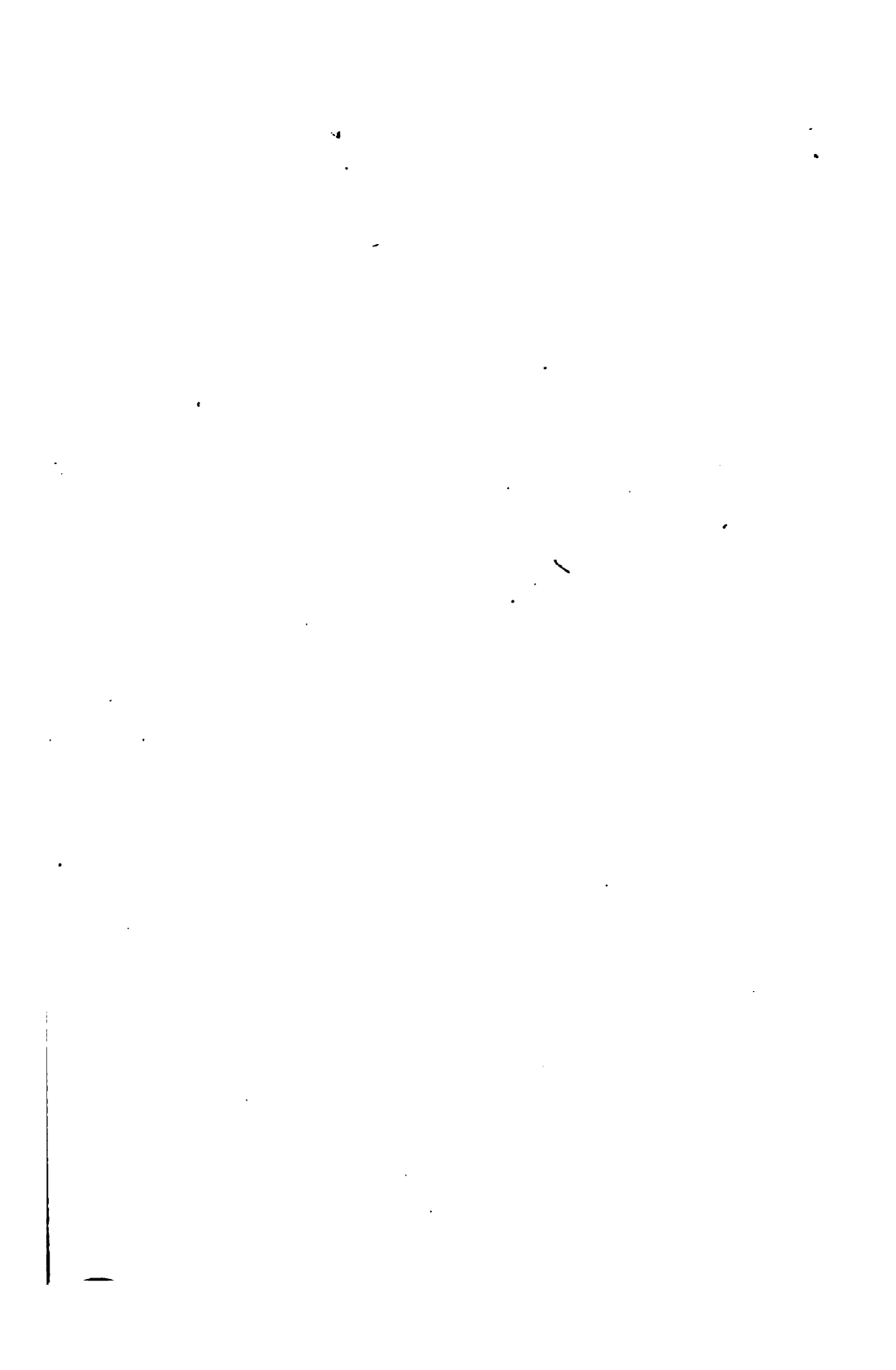


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1864.



~~~~~  
BY AUTHORITY.  
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LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.



REPORT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, December 1st, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY AUSTIN BLAIR,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the

Military forces of the State of Michigan :

SIR—I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the transactions of the Quartermaster General's Department, for the year ending the 30th day of November, A. D. 1864.

The amount of ordnance on hand at the commencement of the year, (December 1st, 1863,) was as follows:

ON HAND DECEMBER 1ST, 1863.

Muskets,.....	1,026
Musketoons,	67

FROM PROPERTY RETURN.

Prussian Muskets,.....	26
Springfield New Muskets,.....	200

RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Springfield Muskets, new pattern, with accoutrements complete, and 20,000 cartridges,.....	2,000
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3,319

CANNON ON HAND DECEMBER 1ST, 1863.

Brass cannon, 6-pounders, (small bore,).....	13
Iron " 10 " Parrott's, (rifled,).....	2
Gun carriages, " " 	2
Caissons, " " 	2

19

Distributed as follows:

Brass 6-pounders, Ft. Wayne,.....	4
“ “ Jackson,	2
“ “ Paw Paw,.....	1
“ “ Chelsea,	1
“ “ Lansing,	1
“ “ Dearborn,	1
“ “ Detroit,.....	3
Iron 10-pounders, “	2
	<hr/> 15
Gun carriages, Detroit,	2
Caissons, “	2
Artillery Sabres at Dearborn Arsenal,.....	60
	<hr/>

A large portion of the above muskets are new, and in first rate condition. Some of them, as heretofore, have been ruined by use in the new regiments lately formed in this State. Although they were mostly old guns, and not fit for service in the field, yet they answered a very good purpose for which they were used, viz: Guard mounting and exercise in Infantry drill.

The muskets are distributed as follows:

On hand in Armory at Detroit,.....	2,248
Delivered to Agricultural College at Lansing,.....	60
“ J. A. Edwards, Marquette county,....	60
“ Albion College,.....	50
“ University, Ann Arbor;.....	50
“ Pittsburg and Boston Mine, L. S.,.....	50
“ Houghton county,.....	100
“ Alpena county,.....	50
“ Bro. Jonathan's Zouaves, Detroit,.....	90
“ Lyon Guard, “	94
“ “ “	40
“ Hillsdale College, “	80
“ Newaygo county,.....	50
“ Sault Canal,.....	40
“ Detroit Light Guard,.....	80
“ Scott Guard,.....	72

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

5

Delivered to Roberts' Rifles,	40
" Olivet College,.....	40
Lost and broken up by Michigan regiments in camp, during last summer, used for guard and drill pur- poses,.....	30
	<hr/>
	3,819
	<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY ON HAND.

Office Furniture.

- 1 Sofa—Governor's room.
- 1 Center Table, " "
- 1 Reclining Chair, Governor's room.
- 3 Arm Chairs, " "
- 1 Oval Mirror, " "
- 2 Damask Curtains, " "
- 85 Yards carpeting, Governor's room and Adj. Gen.'s Office.
- 2 Revolving office chairs.
- 3 Cane seat "
- 14 Commen "
- 3 Washstands.
- 1 Stand.
- 5 Office desks.
- 1 Writing-table and paper-case.
- 10 Window shades.
- 1 Counter and drawers.
- 5 Tables.
- 1 Writing Table.
- 1 Lounge.
- 1 Water cooler.
- 1 Writing table and desk.
- 1 Case for papers.
- 3 Chandeliers.
- 96 Yards cocoa matting.
- 5 Foot mats.
- 2 Looking glasses.
- 1 Hat stand.

CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

2 Wall tents.
 246 Canteens.
 1 Axe.
 7 Mess pans.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

1,100 Cones, (spare.)
 1,200 Screw-drivers and cone-wrenches.
 1,200 Wipers.
 1,000 Tompions.
 120 Ball-screws.
 100 Tumbler and wire punches.
 120 Spring vises.
 250 Main springs, (extra.)
 200 Sear " "
 250 Tumbler screws, (extra.)
 2,160 Cartridge boxes, (infantry.)
 2,160 " " belts.
 2,160 Belt plates.
 2,160 Bayonet scabbards.
 2,160 Waist belts.
 2,160 Waist belt plates.
 2,160 Gun slings.
 2,160 Cap pouches and picks.
 28,500 Ball cartridges.
 2,120 Cartridge box plates.
 2 Sponge buckets, (iron.)
 2 " " (gutta percha.)
 2 Breech sights for field guns.
 2 Fuse plug wrenches "
 2 Gimlets "
 2 Cartridge haversacks "
 2 Pincers "
 4 Sets wheel harness "
 8 " lead " "

- 4 Hand spikes for field guns.
- 12 Whips “
- 4 Lanyards “
- 2 Tarpaulins, (large,) “
- 2 Priming wires, “
- 2 Prolongues “
- 4 Sponge covers “
- 4 Tube punches, “
- 6 Sponges and rammers for field guns.
- 2 Tow hooks “
- 2 Vent covers “
- 1 Worm and stave “
- 24 Nose bags “
- 4 Tar buckets, (iron,) “
- 2 Felling axes “
- 2 Pick axes “
- 2 Shovels “
- 150 10-pounder case shot, with fuse and cartridge complete.
for field gun.
- 46 10-pounder canister fixed, for field gun.
- 500 Friction primers “
- 2 Spare poles “
- 4 Pole straps “
- 4 Thumb stalls “

SUNDRIES.

- 4 Tin boxes for papers.
- 1 Claw-hammer.
- 1 Can for o.l.
- 5 Coffee mills.
- 2 Coal-scuttles.
- 2 Ensigns.
- 1 Hod for coal.
- 2 Hatchets.
- 60 Stove-pipe, (pounds of,) common.
- 165 “ “ Russia.

- 1 Pail, chamber.
- 1 " wood.
- 1 Pole and halliards.
- 1 Pincers, pair.
- 2 Safes, iron.
- 7 Stoves, coal.
- 1 Shovel.
- 1 Scales, counter.
- 2 Vises, bench.
- 1 Ware-house truck
- 1 Water carrier.

STATE BOUNTIES.

On the sixth day of March, 1863, the Legislature passed a State Bounty Law, authorizing the Governor, in his discretion, to cause to be paid from the war fund, such uniform bounty as he should deem necessary, not exceeding fifty dollars to each volunteer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, that may enlist, and be mustered into the service of the United States, in any regiment, battery, or company, heretofore mustered from this State into the service of the United States, or now organizing in this State for such service.

This law applied to all regiments of Infantry up to and including the 27th; all regiments of Cavalry up to and including the 9th; and of the Batteries, all up to the 12th, inclusive; also, the 1st Regiment of Michigan Sharpshooters, and 1st Regiment Engineers and Mechanics.

The 10th and 11th Regiments of Cavalry, and also the 13th and 14th Batteries, were ordered to be recruited some time after the passage of that law, and consequently did not come under its provisions. The whole amount of the bounties paid by the provisions of said law, has been one hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-five (\$148,475 00) dollars, and the total number of men paid is twenty-nine hundred and sixty-nine, (2,969,) to wit:

the work. I have caused the appearance of the defendant's to be entered in this case, and their answer to be filed; and I shall hope to get the injunction dissolved, and the case dismissed early the ensuing spring. The investigations I have been enabled to make, had not satisfied me that any right of either Mr. Warner or Mr. Ryan is, or would be at all interfered with by the State authorities, in making their proposed improvements above mentioned. The dredging, which was stayed by injunction, was entirely within the Canal limits, and in navigable water, and was clearly demanded to put in a suitable condition for navigation the lower entrance to the Canal. So important is the completion of these improvements to the commercial interests having occasion to use the Canal, and so plain are the rights of the public in the premises, that I have little doubt that I should have been able to get the injunction dissolved before the present time, had the suit been pending in a court where terms were held more frequently, and where they were more accessible.

Early in this year, the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company commenced an injunction suit in the Circuit Court for the County of Keweenaw, in Chancery, against Abraham Trewortha, the County of Keweenaw, the Township of Houghton, and Albert Williams, Attorney General. The object of the suit, was to avoid the payment of all township and county taxes, levied upon their property in 1863, upon the ground, as stated in the bill of complaint, that Act No. 205, of the Laws of 1861, of this State, in virtue of which, their charter, without their consent, was amended, and such taxes were imposed, is unconstitutional—the Legislature having no power to alter or amend the charter of the Company, without their permission. This Company was incorporated in pursuance of the provisions of Act No. 85, of the Laws of 1848, of this State. By the terms of the Act last named, the Company was to pay an annual tax of one per centum on the whole amount of capital actually paid upon the capital stock of the Company, and also upon all sums borrowed; which tax was to be in lieu of all other taxes on the

REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.	No. Paid.	Amount.
11th Michigan Battery,.....	83	\$4,150 00
12th " "	193	9,650 00
	2,969½	\$148,475 00

On the 10th day of November, A. D. 1833, General Order No. 17 was issued, discontinuing further payment of the above bounty, to all persons except veterans, who should reënlist in the field, after having served two years continuously in one regiment. To that class of recruits (veterans) there has been paid, under the above law, the sum of two hundred and twenty-three thousand and one hundred (\$223,100 00) dollars, and a total of 4,482 were paid, as follows, to wit:

REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES—VETERANS.	No. Paid	Amount.
1st Regiment Michigan Infantry,	279	\$13,950 00
2d “ “ “ 	174	8,700 00
3d “ “ “ 	181	9,050 00
4th “ “ “ 	150	7,500 00
5th “ “ “ 	167	8,350 00
6th “ Heavy Artillery,	32	1,600 00
7th “ Michigan Infantry,	138	6,950 00
8th “ “ “ 	201	10,000 00
9th “ “ “ 	288	14,250 00
10th “ “ “ 	151	7,550 00
11th “ “ “ 	8	400 00
12th “ “ “ 	271	13,550 00
13th “ “ “ 	190	9,500 00
14th “ “ “ 	368	18,400 00
15th “ “ “ 	445	7,250 00
16th “ “ “ 	255	12,750 00
4th “ United States Infantry,	1	50 00
19th “ “ “ “ 	3	150 00
1st Engineers and Mechanics,	132	6 600 00
1st Regiment Michigan Cavalry,	341	17,050 00
2d “ “ “ 	318	15 900 00
3d “ “ “ 	469	23,450 00
1st Battery Light Artillery,	191	9,800 00
2d United States Sharpshooters,	27	1,350 00
	4,481	\$224,100 00

On the 5th day of February, A. D. 1864, the Legislature passed the following law, viz:

"Sec. 8. There shall be paid from the war fund of this State, a uniform State bounty of one hundred dollars to each person below the rank of a commissioned officer, who may hereafter enlist and be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, and who shall be credited on the quota of this State, or any military district thereof, under any call or order of the President or military authorities of the United States, or of this State, made or issued since the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four: *Provided*, That none of the bounties provided for in this act shall hereafter be paid to any volunteer being a resident of this State at the time of enlisting, who shall be credited to any sub-district, township or ward, other than that in which he is enrolled, or if not enrolled, where he resided at the time of enlistment.

"Sec. 9. The Quartermaster General of this State shall pay to each volunteer mustered into the service as aforesaid, as soon thereafter as practicable, the sum of one hundred dollars as a State bounty; and for this purpose he is hereby authorized and required to cause blanks to be prepared similar to the pay-rolls used in the United States army, which shall exhibit the name, age, and place of residence of such volunteer—date of time and place of enlistment, and the place of credit, and date of payment, and amount paid; and each volunteer, upon receiving said bounty, shall subscribe his name to such roll: *Provided*, The Quartermaster General shall not pay the bounty contemplated by this section, to any person being a resident of this State, unless he shall present the certificate of the Provost-Marshal, that he is credited to the township or ward in which he is enrolled, or unless such person shall present his own affidavit that the township or ward to which he is credited, is the township or ward in which he actually resides, and that he is not enrolled elsewhere in the State."

Under the provisions of the above law, there have been paid bounties as follows, to wit:

REGIMENTS AND BATTRIES.				No. Paid.	Amount.
1st Regiment Michigan Infantry,.....				48	\$ 4,800 00
2d " " "				216	21,600 00
3d " " "				33	3,300 00
4th " " "				89	8,900 00
5th " " "				31	3,100 00
6th " Heavy Artillery,.....				414	41,400 00
7th " Michigan Infantry,.....				70	7 000 00
8th " " "				115	11,500 00
9th " " "				45	4,500 00
10th " " "				357	37,500 00
11th " " "				27	2,700 00
12th " " "				309	30,900 00
13th " " "				296	29,600 00
14th " " "				125	12,500 00
15th " " "				203	20,300 00
16th " " "				154	15,400 00
17th " " "				60	6,000 00
18th " " "				35	3,500 00
19th " " "				16	1,600 00
20th " " "				12	1,200 00
21st " " "				53	5 300 00
22d " " "				62	6,200 00
23d " " "				14	1,400 00
24th " " "				57	5,700 00
25th " " "				2	200 00
26th " " "				17	1,700 00
27th " " "				573	57,300 00
1st " Colored "				51	5,100 00
1st " Engineers and Mechanics,...				14	1,400 00
1st " Michigan Sharpshooters,...				53	5,300 00
1st " Light Artillery,.....				149	14,900 00
2d Invalid Corps,.....				4	400 00
Unknown Regiments,.....				13	1,300 00
1st Regiment Michigan Cavalry,.....				49	4,900 00
2d " " "				22	2,200 00
3d " " "				289	28,900 00
4th " " "				17	1,700 00
5th " " "				22	2,200 00
6th " " "				76	7,600 00
7th " " "				120	12,000 00
8th " " "				48	4,800 00
9th " " "				100	10,000 00
10th " " "				9	900 00
11th " " "				6	600 00
				4,475	\$447,500 00



REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.	No. Paid.	Amount.
1st United States Sharp-shooters,	14	\$1,150 00
2d " " "	49	3,750 00
4th " " Infantry,	31	3,050 00
11th " " "	39	3,900 00
13th " " "	3	300 00
19th " " "	100	9,850 00
2d Rhode Island Corps,	6	600 00
47th Regiment Ohio Infantry,	19	1,550 00
1st " Illinois Light Artillery, . .	8	500 00
23d " " Infantry,	16	1,500 00
42d " " "	16	1,000 00
44th " " "	4	200 00
66th " " "	48	3,400 00
Merrill Horse,	93	6,350 00
	446	\$37,100 00

There are now one thousand four hundred and seventy-four (1,474) recruits who enlisted after the bounty act of February 5th, 1864, that have not been paid. They are each entitled to \$100, by having been credited on the quota of this State, in compliance with that law. We are paying them on their powers-of-attorney, or to their wives and parents, according to the circumstances of each individual case. Great caution has always been exercised, that the bounty should always be paid either to the recruit himself, his wife, father or mother, or to a responsible agent who should be empowered by the soldier to draw the bounty in his name; thereby shielding him from being swindled by swarms of bounty brokers, who were artfully endeavoring to obtain, at an enormous shave, the certificates of enlistment; but our refusal to pay those assigned certificates, has saved to the soldier or his family, the full amount of the bounty which the law assigned him to have.

The following is a condensed statement of all the receipts and expenditures of this department from the 30th day of November, 1863, to the 1st day of December, 1864.

The State of Michigan in account with William Hammond, Quartermaster General of Michigan, for the year ending November 30, 1864.

Dr.		Cr.	
Date	Amount.	Date	Amount.
1863.			
December,	\$10,322 00	1863.	
December,		December,	By balance on hand,
1864.		1864.	
January,	59,370 56	January,	By cash from State Treasurer,
February,	92,601 58	February,	" " " " " "
March,	215,324 28	March,	" " " " " "
April,	214,408 96	April,	" " " " " "
May,	42,392 50	May,	" " " " " "
June,	35,248 64	June,	" " " " " "
July,	14,270 50	July,	" " " " " "
August,	29,974 00	August,	" " " " " "
September,	18,401 25	September,	" Jan. vouch. No. 111, withdrawn, ..
October,	35,275 48	October,	" Apr. " " 306, " "
November,	11,917 41	November,	" Er. C. W. Reynolds, Mar. V. 197, ..
" Bal. on hand to new account, ..	12,230 96		
	\$791,638 09		\$791,638 09

I hereby certify that the above general account, current, is correct.

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
Quartermaster General.

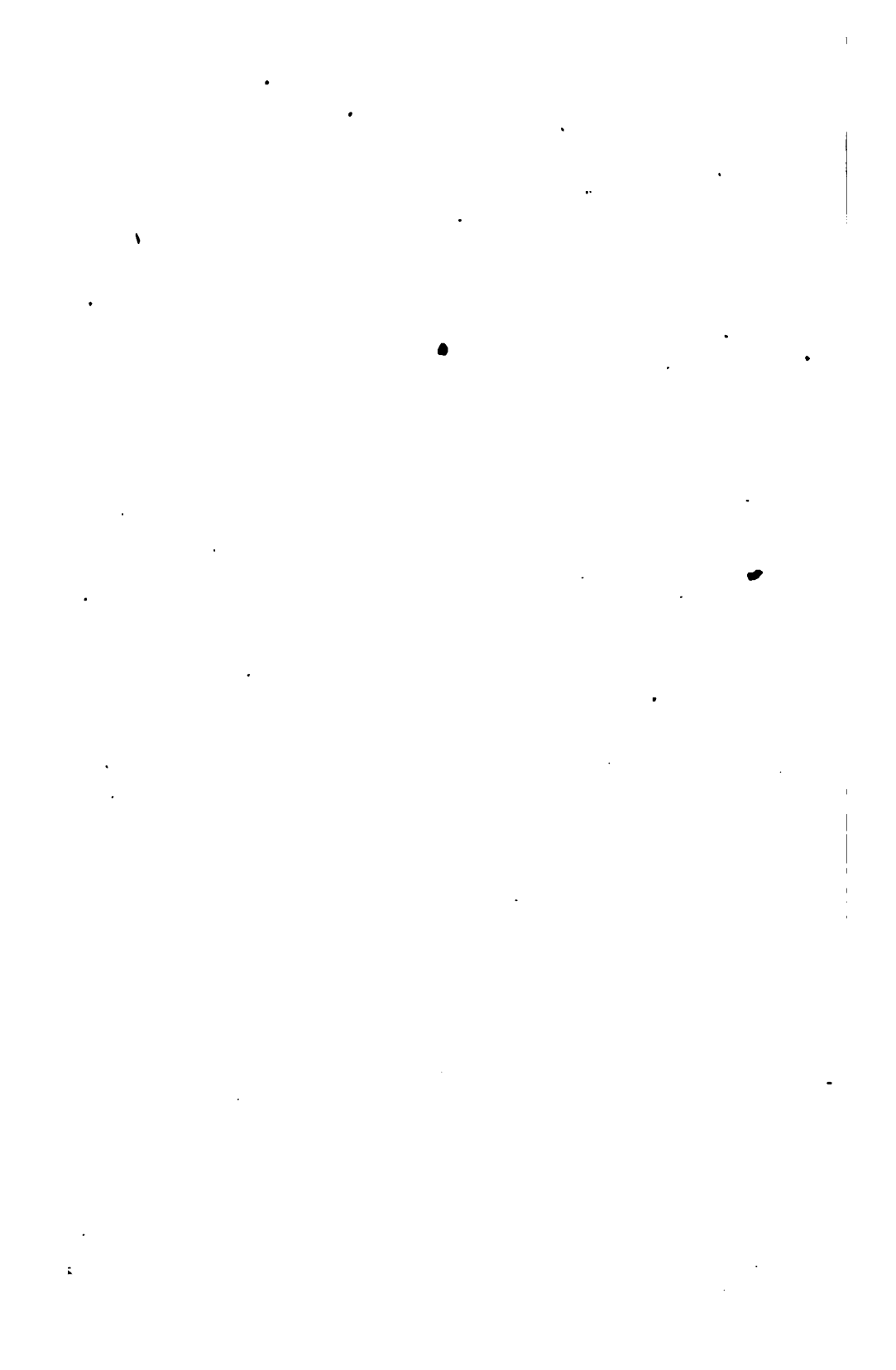
In conclusion, I would respectfully acknowledge the promptness with which you have ever responded to all calls of this department for assistance or advice.

I remain, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAMMOND,

● *Quartermaster General.*



APPENDIX.

At the extra session of the Legislature in May, 1861, the Governor was authorized to raise, arm and equip, and in every way fit them for a military campaign in the field, either for the defense of this State, or out of it, if required by the General Government, not to exceed ten (10) regiments of ten (10) companies each. For that purpose there was expended in 1861 and 1862, for camp and garrison equipage, clothing, &c., the sum of four hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-two cents, (\$451,819 42,) which has never been itemized or reported upon, only in gross amounts. I therefore have thought best to publish the following tables, showing the full amount expended for each of the first ten regiments raised, and the articles for which said amounts were paid:

1st Regiment Michigan Infantry,.....	\$41,878 44
2d " " " 	48,714 91
3d " " " 	36,464 77
4th " " " 	42,250 12
5th " " " 	37,643 96
6th " " " 	32,843 10
7th " " " 	36,559 33
8th " " " 	36,784 95
9th " " " 	39,315 15
10th " " " 	51,733 32
1st Battery Light Artillery, including horses,....	20,097 92
1st Regiment 3 months' Infantry,.....	27,533 45
	<hr/>
	\$451,819 42

ARTICLES IN KIND.

	1st Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	2d Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	3d Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	4th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	5th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	6th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	7th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	8th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	9th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	10th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	1st Light Artillery.	Camp of Instruct'n.	1st Mich. Infantry, 3 months.	Total Am't. Issued.
Guard report books,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Regimental letter books,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Letter index books,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Blank books,.....	8	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	6	3	3	1	1	35
Memorandum books,.....	41	36	24	12	12	12	10	10	34	25	25	1	12	184
Company order books,.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	10	111
“ clothing books,.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	10	111
“ description books,.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	10	111
“ morning rept. books,.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	15	10	126
Regimental order books,.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
General order books,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Regimental descriptive books,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
“ morning rept. “	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Letter paper, rms.,.....	8	8	5	10	6	6	6	1	4	6	6	46	100	67
“ qrs.,.....	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	177
Footscap paper, rms.,.....	3	4	4	10	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	26	10	17
“ qrs.,.....	2	3	3	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	26	10	61
Blotting “ “ “	2	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	21
Envelope “ “ “	2	20	2	20	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	25	78
Sealing wax, oz.,.....	64	54	64	20	48	48	32	48	32	48	3	24	32	381
Envelope, large,.....	1,500	2,000	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	600	500	1,000	1,000	5	75	75	1,526
“ letter,.....	4,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,500	675	675	675	14,675

ARTICLES IN KIND—CONTINUED.

	1st Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	2d Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	3d Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	4th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	5th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	6th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	7th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	8th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	9th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	10th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	1st Light Artillery.	Camp of Instruction.	1st Mich. Infantry, 3 months.	Total amt't issued.
Morning reports, qrs.,														
Paper books, No.,		6												6
Ledger, "		1												1
Journal, "		1												1
Day book, "		1												1
Master rolls, "			100											100
Paper weights, No.,					2	3		3				12	3	26
Rect. books, printed, No.,					1		1		60	20	20			2
Wafer stamps, sets										3				3
Quills, "														90
Copying book, "		1							1					1
Rubber bands, "														1
Hospital registers, "							12			1				12
Prescription book, "														2
Diet book, "														1
Roster book, No.,									1					2
Time books, "	12													12
Hospital morning reports, No.,														10
Shears, prs.,														1
Canteens, No. of,	959	1,327	1,058	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,000	180	30	850	11,457
Camp kettles, No. of,	96	60	60	60	120	120	120	90	158	136	9		60	1,061

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

[illegible]

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OAKLAND COUNTY.

M. E. CROFOOT, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	51, 2	51 2 fined \$10 each; 1 fined \$20; 6 fined \$5 each; 2 fined \$ each; 1 fined \$15; 1 fined \$25; 1 fined \$15, and appealed; 1 fined \$6 30 and \$3 60; 1 convicted and ran away; 1 convicted and appealed; 4 not guilty; 1 sent to House of Cor. 60 days; 5 discharged; 1 sent to county jail 6 days; 1 sent to county jail 5 days; 1 do 33 days.
Petit larceny,	31	1 county jail 10 days; 1 House of Cor. until 21; 3 fined \$30; 20 discharged; 2 not guilty; 4 sentence suspended.
Larceny,	8	5 held to bail; 3 discharged on recognizance to enlist; 1 plead guilty and sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Extortion,	1	Held to bail.
Murder,	1	Sent to State Prison 3 years.
Drunk and disorderly,	1	Discharged.
Assault with intent to commit rape,	2	Held to bail.
Perjury,	2	1 held to bail; 1 discharged.
Assault with intent to murder,	8	6 held to bail; 1 fined \$1; 1 discharged.
Passing counterfeit money,	4	2 held to bail; 1 fined \$5; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years.
Bastardy,	3	1 held to bail; 1 convicted; 1 convicted and appealed.
Burglary and larceny,	4	2 held to bail; 2 discharged on recognizance, to enlist.
Injury to dwelling house,	2	1 held to bail; 1 sent to Reform School until 21.
Adultery,	2	Default entered.
Seduction,	1	Held to bail.
Enticing away child,	1	Held to bail.
Riot,	13	Held to bail.
Injury to horse,	1	Still pending.
Stealing cars,	6	Held to bail.
Breach of peace,	6	Held to bail for good behaviour.
Indecent exposure,	1	Held to bail.
Procuring illegal votes,	1	Discharged.
Burning fences,	1	Discharged on recognizance to enlist.
Killing sheep,	4	Discharged.

SANILAO COUNTY.

LEVI L. WILSON, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Violation of the liquor law,	1	Convicted, and fined \$10 and costs.
Larceny, (over \$25.)	3	1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 1 year; 1 acquitted; and 1 nol. pros. entered.
Larceny, (under \$25.)	3	1 fined \$100 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined costs.
Forgery,	1	Convicted and fined \$200.
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Convicted of assault and battery and fined \$25.
Assault and battery,	4	1 fined \$30 and costs; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined 10 cents and costs.
Obtaining property by false pretenses,	1	Pending.
Falsifying counterfeit money,	1	Convicted, and sentenced 3 years to State Prison.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

BENTON HANCHETT, *Pros. Atty.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery,	10	1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$5 74; 2 fined \$5; 4 fined \$ 0; 1 fined \$8.
Larceny,	4	1 let to bail on his own recognition; 2 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years.
Threats against life and property,	1	Put under \$100 bonds to keep the peace 1 year.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

H. P. Atwood, *Pros. Att'y.*

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Rape,	1	Imprisoned 10 years.
Grand larceny,	2	Discharged on examination.
Assault and battery,	7	1 appealed—convicted, sentence not passed; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 2 discharged—verdict of not guilty; 2 fined \$15 and costs.
Killing an animal,	2	1 not guilty on trial; 1 nol. pros. entered.
Assault and battery.	5	4 escaped; 1 fined \$5 and costs.

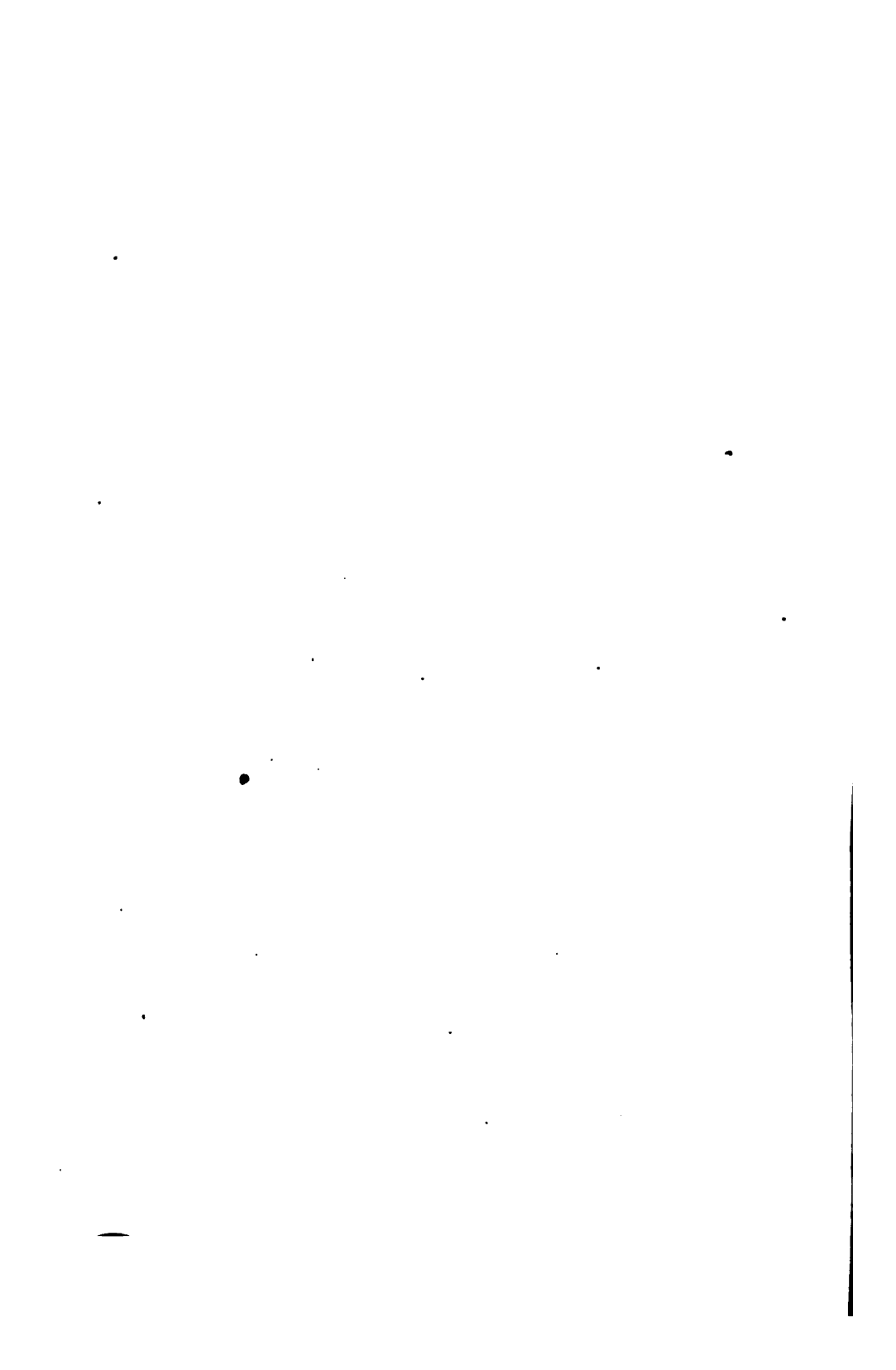
ARTICLES IN KIND—CONTINUED.

	1st Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	2d Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	3d Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	4th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	5th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	6th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	7th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	8th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	9th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	10th Regt. Mich. In- fantry.	1st Light Artillery.	Camp of Instruct'n.	1st Mich. Infantry, 3 months.	Total amt't Issued.
Commissary mess chests, No. of.	1													1
Medicine chests, No. of.											1			1
Band jackets, "													17	17
Band dress coats, "													17	17
Band dress pants, "													26	26
Rakes, "												6		6
Hoes, "	1													1
Covers, large, "	2													2
Padlocks, hasp & staples, No. of.	1													1
Tackle block, No. of	1											3		4
Door bolts, "	2													2
Hinges, pris., "	4	44												48
Screws, gross, "		3												4
Screws, doz., "	4													4
Spittoons, "	4	6												10
Neats foot oil, gal., "												10		10
Cans, 10 gal., "												1		1
Measures, 1-2 gal., "												1		1
Powder, kegs, "										10		6		17
Lamps, "							2					1		3
Lamps, globe, "							1							12
Flannel, yds., "							9			9 1-2	12	10		38 1-2

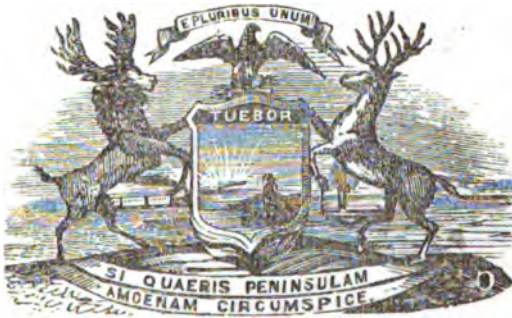
Chairs,	No. of,	11	22	33
Tables,	"	1	1	3
Bed vessels,	"	3	2	3
Fly netting, yds.,	"	12		12
Chan, lbs.,	"	16 1-2		16 1-2
Tubing, ft.,	"	32		32
Sheeting, yds.,	"	748		748
Shoe floats,	"	1		1
Tape lines,	"	1	1	2
Scythes,	"	1		1
Set dry measure,	"	1	1	1
Sets liquid "	"	2	2	10
Candles, lbs.,	"		55	145
White wrap'g paper, ars., No. of,	"		90	5
Large spoons, No. of,	"		3	3
Marking pot and brush, No. of,	"		1	4
Drum sticks, No. of,	"			4
Camel's hair pencils, No. of,	"		12	12
Bot. brandy, (hospital), "	"		36	36
Bot. port wine, "	"		48	48
Bot. sherry "	"		48	48
Army hats, No. of,	"		1,000	1,000
Spools cotton, "	"		1	1
Priming powder, lbs., No. of,	"		2 1-2	2 1-2
Ball cotton cord,	"		1	1
Garrison flag,	"			1
E flat Sax horns, soprano, No. of,	"	2		1
B flat "	"	2		5
E flat "	"	2		4
alto, "	"	2		5
tenor, "	"	2		2
baritone, "	"	1		3
B flat "	"	1		1
basso, "	"	1		2
E flat "	"	1		2
Cymbals, prs.,	"	1		2

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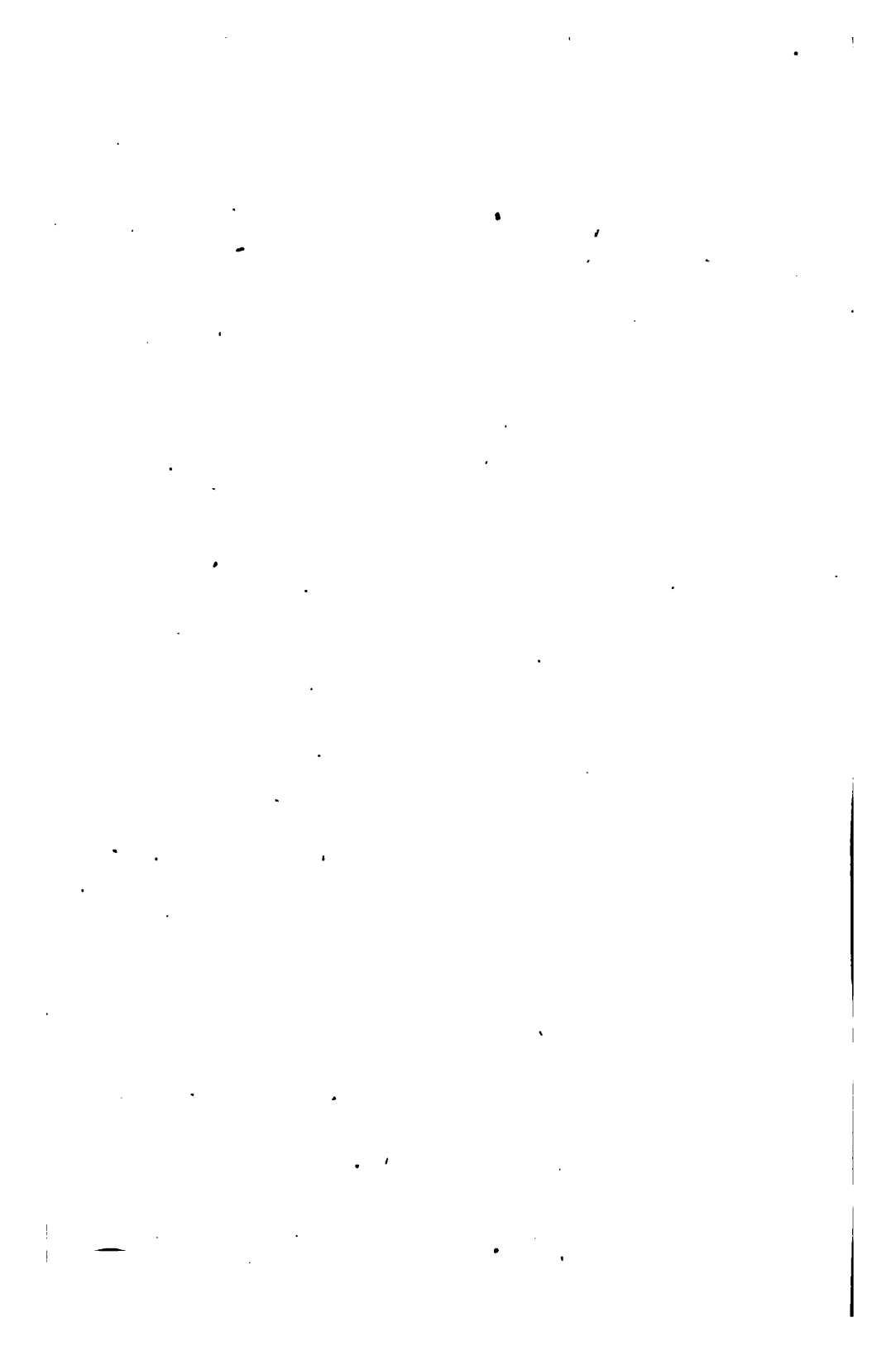


SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
MICHIGAN ASYLUM
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,
FOR THE YEARS 1863 AND 1864.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.



OFFICERS:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

BENJAMIN PIERSON,	-	-	President.
JAMES B. WALKER,	-	-	Treas'r and Act'g Com'r.
JOHN P. LEROY,	-	-	Secretary.

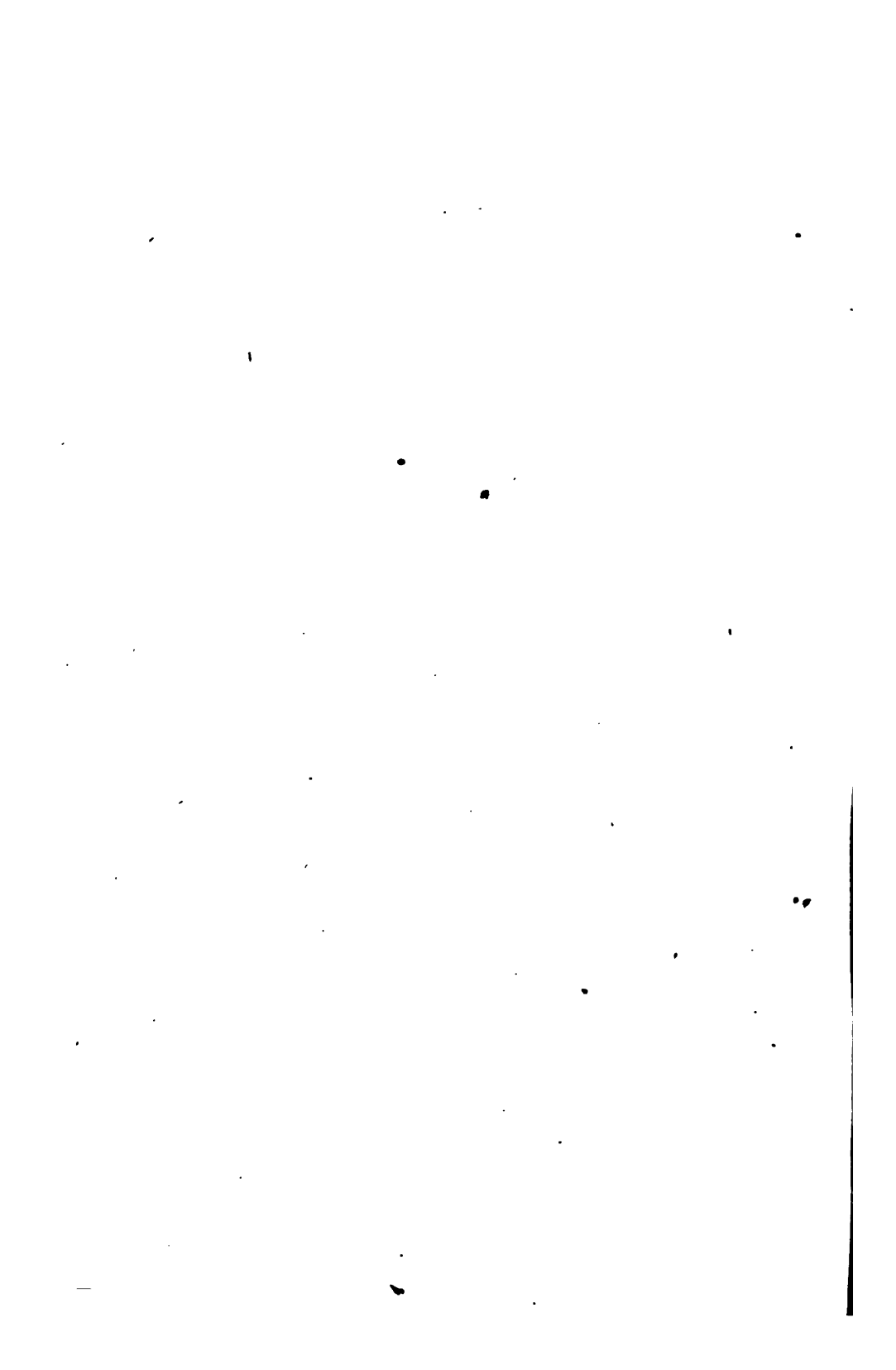
ROBERT L. BANGS,	-	-	-	-	Principal.
Mrs. S. M. JAMES,	-	-	-	-	Matron.

TEACHERS OF DEAF AND DUMB:

W. W. ANGUS,	W. L. M. BREG,
T. L. BROWN,	WILLIS HUBBARD.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND:

Miss OLARA DOTY,	-	-	Intellectual Teacher.
Miss EMMA S. WESSON,	-	-	Teacher of Music.



R E P O R T .

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The Board of Trustees of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in accordance with law, herewith submit their Biennial Report for the years 1863 and 1864.

The Constitution of the State of Michigan, adopted in 1850, contains the following provision: "Institutions for the benefit of those inhabitants who are deaf, dumb, blind or insane, shall always be fostered and sustained."

Previous however, to this provision of the Constitution, and as early as April, 1848, the Legislature passed a law for the purpose of establishing *this Institution* and the "Michigan Asylum for the Insane." Both Institutions, by that act, being put under the control of one Board of Trustees. The first recommendation to the Legislature by this Board for establishing a school for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind upon the combined plan, as finally adopted, of teaching all of them in the same Institution, was made in January, 1851. And after the further maturing of their plans, the Board, in January, 1854, appointed Rev. B. M. Fay as Principal, and his wife as Assistant and Matron. The Institution was opened in February thereafter, in a small building in the now city of Flint, and received during said month seven deaf mutes and one blind girl. From this small beginning the pupils have increased until there is now an average daily attendance of one hundred. And about one hundred and fifty others have received instruction, many of these last having stayed seven years, the time allotted them by the State.

Those who have left the Institution, as well as many of those who are now under its influence and teachings, have had their

mental condition, which, when they entered, was enshrouded in darkness that seemed almost impenetrable, to a great degree enlightened; their intellect vastly increased; their countenances irradiated by the beams of mental, moral, and religious light, and their whole being changed from the low state, in which all suffering from the like infirmities, are usually found, to that of men and women, equal, in many cases, to the ordinary capacities of those who can hear, and talk, and see.

If we cannot, by our sympathy and benevolence, through legislative enactments, give hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and sight to the blind, it is gratifying to know that so much can be done to improve and elevate their condition, and many a grateful thank offering will be rendered by them to our legislative bodies for making provision for their intellectual, moral, and religious culture.

Instead of a small rented building, as in 1854, the Board have, by the heretofore generous grants of the Legislature, been enabled to complete what is known as the School Wing, 100 by 60 feet, three stories high besides the basement. The 1st and 2d stories intended as school rooms, the 3d as a lecture room, and the basement in part for mechanical purposes. The basement is now used from necessity, for washing and bathing rooms, ironing rooms and study rooms, (besides stowing therein the domestic help, much to the inconvenience and annoyance of all,) and the upper story, or lecture room, is now used for a dormitory.

After the completion of the School Wing, and in February, 1857, the Legislature passed an act placing the Institution under a separate Board of Trustees; since which time the foundations of the main edifice, including the Center Building and the East and West Wings, have been laid, the walls built, buildings roofed, and the outside work of the buildings mainly completed. And by the first of January, 1865, the Board anticipate the completion of the Center Building, 50 by 90 feet, and including the basement, three stories high. The basement is used for a kitchen and store rooms, 1st story above basement

for a dining room, and the upper story, as soon as completed, will be used for a chapel. The East Wing, when completed, which will be by the first of January next, will be used for the female pupils. The 1st story for study and sitting rooms, 2d story for hospital rooms and rooms for nurses and attendants, 3d story as a dormitory, and the basement for washing, bathing and ironing rooms. This wing is 50 by 80 feet. When these portions of the buildings are completed, the accommodations for the pupils will be much increased. The Institution has heretofore suffered much for the want of room, and on this account the Principal and teachers have found it more difficult to enforce order and discipline.

The Board feel thankful to know that this deficiency or want of room, is so soon to be partially supplied. But to make the Institution effective in all its parts the whole of the building should be completed. The Institution is now in great need of the completion of the West Wing, so that the male pupils may be removed from the School Wing except during school hours, and that wing used solely for the purposes intended. Until this is done, there can be no full and general system of teaching trades to the pupils carried out without an outlay of money for buildings in which to work at trades, that might in part be obviated by the completion of the West Wing.

It is well known that all buildings left in an unfinished state deteriorate in value much faster than after completion. It would be policy, therefore, even if the whole of the buildings were not necessary for present purposes, to make appropriations for their completion. The economist would most certainly do so with his own building.

It will be seen from the report of the Acting Commissioner, hereto appended, in what manner the funds appropriated for building purposes and for supporting the Asylum for the years 1863 and 1864, have been expended, and that the appropriations have failed to meet the necessary and ordinary expenses of the Institution, as well as fell short of meeting the expenses

of finishing the Center Building and one of the wings and their connections, as contemplated by the act making the appropriations, and that the expenditures will overrun the appropriations at least ten thousand dollars. The appropriations for supporting the Institution were much less than estimated by the Board, and the cost of all articles of consumption much more than the Board anticipated two years ago, when the estimates were made. It is to be regretted that the appropriations should ever fall much short of the amount absolutely necessary to conduct the Institution in a successful manner. When this occurs the Board are placed in a condition where they must dismiss and send home the pupils, or loan money or otherwise create debts for the means to go on with what the Legislature intended should be done. It appears to the Board a far better way sometimes to have even a small excess over what may be needed than to fall far short of that amount. The appropriations made for the purpose of supporting the Institution for the last two years, might possibly have boarded the pupils for that time, leaving very little, if anything, for paying the salaries of Principal, Matron and Teachers, the wages of engineers, laborers, and domestics, fuel for running the engine for two years, and many other incidental expenses. In explanation of much of the additional expense above the appropriations made for finishing the Center Building and one of the wings and their connections, the Board would here quote from the report of the Commissioner before referred to. He says: "The act making these appropriations, provides that the appropriations for building purposes shall be incorporated in the State tax for the respective years named, and when collected be passed to the credit of the Asylum Fund. Thus virtually prohibiting the payment of these sums until they shall have been collected. The effect of this was to render it impossible to do anything towards finishing the parts of the building named during the year 1863, which proved very unfortunate, as the contract previously made for putting in the warming and ventilating apparatus expired during that year, and the result was an addi-

tional expense of about five thousand dollars in that one item."

In addition to this, all must be aware that estimates made two years ago for mechanical labor and for materials for building purposes, as well as for the support of the Institution, founded upon the prices then existing, must fall far below the actual necessary cost of the same at the times when the articles have had to be purchased and the labor performed.

The Board trust and believe that the Legislature will make sufficient appropriations to support and successfully carry on the Institution for the next two years without leaving the Board in debt at the end of that time. To do this and to make the necessary purchases, (the items of which will hereafter be given by the Commissioner,) it will be necessary to appropriate at least sixteen thousand dollars for the year 1865, and fifteen thousand for the year 1866, and in addition to this a sum sufficient to pay the indebtedness already accrued for the support of the Institution and for building purposes. The Board also ask that a sum of money sufficient to finish the west wing, and to finish some portions of the main edifice, may be appropriated.

We believe that when the buildings of this Institution shall have been completed, that it will, in proportion to its size, be equal in strength and beauty and for all other purposes intended, to any other similar Institution in the United States, and that all the citizens of Michigan should take pride in causing to be finished so noble an edifice, founded in benevolence and humanity.

The Principal, in his report of 1862, says: "Want of occupation is the real misfortune of the blind pupils in our Institution, and the real cause why we have so few blind in proportion to the number resident in the State who ought to be here. Our blind pupils are not contented, and never will be, under any management whatever, which excludes instruction in handicraft, and leaves the hours of the day in which they are

REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.	No. Paid.	Amount.
11th Michigan Battery,.....	83	\$4,150 00
12th " "	193	9,650 00
	2,969½	\$148,475 00

We have now two female teachers in the Blind Department, (one of them a teacher of music,) and eighteen pupils, with a probable increase of numbers; and as soon as provision can be made by the Board to have trades taught, this branch of the Institution will, no doubt, receive a large addition of pupils.

At the first regular meeting of the Board, after the close of the last school term, the Rev. B. M. Fay and his wife, who had been connected with the Institution from its infancy, tendered through Mr. Fay, their resignation to the Board, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN:—Mrs. Fay having suffered for a long time, from ill health, and it being the opinion of her friends and Physician that her health can only be restored by a change of residence, she resigns the office of Matron, and will be obliged to leave the Institution to reside in another climate.

"This will create the necessity that I also leave the Institution. I have been connected with it from the beginning, a period of ten and a half years; and during this period our efforts in its behalf have been attended with a high degree of prosperity. Buildings have been erected which are an honor to the State, and will be an enduring monument of her philanthropy, her liberality and benevolence for the unfortunate.

"During this period 225 pupils have been connected with the Institution, about half of whom have finished their course here, and *all* have been so far improved as to become convincing arguments of the utility of such an Institution. Joy and gratitude have already been awakened in more than two hundred families, from which these unfortunate children have come to us to be educated.

"I take but little credit to myself for the success which has crowned our efforts—have been aware of many imperfections in the discharge of my duties, but have always been conscious of a supreme desire to promote the highest welfare of the Institution. Grateful to a kind Providence and to the Board of Trustees for the many favors received, I resign the office of Principal, to take effect at the commencement of the next term; Sept. 14, 1864.

"Respectfully submitted.

B. M. FAY."

The Board would here acknowledge the high esteem in which they have ever held Mr. and Mrs. Fay, and the deep regret they feel for the cause of their resignation.

Mr. Egbert L. Bangs, for many years a teacher in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York, and highly recommended by Professor Peet, Principal of that Institution, has been appointed Principal in place of Mr. Fay, and the Board hope and believe that the Institution will suffer no special detriment from the change thus made necessary.

By reason of the small appropriations for the past two years, and the strong desire of the Board to keep the current expenses as near within the appropriations as possible, the number of teachers has been less than the wants of the Institution.

There should be at least two more teachers in the Deaf and Dumb department, for the necessity of which, as well as for many other matters of importance, the Board would refer to the suggestions in the very able report of the Principal, appended hereto.

We would also, in connection with the recommendation of the Principal, ask the Legislature to change the law in regard to the clothing and other expenses of the pupils, chargeable back to the counties from which they come, so that a sum not exceeding forty dollars, (instead of twenty, as the law now is,) may be used, if found necessary for those purposes.

The Board, before the expiration of the last term, invited John W. Birchmore, Thomas J. Joslyn and H. H. Northrop, clergymen residing in the city of Flint, to act as an Examining Committee at the close of the term. The committee, after an examination of the various classes in the Institution, kindly made a report to the Board, which report we take pleasure in annexing hereto. We also append the reports of the several teachers in the Institution, for the past term, which will show the general method of teaching the deaf and dumb, the progress made by the different classes, and the studies pursued.

The general health of the pupils has been good, and but one death has occurred within the past two years: Ada Gesley, from Wayne county, fifteen years of age, died on the 10th day of May last. No sickness now exists among the pupils.

Respectfully submitted,

B. PIERSON,
JAMES B. WALKER,
JOHN P. LEROY,

December 1st, 1864.

Trustees.

REPORT OF THE ACTING COMMISSIONER.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to you the following report in reference to the work on the Asylum buildings since my last report.

The Legislature, at its regular session in 1863, appropriated \$10,000 for 1863, and \$10,000 for 1864, "for supporting the Asylum" for those two years; and also \$15,000 for 1863, and \$10,000 for 1864, "for the purpose of completing the center building and one of the wings of said Asylum and its connections."

The act making these appropriations provides that the appropriation for building purposes, shall be incorporated in the State tax for the respective years named, and *when collected* shall be passed to the credit of the Asylum fund. Thus virtually prohibiting the payment of these sums until they shall have been collected.

The effect of this was to render it impossible to do anything towards finishing the parts of the building named during the year 1863, which proved very unfortunate, as the contract previously made for putting in the warming and ventilating apparatus, expired during that year, and the result was an additional expense in that one item of about \$5,000.

It seemed to be the intention of the Legislature in making the appropriations, that the work should be done, a part during one year, and a part during another year, whereas it could all be done in one year, to much better advantage and at much less expense, and less interruption to the school, than to spread it over two years.

Through the kindness and accommodation of the State Treasurer and Auditor General, the two appropriations for building purposes were authorized to be drawn during the year 1864. The work was commenced as early in the Spring of the present year as practicable, and has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible, considering the difficulty of procuring mechanics and laborers. The center and east wing are now nearly completed. The work has been done in a better and more durable manner than was anticipated in the estimates furnished to the Legislative Committees previous to appropriations being made. There has also been much additional work done, which was found indispensable, and which could not well be done except at the time of finishing the east wing, such as putting in bath-tubs, cast-iron tanks for hot and cold water, and steam-pipes connecting with tanks, cisterns, sewers, and water closets.

It also became necessary, in order to save a large and constant expense, to finish the washing and drying rooms, and the engine room in the boiler house, which are now being completed. The financial report shows that the expenditures have exceeded the appropriations. That, in the general expense account, was to be expected, as the lowest estimate by the Board of Trustees for that account at the time of making the appropriations was \$24,000 for the two years.

The enhanced price of all articles of consumption has, of course, increased the expense.

In the construction account there is less variation, and what there is, is accounted for mainly by the additional expense of putting in the warming and ventilating apparatus over and above the contract price, as above stated.

The work not having been completed, it of course has not been measured and the bills fully paid.

When this is done, and the expense of the Institution paid to January 1, 1865, I estimate the indebtedness of the Institution to be at least \$10,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER, *Acting Commissioner.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind during the Fiscal Years commencing December 1st, 1862, and ending November 30th, 1864.

RECEIPTS.

From Asylum Fund, (appropriation for 1861,).....	\$13,500 00
From Asylum Fund, (appropriation for 1863-4,)...	45,000 00
" General "	2,054 29
For Swine sold,.....	44 00
" Pork "	70 00
" old flour barrels sold,.....	66 20
" Cow sold,.....	24 00
" Horse and Buggy sold,.....	75 00
Of John Collard for Board and Tuition,.....	50 00
	\$60,883 29

PAYMENTS.

Paid Indebtedness as per last Report,.....	\$1,717 21
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GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Paid for Provisions, Groceries, Fuel and Lights,...	\$13,974 30
" " Boiler and Engine Rooms,.....	1,349 11
" " Insurance,.....	502 25
" " Hardware,.....	408 14
" " Castings and Blacksmithing,.....	21 03
" " Stationery, Postage and Painting,.....	295 88
" " Domestic Help,.....	1,064 99
" " Bedding,.....	116 53

Paid for Hay and Feed,.....	\$ 867 60
“ “ Seed, Labor and Team Work in Field, Garden and Barn,.....	1,246 22
“ “ Salaries of Officers and Attendants,.....	7,769 26
“ “ Traveling Expenses of Acting Commis- sioner,.....	131 00
“ “ Traveling expenses of Principal,.....	27 00
“ “ Physician and Medicine,.....	221 95
“ “ Miscellaneous Expenditures,.....	76 86
	<u>\$28,072 12</u>

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Paid for Lumber, Joiner Work, Mason Work, in- cluding Lime, Sand, &c.,.....	\$16,601 23
“ “ Team Work,.....	368 00
“ “ Labor,	1,708 50
“ “ Brick,.....	381 25
“ “ Paints, Oil, Painting and Glazing,.....	1,377 45
“ “ Glass,.....	471 43
“ “ Hardware,.....	820 15
“ “ Transportation,.....	313 08
“ “ Castings and Blacksmithing,.....	339 26
“ “ Gas-pipe and Plumbing,.....	450 54
“ “ Warming and Ventilating Registers,.....	480 73
“ “ Fireplace and Grate,.....	58 00
“ “ Towards Warming and Ventilating Ap- paratus,.....	5,297 72
“ “ Cisterns and Sewers,.....	2,820 10
“ “ Water-pipes, Bath-tubs, Water-closet, and putting in,.....	1,338 24
“ “ Paint Mill,.....	8 40
“ “ Musical Instruments,.....	92 00
“ “ Horse and Wagon,.....	160 00
“ “ Interest and Exchange,.....	182 57
“ “ Cooper Work,.....	15 50

FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

19

Paid for Fencing,.....	\$12 00
“ “ Tuning Piano,.....	10 00
“ “ Furniture and Cabinet Work,.....	96 52
“ “ School Books,.....	184 77
“ “ Revenue Stamps,.....	7 00
“ “ Two Cows,.....	49 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,926 10
	<hr/>
Total Expenditures,.....	\$63,382 77
Total Receipts,.....	60,883 49
	<hr/>
	\$2,499 28
	<hr/>

We have examined the foregoing Statement of the Acting Commissioner, and have compared the same with his vouchers, and hereby certify to the correctness thereof.

B. PIERSON,

JOHN P. LEROY,

Trustees of the Michigan Asylum

for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.



REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—In preparing the usual biennial report of the operations of this Institution, I am obliged, as you are well aware, to rely entirely upon the quarterly reports of my predecessor for information, both as to the number of pupils who have enjoyed the privileges of the Institution, and as to the results of the efforts that have been made for their instruction.

A report thus prepared must of necessity be meagre and unsatisfactory, compared with one drawn up by the person under whose supervision the Institution has been conducted. You will, therefore, pardon any want of completeness in the statements made in this document.

I find from the sources above indicated that the whole number of pupils under instruction during the term ending in July, 1863, was 103—that of these 80 were deaf mutes, and 23 were blind. At the close of the quarter ending March 31, 1864, there were 84 pupils in attendance, and at the close of the quarter ending June 30, 1864, there were 81—all deaf mutes.

The reason that the department for the instruction of the blind was closed during the past year will appear in a subsequent part of the report.

With this brief statement of the numbers in attendance during the past two years, permit me to lay before you the present condition and wants of the two departments. There are now eighteen blind pupils in attendance, and we have

entered upon the duties of the term with two new teachers—Miss Emma S. Wesson, who has charge of the musical department, and Miss Clara Dota, who has charge of the intellectual department. Under their instruction, the pupils have thus far made gratifying progress. To enable these teachers to carry on their labors in the most efficient manner, we need a better supply of books, dissective maps, and other apparatus, than the Institution now affords. In a former report your attention was called to the fact that a second piano was needed, and the instrument has not yet been procured. Should the number of blind pupils continue to increase, it will be greatly needed. Even with our present number, the one piano that we have is in use from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

We have no doubt that when it is generally known that the department for the instruction of the blind has reopened, our number will be greatly augmented.

In the deaf mute department we have four teachers, viz: Mr. W. L. M. Breg, Mr. W. W. Angus, Mr. W. Hubbard, and Mr. T. L. Brown. The first three gentlemen are graduates from the High Class in the New York Institution; the last named gentleman is a graduate from the American Asylum. These gentlemen have 81 deaf mutes under their instruction, for whose benefit they are laboring with commendable zeal.

The term of instruction allowed by the State to each pupil is seven years. There ought, therefore, to be, as there are in all the older institutions, seven distinct classes, each composed of pupils who have been under instruction the same length of time, or whose attainments are similar. At present there are only four classes, and in each class there are two divisions, composed of pupils of entirely different standing and attainments—an arrangement that greatly increases the labors of the teacher, who, even under the most favorable circumstances, has no trifling difficulties to encounter. While he is engaged in imparting instruction to one division of his class, the other division must, unavoidably, be left to go on as they best can

without his assistance. The difficulties of language are so great that a deaf mute, no matter how intelligent, needs the unremitting care of a competent instructor nearly every moment of the time that he is in school. Deaf mutes cannot study independently and make any respectable progress.

I therefore deem it desirable that the corps of teachers should be strengthened. You are aware that it is composed entirely of those who are laboring under the disadvantage of deafness. I cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of securing the services of a young man of liberal education, who can hear and speak, and who will receive instruction in the language of signs until he has perfected himself in the art of imparting instruction to the deaf and dumb.

Sufficient pecuniary inducements should be offered to secure a teacher, whose situation will be a permanent one, and not merely a stepping-stone to some other profession.

Permit me also to call your attention to the subject of school-room furniture and apparatus in this department. Hitherto the supply of books seems to have been entirely insufficient. By a recent purchase of 150 volumes from the New York Institution, our present supply is greatly enlarged. We still need suitable desks and seats in nearly every school-room, to obviate the disagreeable necessity of having stools brought from the dining-room to the school-rooms at every session, and returned at every meal.

As soon as the rooms now so nearly completed are in readiness, we shall need study-tables and chairs enough to accommodate all our pupils at their evening studies. We shall also need a book-case, where the costly volumes purchased for the blind can be kept from being scattered and torn to pieces.

In the early part of the report I alluded to the fact that during the past year the department for the instruction of the blind was closed. The reason will appear from the following preamble and resolution, passed by the Board at their regular meeting, May 6, 1863:

Whereas, One great object sought to be accomplished in educating pupils at the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, is to enable them to support themselves after leaving the Institution, independent of aid from the public; and,

Whereas, It is necessary in order to enable the blind to support themselves, to teach them some trade or handicraft; and,

Whereas, With the present limited means and accommodations as to room, work-shops, &c., it is impossible to teach trades to any of the pupils; therefore,

Resolved, That the Department of the Blind in the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, be suspended from and after the close of the present term, until further action by this Board.

I need not remind you, gentlemen of the Board, that no provision whatever has yet been made for giving instruction in any kind of remunerative labor to either of the unfortunate classes committed to our care.

Permit me to lay before you, with as much accuracy as possible, the duties of our male pupils in the Deaf Mute Department when they are not in school or engaged in study. Three of our largest boys are employed to carry wood into the kitchen, and to assist the women in the kitchen; two more are employed as milkers; four as wood-sawers, and two to assist in the laundry. Besides these, there are others, whose duty it is to sweep the different halls, to scour the knives after meals, to wash the slates in the respective school-rooms, to take care of the stove by which the girls iron, and to sweep the dining-room. After all these duties are provided for, we have over a dozen lads who have no regular employment, simply because there seems to be nothing that is really suitable for them to do. Now the duties performed by these young men could all be done by the proper class of servants at a very small additional expense.

With their regular school duties to attend to, the pupils cannot have many hours daily to devote to labor of any kind, and

in making themselves useful in the manner that I have described to you, they make the State but a very small return for the education she so generously bestows upon them, and at the expiration of their term of study, they return to their friends no better prepared to engage in any remunerative avocation than they were when they came to us. I deem it, therefore, of the utmost importance, that some arrangement should be made by which these unfortunate children can be prepared to rely upon their own honorable exertions for a livelihood after they leave us. They should not be merely wood-sawers and sweepers and kitchen-boys while here, if we expect them ever to attain to anything higher. I would respectfully urge upon you the necessity of organizing shops as soon as possible for the purpose of giving instruction in such trades as shoe-making, tailoring and cabinet-making. At present we are obliged to send every shoe that needs mending to some shoemaker in the city of Flint; whereas, were there a shop in successful operation here, such work could be done without delay, without the trouble of sending once to leave the article, and perhaps twice or three times to get it; nor would it be necessary, as now, to send some one with almost every pupil that is to be measured for a pair of boots or shoes. Our own community would furnish a large amount of work of this description, for which the parents of the pupils would, of course, be charged, as they now are, and thus the enterprise could be made at least partially self-supporting, while the deaf mute apprentice would be prepared to work at the trade in after life.

The same arguments can be urged in favor of a tailor-shop. Garments could be made up by those employed there for the pupils, and the amount charged to their parents or guardians, while the officers of the Institution would be spared the inconvenience of taking a pupil to the city whenever a new garment was needed.

Cabinet-making is a good trade, and an Institution like this

would from time to time find it necessary to purchase such articles as are made in a cabinet-shop.

There are, also, at all times, many little odd jobs about the buildings and premises, that could be done by intelligent youth, possessing some skill in the use of tools, but which, under the present arrangement, can be done only by parties living outside of the Institution, and at more or less expense.

You are to consider, also, that a person trained to use tools in a cabinet shop, could, on leaving the Institution, learn with great ease to do any kind of work in wood; thus the transition from cabinet making to carpentry would be comparatively easy.

There are other trades that might be introduced with decided benefit to the Deaf and Dumb, but these three seem to me especially adapted to their wants, and with judicious management they would be at least partially self-supporting, and if they were not, that is no reason for withholding them, for there is no department of instruction that is or can be fully self-supporting.

The blind have equal claims upon you for instruction in some department of labor. Indeed, I know not but a stronger appeal can be made in their behalf. By reason of their infirmity, when not engaged in school, they have no employment but to grope about as they best can; to gather together in groups and spend their time in gossip and mere amusement, or to sit down in the solitude of eternal darkness and brood over their hopeless deprivation.

It is sad to hear them pleading for something to do; and I trust that at no distant time, their willing hands will be furnished with some useful employment. The mischief that is done in the world is usually done by idle hands, and the true way to prevent mischief is to furnish work.

Allow me next to call your attention to the provision that is made by the respective counties for clothing their indigent pupils. We have in our Institution, a number of pupils who are in destitute circumstances. Some of them are friendless

orphans, and some are worse off than orphans, by reason of the vicious habits of their parents. For the clothing of such, the counties in which they live allow the sum of \$20 per annum. This sum was never more than enough to purchase the entire stock of clothing of a pupil for one whole year. At the present prices of all kinds of goods, it is utterly insufficient to procure comfortable clothing. Permit me to ask you if it cannot be increased to forty dollars.

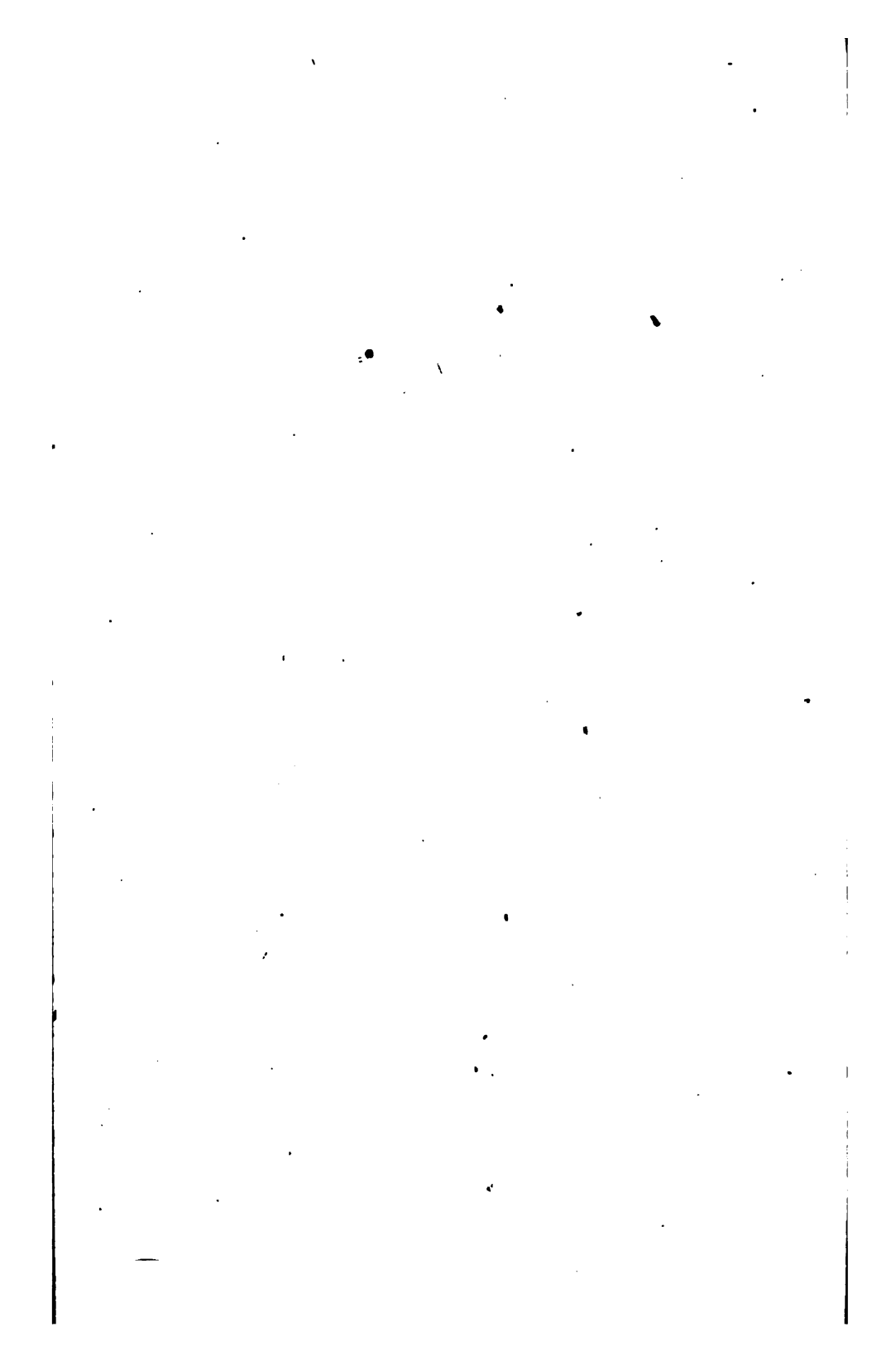
One subject more and I have done. The parents of the pupils very properly look with some solicitude upon the arrangements that are made here for the health and comfort of their children. They expect them to be under the care of some one who will watch over them tenderly in sickness, and be mindful of their wants in health; and these duties are faithfully discharged by, Mrs. S. M. James, the newly appointed Matron.

There is, however, room for improvement in the arrangements for the comfort of the pupils. The accommodations in the dormitories are far from satisfactory. The beds are all narrow; and yet with our present number, we are obliged to put two pupils in each. Apart from the discomfort of such an arrangement, there are grave objections to it, and these are of such a character as to be sufficiently obvious without minute elucidation. The supply of bed clothing is insufficient. Much of it has been in use for several years, and it is not possible for it to be of any service much longer. Something has already been done recently towards supplying the deficiency, but we still need a considerable addition to the wardrobe of the dormitory, in order to make our pupils comfortable during the winter.

In concluding this report, permit me, gentlemen, to thank you for your kind coöperation in whatever I have endeavored to do for these pupils, since assuming the duties of the position to which you have appointed me.

Respectfully submitted,

EGBERT L. BANGS, *Principal*.



REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Annual Examination of the Pupils who are deaf mutes, at the Asylum, in Flint, Michigan, July, 1864.

The Committee, invited by the Trustees of the Asylum, were Rev. John W. Birchmore, the Episcopal Minister, Rev. T. J. Joalyn, the Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, and Rev. H. H. Northrop, the Presbyterian Minister.

The Committee were received by the Principal, and in fulfilling their duties, visited with him each class in turn, beginning with the lowest and ending with the most advanced, in which last were persons whose course of instruction having embraced seven years on that day terminated.

The lowest class is that of new beginners, who are so emphatically for the infirmity they labor under, hinders them from receiving ideas or communicating them, unless taught as they are taught in this Institution. Even the idea of God is absent from their minds until it is taught them, which shows that this idea is not "innate," even if possibly others are. On entering the Institution, they are usually marked, (if not always,) by a stolid look, betokening the mental and moral darkness within. This look disappears, however, under instruction, and in after years is replaced by a look that does not differ from the intelligent aspect of persons who both hear and speak.

In the class of beginners, there were twenty-one boys and girls, who had been taught nine months; they wrote on large slates and wrote short sentences well. In fact, in one year's time they had learned enough to *help themselves*.

The process is analagous to that of teaching young children to speak, except that alphabetical letters are taught instead of sounds. The pupils learn first the names of things,

then the qualities, and what they do or what is done with them:—thus, “a round table,” “a man walks.” This instruction may appear to be the simplest sort, but the knowledge is to a deaf mute, a great advance over his previous state of absolute ignorance,

The next class above the lowest have been in the Institution two years; in number nineteen. These wrote sentences on their slates at the direction of their teacher, who used the sign language, which they interpreted and expressed in ordinary writing. This fact shows that the persons under instruction could understand the signs when they themselves were addressed, while their proficiency in the English language was evident by their writing. One year's instruction had put them far in advance of the position of the lowest class first examined. Some of them testified, when asked by the Committee, that they previously were ignorant of God, whom they now know of as they also now know of the Saviour.

It is pleasing to note how thoroughly moral and religious instruction has been mingled with intellectual in their course. Thus enlightening the mind is made the means of exciting the affections of the soul. This class are acquainted with the simplest rules of arithmetic.

The third class examined contained 21 pupils, who have been under instruction three years. They were examined in Geography and Arithmetic; also, in writing sentences by dictation, and in answering questions by the committee. Their proficiency was very pleasing to see, and evinced that the additional twelve months of study had produced a corresponding increase of knowledge. This class answered questions respecting the historical part of the Old Testament, and showed an acquaintance with the subject more extensive than that of many Sunday-school scholars.

The fourth class examined contained 21, several of whom have enjoyed the advantages of this noble Institution seven years, and have thus completed their course. They answered various questions with readiness, in Geography, History and

Arithmetic, and cast interest upon their slates. It is worthy of notice that all the advanced pupils write very neatly. Among the questions asked were some respecting the minor truths of the Christian faith, with which they seemed to be satisfactorily acquainted.

Upon the whole, the committee were deeply impressed with satisfaction at the result of the efforts made to develop the dormant intellect of persons so painfully deprived of the usual means to obtain ideas, and also with the wisdom and benevolence of the State, which has provided for the blind, and the deaf mutes of the population such ample and costly facilities as exist in this Institution.

The Principal and teachers seem to have their good work at heart, and to labor in their peculiar vocation with the earnestness and devotion so necessary under the circumstances. It is perfectly plain that the proficiency made by such pupils depends mainly upon the personal efforts of the teachers to a degree quite beyond that necessary for teachers of ordinary pupils. We would, therefore, give to the worthy Principal, and to his assistants, all praise for the results we behold.

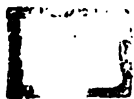
The committee were present at the dinner-table of the Principal, where sat the teachers, and not far from them, at other tables, sat the scholars. The behavior of the pupils was proper and polite. Before dinner, grace was said by the Principal, in the sign language.

The committee also viewed the addition now making to the accommodations for the pupils, which will much increase the capacity of the Institution, and which seems to have been done in a manner completely suitable and substantial.

JOHN W. BIRCHMORE,

THOMAS J. JOSLYN,

H. H. NORTHROP.



TEACHERS' REPORTS.

Reports of Teachers for the School Year ending July, 1864.

CLASS I.—TAUGHT BY W. W. ANGUS.

Robert E. Bingham,	7
*William A. Doty,	6
William V. Ellison,	7
John Gunn,	4
Ransom A. Goodell,	1
George W. Holland,	6
John A. Lowrey,	7
Samuel Hoxsie,	5
Marcus H. Kerr,	6
Henry W. Seitz,	5
*George A. Silver,	7
Amelia C. Cobb,	5
Amanda M. Clancy,	5
Laura C. Clough,	5
Sarah H. Demott,	6
Carrie F. Grob,	7
†Ada E. Gesley,	5
Mary E. Hildreth,	7
Louisa Harwood,	6
Eliza Morehouse,	1
*Adelia R. Thomas,	4

Males 11; females 10.

The members of this class have been under instruction from one to seven years, as shown by the figures following their names.

*Absent. †Deceased May 16th.

STUDIES DURING THE YEAR.

1. Wilson's Primary American History to Section 16, Part 2, embracing the discovery of America by Columbus; others' voyages; Discoveries and Conquests in America; Commencement of European Settlements; Settlement of Virginia.

2. Geography (Cornell's), including definitions; the World in General; North America; United States; South America; some general glances at Europe, Asia and Africa.

3. Arithmetic—the Four Rules; Compounded Numbers, with application of the Four Rules; Reduction, Ascending and Descending; Vulgar Fractions in some of the simple forms and operations; Simple Interest for any time.

4. Reading Lessons, (Sanders' Second Reader.)

5. Grammar—Formation of Sentences according to Chart of Symbols.

6. Bible—Gospel of St. Luke, first eight chapters.

7. Composition in the form of Letters and Writing from Signs.

8. Exercising with the pen twice a week in copying the Sabbath Chapel Lectures.

CLASS II.—TAUGHT BY W. L. M. BREG.

Samuel Bigelow,.....	7
William Bigelow,.....	7
Joseph Bair,.....	
William Gardener,.....	7
Daniel Fiske,.....	7
Edmund Hare,.....	4
George Pooler,.....	3
George Ross,.....	7
William Miller,.....	4
Eber Thomas,.....	3
Huber Miller,.....	3
Alfred Morehouse,.....	5
Charles Rooks,.....	3

*Absent.

Alvin Richardson,.....	4
Celestia Simmons,.....	8
Susan Smith,.....	3
Jane Palmateer,.....	3
Adaline Richmond,.....	4
Mary Wesley,.....	1
Electa Miller,.....	3
Thomas E. Thomas,.....	3
Melina Herrick,.....	4
Amelia Clough,.....	3

Males 14; females 9.

The class is composed of pupils who have been under instruction for periods varying from three to seven years, as shown by the figures following the names—with the exception of one—a semi-mute—who has been here but one year.

STUDIES.

1. Sander's First Reader. The class has gone over and reviewed forty-eight lessons in this book.

2. Arithmetic—Exercises in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.

3. Monteith's First Lessons in Geography, finished and reviewed.

4. Composition—Descriptions of objects; letter-writing; exercises daily in forming sentences upon given words; narratives.

5. Scripture Lessons to Section 13, Part 2—Joshua and reviewed.

CLASS III.—TAUGHT BY BELLA H. RANSOM.

(Under instruction two years.)

Females—15.

Ann E. Stearns,
Sarah C. Burger,
Ellen Buchanan,
Isora A. Pixley,

Mary Phelps,
Sarah Chapman,
Harriet R. Miller,
Celia Harris,

reviewed one hundred and eighteen lessons of this book, embracing a vocabulary of the different parts of speech, the singular and plural of nouns, adjectives in common use, the inflections of the verb in the *present, actual and habitual tenses*. The use of the prepositions, the indefinite article, the conjunction, and the pronouns of the first and second persons, and miscellaneous questions and answers.

3. Penmanship; exercises in the use of the crayon.

4. Numbers. Most of the class are able to enumerate in figures and words, from one to five hundred, with very little assistance, and two can go as far as one thousand, with no assistance. Several are also quite proficient in Simple Addition.

List of Pupils in Attendance since the Publication of the last Report.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Mary Alderman,.....	Genesee.
J. A. Armstrong,.....	Van Buren.
L. M. Armstrong,.....	Van Buren.
W. L. Allman,.....	St. Joseph.
Joseph Bair,.....	Cass.
J. J. Berthelote,.....	Monroe.
Samuel Bigelow,.....	Newaygo.
William Bigelow,.....	Clinton.
Robert Bingham,.....	Jackson.
J. J. Buchanan,.....	St. Joseph.
Ellen Buchanan,.....	St. Joseph.
Sarah Chubb,.....	Ottawa.
Henrietta Chubb,.....	Ottawa.
Amanda Clancy,.....	Hillsdale.
A. C. Cobb,.....	Washtenaw.
Maria Campbell,.....	Ottawa.
Laura Clough,.....	Shiawassee.
Amelia Clough,.....	Shiawassee.

J. R. Crawford,	St. Clair.
Emma Cranson,	Washtenaw.
H. Cheesebro,	Hillsdale.
J. A. F. Chase,	Hillsdale.
Polly Croy,	Branch.
S. L. Chapman,	Lapeer.
S. H. De Mott,	Lenawee.
William Doty,	Saginaw.
P. S. Doty,	Lenawee.
C. J. Drum,	Genesee.
M. N. Dolson,	Saginaw.
W. V. Ellison,	Ionia.
M. E. Elliott,	Ingham.
D. C. Fisk,	Monroe.
James Foran,	Ottawa.
W. C. Gardner,	Washtenaw.
Ada Gealey,	Wayne.
John Gunn,	Wayne.
C. F. Grob,	Monroe.
Lenawee Harwood,	Lenawee.
Louisa Harwood,	Macomb.
A. W. Hamilton,	Genesee.
Edmund Hare,	Montcalm.
Edgar Harris,	Clinton.
Melina Herrick,	Kalamazoo.
M. E. Hildreth,	Eaton.
G. W. Holland,	Hillsdale.
S. H. Hoxie,	Oakland.
U. E. Hendrixson,	Allegan.
C. E. Harris,	Van Buren.
Harriett Kellogg,	Genesee.
Marcus Kerr,	Jackson.
W. H. Krause,	Kalamazoo.
J. N. Lowry,	Macomb.
M. E. Lowry,	Macomb.
E. L. Lane,	Branch.

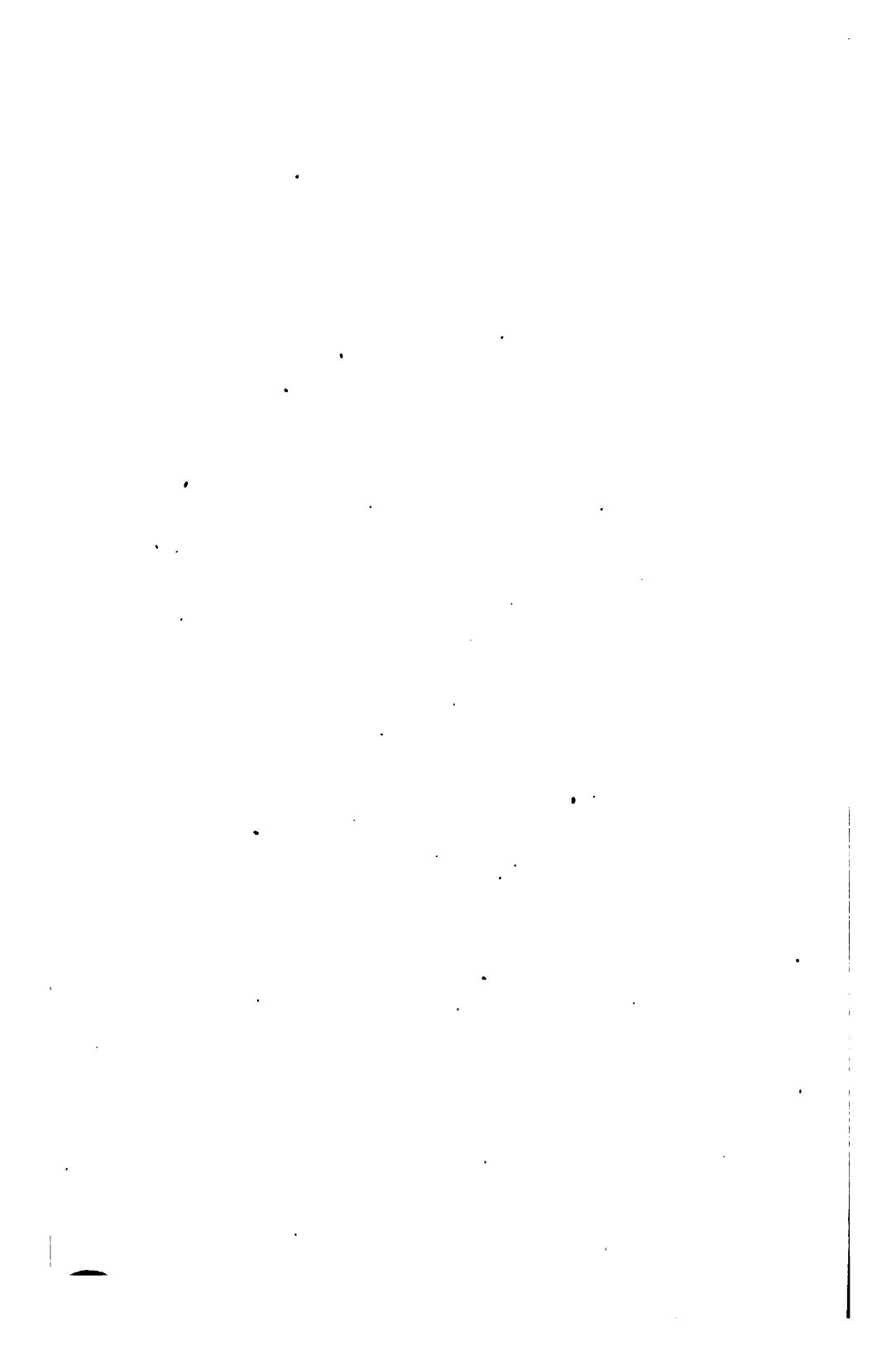
Samuel McCartney,	Midland.
W. J. Mellan,	St. Clair.
Alfred Moorhouse,	Macomb.
Electa Miller,	Allegan.
Hubert Miller,	Allegan.
Eva Miller,	Allegan.
Harriet Miller,	Monroe.
Jane Palmanteer,	Branch.
O. I. Phillips,	Oakland.
M. J. Palmer,	Lapeer.
M. E. Phelps,	Macomb.
J. A. Pixley,	Branch.
G. W. Pooler,	Cass.
Adaline Richmond,	St. Clair.
G. L. Rose,	Livingston.
Alvin Richards,	Kent.
Charles Rooks,	Branch.
O. L. Shirkey,	St. Clair.
G. A. Silver,	Shiawassee.
Henry Seitz,	Wayne.
H. A. Snook,	Barry.
George Storms,	Washtenaw.
Celestia Simmons,	St. Clair.
Susan Smith,	Branch.
Elizabeth Smith,	Branch.
Elnora Sisson,	Kent.
A. E. Stearns,	St. Clair.
A. R. Thomas,	Kent.
J. W. Thorn,	Washtenaw.
John Tracy,	Mackinac.
Eber Thomas,	Livingston.
William Urch,	Oakland.
P. A. Weinberg,	St. Joseph.
Anna Maria Furgeson,	Hillsdale.
Marion Frances De Foe,	Oakland.
Edgar Williams,	Genesee.

Chas. W. Hunter,	Genesee.
O. A. Overshire,	Heaton.
Eliza Ann Green,	St. Clair.
John M. Collard,	Niagara Co., N. Y.
John Pierson,	Jackson.
Chas. Myron Mead,	Wayne.
Josephine Thomas,	Van Buren.
Wm. A. Thayer,	St. Joseph.
Margaret Beasley,	Wayne.
David S. Rector,	Berrien.
Giles F. Kirk,	"
Edward Van Demme,	Wayne.
Margaret Connelly,	"
Joseph Hallifax,	Jackson.
Clarrisa M. Penn,	Shiawassee.
Velina Buttolph,	Oakland.
Cornelia DeVale,	Allegan.
Eva Eudora Smith,	Oakland.
Hannah June,	"

BLIND.

Eli Bellmore,	Wayne.
Hugh Brown,	St. Clair.
Gordon Bates,	St. Joseph.
Laura Berry,	Hillsdale.
Benjamin Cook,	Oakland.
Ellen Cutler,	Tuscola.
H. J. Fenn,	Washtenaw.
Joseph Godheart,	Wayne.
O. C. Gore,	"
M. A. Griffin,	"
William Hoffman,	Lapeer.
M. A. Johnson,	Wayne.
Frank Kilbourn,	Calhoun.
Herrick Kamhout,	Ottawa.
Luella McCutchen,	Hillsdale.

Melinda Murphy,.....	Kalamazoo.
M. J. Pinney,.....	Monroe.
Julia Putnam,.....	Kalamazoo.
M. A. Reed,.....	Washtenaw.
G. W. Stapleton,.....	Berrien.
L. J. Wood,.....	Lenawee.
Oscar Rasin,.....	Genesee.
Seth Roe Knapp,.....	"
Betsy E. Sweetland,.....	Kalamazoo.
Welcome M. Chapman,.....	Macomb.
Jacob Everhart,.....	Monroe.
James Oliver Holdstock,.....	Jackson.
Evan J. Poor,.....	Barry.
Emma J. Lake,.....	Saginaw.



TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1st. The Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is free to all the deaf and dumb and blind in the State, between the ages of ten and twenty-five years, who possess a good natural intellect, a good moral character, and have no contagious disease. All such are entitled to an education without charge for board or tuition.

2d. Applications for admission must be addressed to the Principal of the Institution, stating the name, age and residence of such pupils.

3d. The regular time of admission is at the close of the vacation, which extends from the last Wednesday in June to the second Wednesday in September. No pupils will be received at any other time, except in extraordinary cases.

4th. Parents and guardians must provide suitable clothing for pupils, and pay their traveling expenses.

5th. Pupils' clothing must have the name written in full, with durable ink.

6th. The Institution will not hold itself bound to receive any not embraced in the above rules, but may do so at discretion. Nor will any person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, be knowingly received into the Institution; and in case any pupil shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the Institution, such pupil will thereupon be expelled.

7th. It is important that all of the pupils of each year should be present at the commencement of the school session, and remain until its close. This will therefore be required of them, unless prevented by sickness or other emergency.

8th. Should any question arise as to the admission of any individual, the Board of Trustees reserve to themselves a discretionary power to receive or reject the application.

In the case of each pupil entering the Institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested:

1st. What is the name of the individual? If he has a middle name, it should be given in full.

2d. When was he born? Give the year, month, and day of the month.

3d. Was he born deaf or blind? and if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before his birth? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing or sight, and by what disease or accident?

4th. Is the deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing or seeing? Can he distinguish? If deaf, can he distinguish any spoken words? or hear the human voice at all? or what voices can he hear?

5th. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness or blindness? and what are the results of such efforts?

6th. Is there, if deaf, any ability to articulate? or read on the lips?

7th. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction, and is he acquainted with any trade or art? or with the mode of forming letters with a pen?

8th. Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision (if deaf and dumb,) or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?

9th. Are there any cases of deafness or blindness in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred? and how and when produced?

10th. What are the names, occupation and residence (nearest postoffice,) of the parents? Give the christian name of both father and mother.

11th. Is either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connexion been formed by marriage?

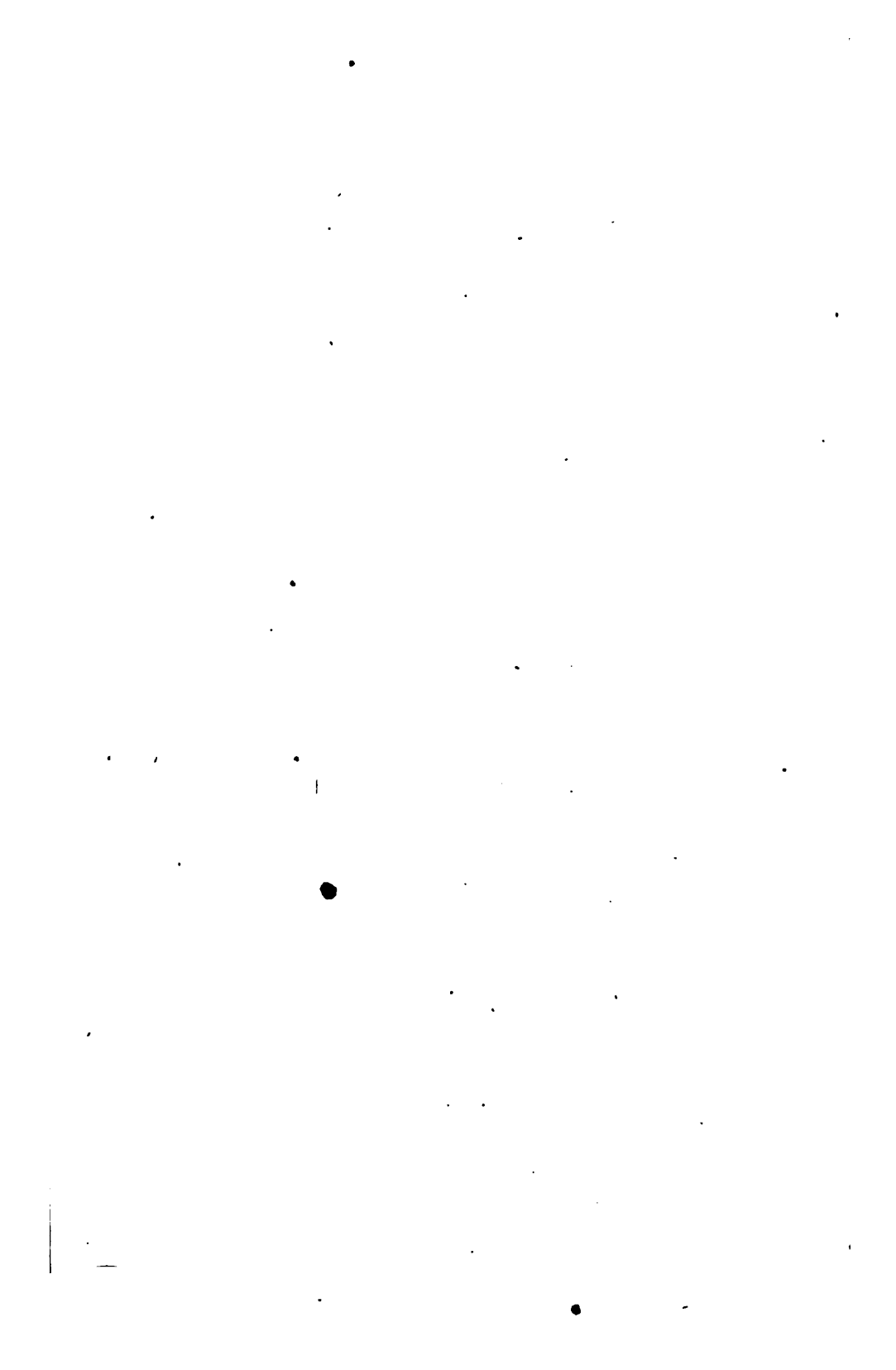
12th. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parents previous to marriage? Were they cousins?

13th. What are the number and names of their children?

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.



APPENDIX.



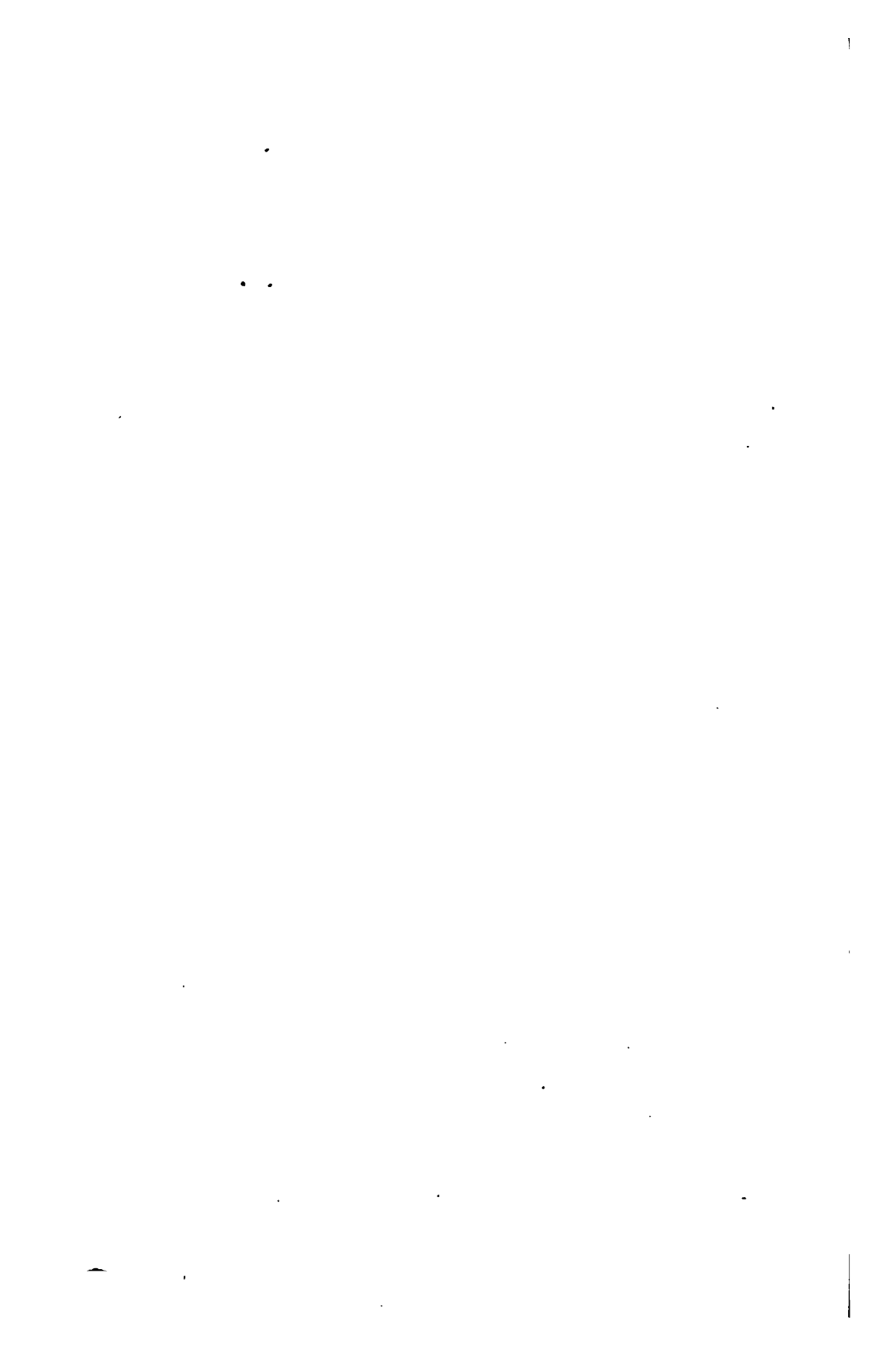
BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Michigan Asylum for the Insane,

FOR THE YEARS 1863-4.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.



Officers of the Asylum.

TRUSTEES:

LUTHER H. TRASK,	-	-	-	-	Kalamazoo.
WILLIAM BROOKS,	-	-	-	-	"
Z. PITCHER, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	Detroit.
D. L. PRATT,	-	-	-	-	Hillsdale.
CHAS. W. PENNEY,	-	-	-	-	Jackson.
WILSON C. EDSSELL,	-	-	-	-	Otsego.

RESIDENT OFFICERS:

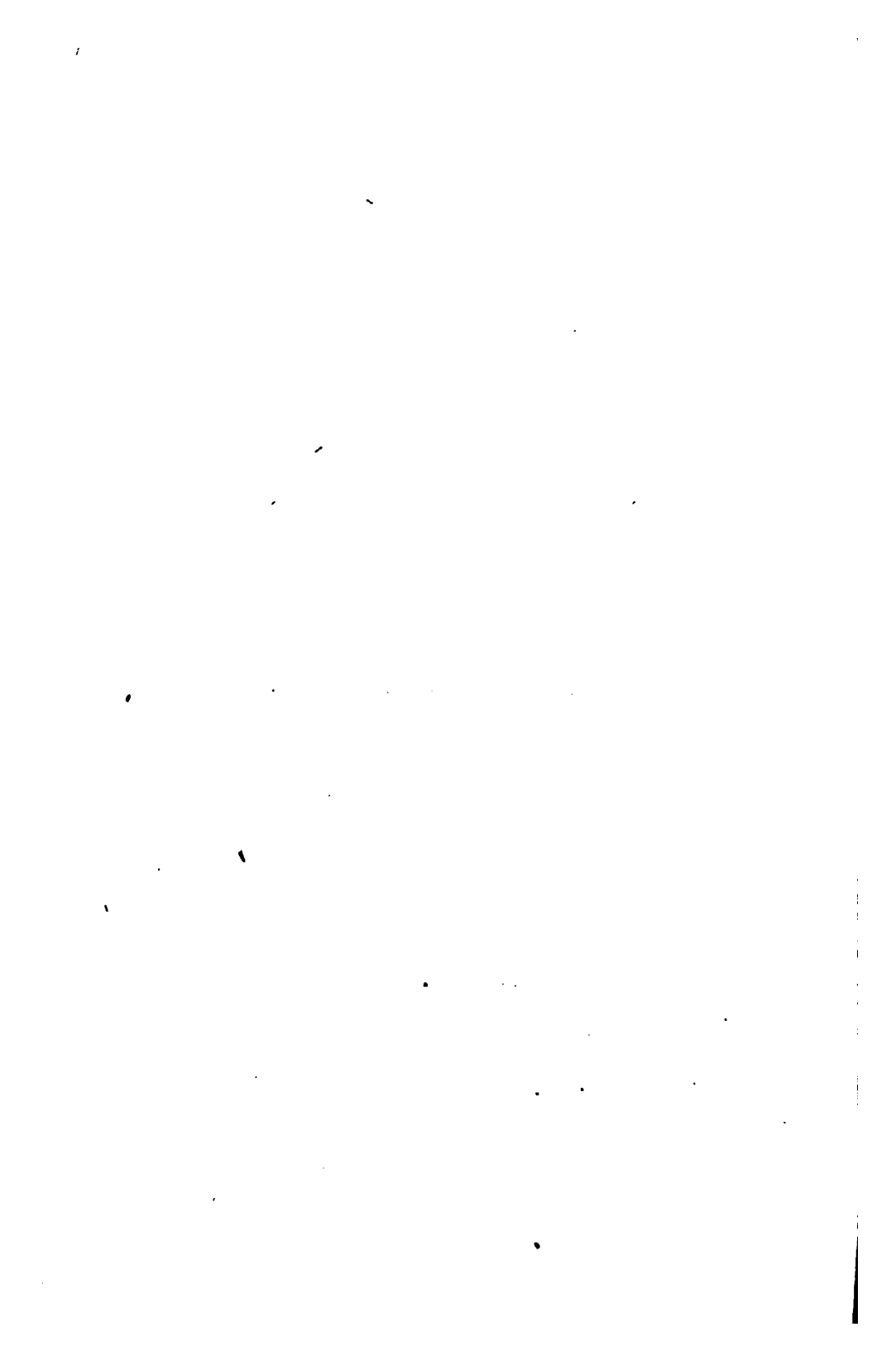
E. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D.,	-	-	Medical Superintendent.
D. M. TYLER, M. D.,	-	-	Assistant Physician.
HENRY MONTAGUE,	-	-	Steward.

CHAPLAIN:

Rev. DANIEL PUTNAM.

TREASURER:

F. W. CURTENIUS,	-	-	-	-	Kalamazoo.
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REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, in compliance with the requirements of the act of organization, respectfully submit the following report:

On no previous occasion has this been a more pleasant or grateful duty. The professional efforts of the Medical officers have met with the usual degree of success. We have every reason to feel assured that the intelligent bounty of the Legislature, and the funds received from counties and individuals, have been applied with the strictest integrity, and in such manner as to secure the best possible return; and although with an increased number of patients and continued embarrassment from want of room in every department, no epidemic or unusual disease has visited the establishment, and no accident has occurred to render the retrospect of the two years otherwise than highly satisfactory.

Since the date of our last report, three hundred patients have been under treatment; one hundred and thirty-six have been discharged, and one hundred and sixty-four remain in the Asylum. The results of treatment compare very favorably with those reported at similar institutions.

The Steward's orders upon the Treasurer on account of "general expenses," amount to \$62,635 63, which sum represents the cost of maintaining the Institution during the period covered by the report. With a daily average under treatment of one hundred and seventy-four, it will be perceived that the actual cost per week, for each individual, is \$3 46, which we find on examination to be considerably below the average of other American Asylums for the same period. The receipts from

counties and private individuals for the support of patients, amounts to \$52,465 64. The expenditures on this account during the two years, have consequently exceeded the receipts by about \$10,000.*

At the short period in the history of the Asylum during which we were enabled to receive all private patients for whom application was made, the average weekly income was \$3 67. Had this been the case during the last two years, it will be seen that the Institution would still have been self-supporting. The loss of this increased income from patients supported at private expense, would in itself be a very poor reason for urging the completion of the building, and its diversion into the treasuries of Asylums of other States is no source of regret to us, inasmuch as it is all well expended in promoting the welfare and comfort of the same class whose interests we have at heart; nevertheless, had we the necessary room, it could be as well used here, and at the same time relieve the Asylum from unmerited censure and afford inexpressible satisfaction to those who feel themselves wronged in being excluded from their own Institution.

The policy adopted by the Board in reference to the maintenance of the Asylum will appear by reference to the subjoined extract from our last report:

"The number of private patients seeking admission is large, and while able to provide for them, the revenue of the Institution was adequate to its support, although less than one-half of the building was in use. During the fall of 1861, applications for the admission of patients of the poor and indigent classes multiplied to such an extent as to require the refusal of private patients; this demand increasing, the subsequent removal of selected individuals supported by friends, became necessary, whereby the income of the Institution was materially lessened without any corresponding decrease in its expenditures.

*There is now due the Institution from Counties and Individuals, about \$2,800.

"The matter was presented to the Trustees at one of their meetings and duly considered. It was evident that patients of the poor and indigent classes for whom application was made by county officers should continue invariably to have the preference, and that the claims of individuals in such straitened circumstances as to render removal and treatment in the Institutions of other States impossible, should be next considered. An increase in the rates of charge would have obviated the difficulty so far as the deficiency in revenue was concerned, but it would have placed the benefits of the Institution beyond the reach of those able and willing to meet the usual charge to persons of limited means and thus force them to retain their friends at home, or to throw them upon the counties, to the serious prejudice both of public and private interests. Although empowered by the act of organization to make such modifications in charge as might from time to time be demanded, the Trustees were of the opinion that the increased expenses of the Institution incident in part to the effects of the war upon the prices of labor and provisions, but more particularly to the enhanced cost of maintenance, growing out of the unfinished condition of the building and the inadequacy of its accommodations, should be distributed as equally as possible. To this end they decided to make no change in the rates charged either to private individuals or counties, and to carry the deficit to the close of the biennial period and ask of the Legislature an appropriation sufficient to meet it. Without such provision the burden must principally fall upon those not well able to bear it."

This course, having received the sanction and approval of the last Legislature, has not been changed, and although the deficit now reported and for which an appropriation will be necessary, is large, (\$3,800 for each year,) it is believed that the views of the members of the present Legislature will fully coincide with those of their predecessors.

The amount expended during the past two years for the

purpose of "construction," is \$47,396 64. The items of expenditure are presented in the Treasurer's report.

The centro building (a portion of the basement, one room and the entrance porch excepted,) has been finished and is now in use.

The portion of the south wing formerly occupied by the officers and for domestic purposes, has been prepared for patients and is now used as a ward for convalescent males.

A wooden structure, 26 by 30 feet, designed for the use of the cows, has been built on the west side of the barn. It has an upper room for fodder, is fitted with feeding racks, &c.

A carriage and implement house, 24 by 30 feet, with an attic for hay, and an open shed, has been added to the north side of the barn. These buildings were much needed, and are found to answer admirably the purposes for which they were intended.

A lumber shed, 70 by 24 feet, has been built in the rear of the shops. It is now filled with lumber for the North wing, purchased on very advantageous terms, by our Steward, previous to the recent great advance in that material; it will afterwards be used for the storage of seasoned wood.

The portion of the Asylum farm lying east of the road has been cleared for cultivation. The highway in front of the Institution has been straitened and graded, and a substantial fence built upon either side. The other fences upon the farm, those of the yards and garden excepted, are nearly worthless, and should be renewed.

A brick reservoir with a capacity of four hundred and twenty-eight barrels, has been constructed in the rear of the building and connected with the other tanks and with the engine room pump.

Mr. Turnbull, our engineer, has been obliged to remove from a building adjacent to our grounds, which he has occupied since his connection with the Institution, the owner requiring it for his own use. No other building could be procured sufficiently near the Asylum, and as his duties require that he should

always be at hand, the Trustees found themselves compelled to provide for him. We consequently appropriated an angle of our grounds conveniently located for this purpose, and caused a neat cottage to be erected upon it, adapted to the necessities of one family. It has cost \$950, for which an appropriation is respectfully asked.

THE NORTH WING.

The rapid increase in the cost of material, and the consequent inadequacy of the appropriation to the purpose for which it was intended, induced the Trustees to defer the commencement of the superstructure for one year, with the view of submitting the matter to the Legislature for its definite action. By constructing the air-conduits, procuring material for the foundations, and as many brick as would be required by the brick-layers in the earlier months of the season, it was found that we could thus defer the commencement of the work without delaying the completion of the building a single day. We had, therefore, no hesitancy in adopting this course.

The air-conduits have accordingly been completed, the material for the foundations has been procured and conveniently distributed upon the ground, and contracts were made for delivery, during the present winter, of 600,000 brick. The lower belt-course of stone has been cut, also the window-sills for the first story, and if the additional appropriation required to complete the wing be made, the work will be resumed at once, and the entire wing speedily prepared for use.

In the South wing, designed for 125 males, we are obliged to treat from 164 to 182, of both sexes. The additional risk and actual danger, as well as the increased labor and expense attending such an arrangement, have already been referred to. You have been made aware of the inadequacy of the Institution in its present condition to the demands made upon it, and it appears from the report of the Medical Superintendent that at least two-thirds of those now seeking admission, are deferred

or refused. The necessary relief can be secured in one way only, and the Trustees have no hesitancy in recommending the appropriation of a sum sufficient to complete and furnish the entire building.

A few items of specification and measurement will perhaps give a more correct idea of the building than could be gathered from a more lengthy description. It is a counterpart of the south wing. It contains 128 single bedrooms, and eight associated dormitories, with day-rooms, dining-rooms, bathing-rooms, water-closets, clothes-presses, dumb-waiters, &c., to each of the eight classifications of patients for which it provides. Its foundation requires 1,631 yards of excavation, and 1,044 perch of stone. The superstructure, 3,760,000 brick, 639 lineal feet of belt-stone, 1,222 lineal feet of window-sills, 22,000 yards of plastering, 46,200 superficial feet of oak flooring, 17,640 lights of glass, 270 squares of slating, 35,768 lbs. cast iron window-sash, 6,312 lbs. window-weights, 7,410 cast iron girders, and 297 inside doors.

In the construction of the south wing the following prices were paid for the material and labor specified: For brick, from \$30 to \$35 50 ¢ thousand; for laying the same, the contractor finding everything, water excepted, \$3 02 ¢ thousand; plastering, on the same terms, 19 cents ¢ yard; lumber, from \$9 to \$20 ¢ thousand feet, and iron castings from 2½ to 4½ cents ¢ pound. At these rates the cost of one wing, complete and furnished, was estimated at \$100,000. The funds available to the Trustees for the purpose of construction, together with the moneys already expended upon the wing, amount to \$62,000. If therefore, the advance in cost of building be estimated at 50 ¢ cent., there will be required an appropriation of \$88,000, and if of 60 ¢ cent., \$98,000.

If the national struggle in which the American people are engaged tended only to the augmentation of the public indebtedness, and a commensurate increase of taxation to meet the demands thus made upon them, the Trustees of the State Asylum, notwithstanding the pressing applications for admission, would,

in view of the pecuniary burdens imposed upon our population, as an incident of war, feel disposed to defer an appeal to the Legislature for the means necessary to complete the Asylum building; but the disturbed state of the public mind attendant upon civil strife, in so many individual instances culminates in insanity, that they deem it an imperative duty to press this subject upon the attention of the Legislature at the present time.

As heretofore, we find pleasure in placing on record an expression of our confidence in the officers of the Asylum, to whose ability and fidelity we are largely indebted for the happy results produced by medical treatment, in our household, for the faithful application of the funds entrusted to our care, and for the strict account rendered of every dollar expended under our authority.

Whilst we award this general expression of approbation to the officers of the Asylum, we think it due to the Medical Superintendent, more specifically to speak of his services, as the circumstances under which he came to the Institution, and the arduous labors thereby imposed, have conspired to impair his health, to such a degree, that it became necessary to relieve him from duty during part of the summer and autumn of the present year, and to insist upon his withdrawing for a time from his field of labor, that being deemed, by medical opinion, a necessary means for his recovery.

At the opening of the Asylum for the reception of patients, the Trustees themselves were not familiar with the duties to be performed by the administrators of so important a trust. The Assistant Physician and Steward were neither of them familiar with the duties they were required to perform; and the nurses and other employees had to be trained and instructed by the Medical Superintendent. Out of this chaos, the Medical Superintendent has educed order. Whilst that transition was taking place, a draft was made upon his physical energies, and a tax levied upon his mental resources, too great for his constitution to sustain.

During the absence of Dr. Van Deusen from the Asylum, his duties were satisfactorily performed by Dr. D. M. Tyler, the Assistant Physician.

Whilst, according to secondary instrumentalities, all the credit due them, we wish to recognize, as presiding over all, the influence of an allwise and beneficent Providence.

L. H. TRASK,
WILLIAM BROOKS,
Z. PITCHER,
DANIEL L. PRATT,
CHAS. W. PENNEY,
W. C. EDSSELL.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer, of the Asylum respectfully presents the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution, during the biennial period ending November 30, 1864:

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

From balance on hand, as per last report,	\$ 799 15
“ counties and individuals, for support of patients,	50,835 30
“ incidental receipts, interest, etc.,	821 19
“ appropriation to cover deficit of last year,	2,200 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$54,655 64</u>

Payments.

For wages of attendants and assistants,	\$ 8,950 48
“ fuel, light and provisions,	30,361 16
“ upper store room, (advances,)	8,673 38
“ boiler and engine rooms,	2,256 95
“ kitchen expenses,	2,056 49
“ farm barn and garden,	2,046 84
“ apothecary shop,	1,734 07
“ laundry expenditures,	1,614 79
“ repairs to furniture and building,	937 17
“ lower store-room,	701 77
“ printing, stationery and postage,	611 69
“ interest on loan,	200 40

For refunded money,.....	\$102 15
“ miscellaneous expenditures,.....	2,388 34
	<hr/>
	\$62,635 63
“ repaid loan of '61 and '62,.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$65,635 63</u>

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

From balance on hand, as per last report,.....	\$ 2,375 21
“ State Treasurer—appropriations,.....	62,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$64,375 21</u>

Payments.

For bath tubs, water closets, etc.,.....	\$ 153 62
“ apothecary shop, stock and fixtures,.....	45 61
“ barn, out-buildings, etc.,.....	1,538 64
“ unclassified construction,.....	4,649 10
“ boiler and laundry,.....	166 24
“ furniture,.....	2,960 98
“ reconstruction of centre building,.....	18,543 40
“ gas main and fixtures,.....	22 95
“ additional tanks, etc.,.....	1,960 24
“ heating and ventilating,.....	4,741 93
“ interest,.....	303 54
“ contingent expenses,.....	196 02
“ clearing wood lot,.....	630 57
“ fencing and grading,.....	1,004 54
“ construction of north wing,.....	10,479 26
	<hr/>
	<u>\$47,896 64</u>

SUMMARY.

Receipts.

From receipts on general expense account,.....	\$54,655 64
“ receipts on construction account,.....	64,375 21
“ State Treasurer, for officers' salaries,.....	7,606 25
	<hr/>
	\$126,637 10
	<hr/>

Payments.

For payments on general expense account,	\$62,635 63
“ payment of loan of '61 and '63,.....	3,000 00
“ payments on construction account,.....	47,396 64
“ payments of officers' salaries,.....	7,606 25
“ cash in treasurer's hands, Nov. 30, 1864,....	5,998 58
	<hr/>
	\$126,637 10
	<hr/>

FRED'K W. CURTENIUS,

Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Dec. 1st, 1864.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We have carefully examined the foregoing statements of Frederick W. Curtenius, Treasurer of the Asylum. We have compared the same with his books and vouchers, and verified the same by a still further comparison with the books of the Steward, and hereby certify to the entire correctness thereof.

DANIEL L. PRATT,

W. BROOKS,

C. W. PENNEY,

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane :

GENTLEMEN—The accompanying tables, arranged from our records, exhibit the operations of the Institution during the biennial period, closing November 30, 1864:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the date of the last report there remained in the Asylum,	58	97	155
Received during the biennial period,	72	73	145
Whole number treated,	130	170	300
Discharged during the same period,	55	81	136
Remaining November 30, 1864,	75	89	164

The largest number of patients under treatment on any one day was 182. The daily average has been 174. The rated capacity of those portions of the Institution now in use, is 120; we have, consequently, had under treatment during the entire two years, 54 patients beyond our capacity.

The condition of those discharged was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged recovered,	28	30	58
" improved,	8	12	20
" unimproved,	14	28	42
Died,	5	11	16
Total number discharged,	55	81	136

Although the claims of the insane to the special care and treatment they have been found to require, was many years

since duly recognized and acknowledged in this State, it is but five years since an institution was opened, and then with such limited capacity as scarcely to meet one-third of the demand upon it. The fact is, that this State has been, and still is, largely in arrears in the discharge of its obligations to this class, and in obedience to natural and invariable laws, is suffering severely from the neglect. This failure to secure prompt medical treatment, of the character universally acknowledged to be required in this particular disease, has resulted as it always does, in the accumulation of a large number of incurable insane, to be maintained somewhere during the remainder of their lives—a fact of which any one will be fully satisfied, by referring to the returns of the census, which, imperfect and incomplete as they are, clearly show that such has been the result in our State.

Although the larger number of this class are now in the county poor-houses and jails, still, many have been forced into the Asylum, to the exclusion of recent and curable cases. They have occasionally been received when the condition of the wards rendered their admission a matter of no inconvenience; but they have generally come to us under circumstances which absolutely compelled us to provide for them. We have from time to time discharged as many of this class, and as rapidly as seemed prudent, and still have, at no time, been able to provide for more than one-third of those desiring admission. To this circumstance, in addition to the embarrassment, discomfort and unpleasantness it entails, is attributable the small number of admissions and discharges. Nothing can more forcibly demonstrate the necessity of the early completion of the entire Institution, and until this is accomplished, our capacity for usefulness must continue sadly restricted.

Through ignorance of the arrangements of Asylums and the classification so essential to successful treatment, county officers and private individuals are frequently led to make and urge suggestions which are altogether impracticable. They imagine that if there be a vacant bed in the Institution, it can

of course be appropriated to the use of the particular patient in whom they are interested, irrespective of disease or condition. Though aware that individuals in health are sometimes unpleasantly affected by intercourse with the violently deranged, it does not occur to them that the shattered nerves of their patient requires any special consideration. To surround a timid, apprehensive individual, trembling under a monomania of fear and distrust, or one of those more frequent cases of religious depression and gloom, with the noise and violent language of the more disturbed, would be a most exquisite torture, and to expect recovery with such associations would be preposterous.

In larger institutions, with abundant means for more extensive classification, no difficulty is experienced; but to meet all the requirements in this direction, of nearly two hundred patients of both sexes, in but eight wards, and all densely crowded, is impossible. It therefore often becomes necessary to defer the admission of certain patients for this reason alone, even though there may be at the time a vacant bed; and for the same reason, we cannot always oblige county officers in the reception of a particular patient in the place of some other whom it is proposed to remove. Hence, too, the absolute impossibility of relieving the Institution by the enactment, as has been proposed, of a law excluding those who have been insane a certain length of time.

Thus far in our efforts to create vacancies for more recent and urgent cases, no patient has been returned to county poor-houses, unless sufficiently improved, or in a condition to be comfortably cared for with the usual appliances of such buildings. If violent and destructive, or inclined to injure himself or those about him, we have hitherto been able to meet the wishes of the officers and retain him. Henceforth, however, without an increase in our accommodations, these circumstances cannot be taken into consideration. This is a matter of great regret to us, and will prove very embarrassing to county officers, since a very limited number of this class, even three or four, returned

Through the kindness and accommodation of the State Treasurer and Auditor General, the two appropriations for building purposes were authorized to be drawn during the year 1864. The work was commenced as early in the Spring of the present year as practicable, and has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible, considering the difficulty of procuring mechanics and laborers. The center and east wing are now nearly completed. The work has been done in a better and more durable manner than was anticipated in the estimates furnished to the Legislative Committees previous to appropriations being made. There has also been much additional work done, which was found indispensable, and which could not well be done except at the time of finishing the east wing, such as putting in bath-tubs, cast-iron tanks for hot and cold water, and steam-pipes connecting with tanks, cisterns, sewers, and water closets.

It also became necessary, in order to save a large and constant expense, to finish the washing and drying rooms, and the engine room in the boiler house, which are now being completed. The financial report shows that the expenditures have exceeded the appropriations. That, in the general expense account, was to be expected, as the lowest estimate by the Board of Trustees for that account at the time of making the appropriations was \$24,000 for the two years.

The enhanced price of all articles of consumption has, of course, increased the expense.

In the construction account there is less variation, and what there is, is accounted for mainly by the additional expense of putting in the warming and ventilating apparatus over and above the contract price, as above stated.

The work not having been completed, it of course has not been measured and the bills fully paid.

When this is done, and the expense of the Institution paid to January 1, 1865, I estimate the indebtedness of the Institution to be at least \$10,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER, *Acting Commissioner.*

The circumstances under which many of those received were presented for treatment, rendered it very difficult to procure a reliable medical history, and in some instances the only items of information communicated were the supposed name of the individual, and a surmise as to the probable time he had been rambling about, or an inmate of the poor-house. The annexed statistics are, consequently, not fully reliable, but are probably as nearly correct as those presented in similar reports.

TABLE showing the age of Patients at the time of their Admission.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under ten,.....		1	1
From ten to twenty,.....	14	17	31
“ twenty to thirty,.....	60	84	144
“ thirty to forty,.....	46	72	118
“ forty to fifty,.....	41	51	92
“ fifty to sixty,.....	23	24	47
“ sixty to seventy,.....	16	9	25
Seventy and upwards,.....	1	2	3
Congenital and unascertained,.....	3	9	12
Total,.....	204	269	473

TABLE showing the Civil condition of those Received.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married,.....	103	149	252
Unmarried,.....	97	93	190
Widows and widowers,.....	5	25	30
Unascertained,.....		1	1
Total,.....	205	268	473

Paid for Hay and Feed,.....	\$ 867 60
“ “ Seed, Labor and Team Work in Field, Garden and Barn,.....	1,246 22
“ “ Salaries of Officers and Attendants,.....	7,769 26
“ “ Traveling Expenses of Acting Commis- sioner,.....	131 00
“ “ Traveling expenses of Principal,.....	27 00
“ “ Physician and Medicine,.....	221 95
“ “ Miscellaneous Expenditures,.....	76 86
	<hr/>
	\$28,072 12

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Paid for Lumber, Joiner Work, Mason Work, in- cluding Lime, Sand, &c.,.....	\$16,601 23
“ “ Team Work,.....	368 00
“ “ Labor,	1,708 50
“ “ Brick,.....	381 25
“ “ Paints, Oil, Painting and Glazing,.....	1,377 45
“ “ Glass,.....	471 43
“ “ Hardware,.....	820 15
“ “ Transportation,.....	313 08
“ “ Castings and Blacksmithing,.....	339 26
“ “ Gas-pipe and Plumbing,.....	450 54
“ “ Warming and Ventilating Registers,.....	480 73
“ “ Fireplace and Grate,.....	58 00
“ “ Towards Warming and Ventilating Ap- paratus,.....	5,297 72
“ “ Cisterns and Sewers,.....	2,820 10
“ “ Water-pipes, Bath-tubs, Water-closet, and putting in,.....	1,338 24
“ “ Paint Mill,.....	8 40
“ “ Musical Instruments,.....	92 00
“ “ Horse and Wagon,.....	160 00
“ “ Interest and Exchange,.....	182 57
“ “ Cooper Work,.....	15 50

TABLE showing the Occupation of those Admitted.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Accountant's wife,.....	1	Masons,	4
Agent's wife,	3	Mason's wife,	1
Agent's son,	1	Mechanics' wives,	14
Agents' daughters,	2	Mechanic's son,	1
Banker's wife,	1	Merchants,	9
Banker's wife,	1	Merchants' wives,	12
Blacksmiths,	3	Merchants' daughters,	5
Blacksmith's wife,	1	Miner's daughter,	1
Brush-maker,	1	Milliners,	2
Brush-maker's daughter,	1	Millers' wives,	2
Butchers,	2	Miller's son,	1
Carpenters,	8	Painter,	1
Carpenter's wife,	1	Painter's wife,	1
Clerk,	1	Physician,	1
Clerk's daughter,	1	Physicians' wives,	4
Coppersmith,	1	Physician's son,	1
Clergyman,	1	Physician's daughters,	2
Clergymen's wives,	3	R. R. conductor,	1
Clergymen's daughters,	2	Saloon-keepers,	2
Cooper,	1	Salesmen's wives,	2
Contractors' wives,	3	Sea captains,	2
Contractor's daughter,	1	Seamen,	2
Cabinet-makers,	2	Seamstresses,	7
Domestics,	35	Saddlers,	2
Drayman's wife,	1	Supt. gas works,	1
Engineers,	3	Students,	6
Farmers,	89	Shoemakers,	2
Farmers' wives,	77	Soldiers,	4
Farmers' sons,	12	Weaver,	1
Farmers' daughters,	20	Music teacher,	1
Gardener,	1	None,	12
Gardeners' wives,	2	Unascertained,	5
Hotel-keepers,	3	Lawyer's son,	1
House-keepers,	2	Lawyer's daughter,	1
Laborers,	20	Lumberman's wife,	1
Laborers' wives,	14	Teachers,	23
Laborer's son,	1	Tinsmiths,	2
Laborers' daughters,	2	Trapper's wife,	1
Lawyers,	3	Tailors,	1
Lawyers' wives,	4		
Total,			473

TABLE showing the Population and the Number of Insane in each County in the State, according to the National Census; also the Number Admitted, Discharged, and Remaining at the Asylum, December 1st, 1864.

COUNTIES.	1860. U. S. Census.		Received.			Discharged.			Remaining.		
	Population.	Insane.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Allegan,	16,001	4	5	4	9	2	3	5	3	1	4
Barry,	14,041	5	6	6	12	4	4	8	12	2	4
Bay,	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Berrien,	22,274	9	7	5	12	6	2	8	2	2	4
Branch,	21,197	4	3	12	15	1	7	8	5	5	7
Calhoun,	29,293	12	13	11	24	8	9	17	6	2	7
Cass,	17,895	7	3	8	11	3	6	9	1	1	2
Clinton,	13,923	8	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Eaton,	16,574	2	4	6	9	4	4	8	1	1	2
Genesee,	22,607	11	6	8	14	5	6	11	1	2	3
Gratiot,	4,027	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Hillsdale,	26,201	8	5	4	9	2	3	5	3	1	4
Houghton,	9,253	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ingham,	17,456	3	8	5	13	6	4	10	2	1	3
Ionia,	16,665	3	5	3	8	3	3	6	1	1	2
Jackson,	26,664	4	5	9	14	3	8	11	1	2	3
Kalamazoo,	24,663	89	20	28	48	14	26	40	6	2	8
Kent,	30,743	8	7	12	19	6	9	15	1	3	4
Lapeer,	14,876	6	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	1	2
Lenawee,	38,497	27	8	10	18	5	6	11	3	4	7
Livingston,	16,626	6	5	1	6	4	1	5	1	1	2
Macomb,	23,112	6	2	5	7	2	3	5	1	2	3
Monroe,	21,648	2	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2
Montcalm,	3,984	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
Muskegon,	3,893	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Newaygo,	2,767	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2
Oakland,	38,020	14	9	9	18	4	4	8	5	5	10
Oceana,	1,102	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ontonagon,	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ottawa,	13,127	1	7	2	9	6	1	7	2	1	3
Saginaw,	12,758	1	8	5	13	3	3	6	3	2	5
Sanilac,	7,628	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3
Shiawassee,	12,888	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
St. Clair,	26,814	8	7	8	15	6	2	8	1	6	7
St. Joseph,	21,111	2	2	8	10	1	6	7	1	2	3
Van Buren,	15,230	8	3	6	9	3	5	8	1	1	2
Washtenaw,	35,747	13	13	15	28	8	11	19	5	4	9
Wayne,	75,284	61	33	58	91	16	32	48	17	26	43
Other Counties,	35,625	3	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	2	4
Other States,	2	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	2	4
.....	.....	.....	205	268	473	130	179	309	75	89	164

The subjoined table is one to which we would call special attention. It presents a classification of all patients received, based upon the duration of the attack in each case, without reference (the epileptic and imbecile excepted,) to the nature and form of the disease, its curability or incurability. Assuming, as heretofore, one year to be a point in the history of an attack of mental disease, beyond which it may be considered *chronic*, it will be observed that—

We have treated 191 *recent* cases, of which 137 have been discharged. Of these, *one hundred and one*, 74.45 per cent., have recovered, *nineteen* were *improved*, seven left unimproved, and *ten*, 7.29 per cent., died.

Of *chronic* cases, epileptics and imbeciles, 282 were received, and 172 have been discharged. Of those discharged, *thirty-six*, 20.93 per cent., have recovered, *thirty-five* were *improved*, *sixty-four* were unimproved, and *thirty-seven* died.

At the present time, with the same basis of classification, we have remaining 54 *recent* cases, and 110 *chronic* cases.

We have no reason to doubt, that if the 257 patients, (282 chronic cases, less 25 epileptics and imbeciles,) had been placed under treatment as promptly as the 191 *recent* cases, an equal degree of success could have been realized. Had it been so, at least one hundred individuals, who must be a burden during the remainder of their lives, themselves miserable and making all miserable about them, might now be in the enjoyment of health, and useful, happy citizens. That abundant opportunity for restoration should have been extended to each and every one of this unhappy number, all admit; and it is equally obvious, that the withholding of the necessary means to secure this end, was in every point of view, unwise and impolitic.

TABLE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Discharged.				Discharged and Died.	Remaining.	Whole Number.
	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.			
Duration less than 2 months,	57	3	1	3	64	18	82
" 2 months and less than 5, ...	25	4	...	3	32	14	46
" 5 months and less than 9, ...	14	10	5	2	31	16	47
" 9 months and less than 1 year,	5	2	1	2	10	6	16
" 1 year and less than 2 years,	17	5	4	5	31	16	47
" 2 years and less than 5 years,	13	11	16	13	53	36	89
" 5 years and more,	6	19	40	10	75	46	121
Epileptics, .....	...	...	2	9	11	10	21
Imbeciles, .....	...	...	2	...	2	2	4
	137	54	71	47	309	164	473

In addition to the means previously in use for the physical and mental recreation and diversion of our household, there has been added since the issue of our last report, a valuable Stereopticon, with an oxy-hydrogen light, manufactured by Queen & Co., of Philadelphia, and a large collection of choice slides. This apparatus will continue to furnish at a small additional yearly expense, a source of most elegant and refined entertainment. One exhibition of two hours in length was attended by nearly all the patients from one of the most disturbed wards, and a quieter or more pleased attendance could not have been secured anywhere. We have also provided for each of the convalescent halls, "pigeon hole boards," which have been in such constant use and have afforded so much pleasure that we shall endeavor to introduce them elsewhere.

A very pleasant incident in the history of the past year was a reunion of recovered patients during the holidays. Nearly every available space in the house being already occupied, the number of invitations extended was necessarily very limited, but the occasion was one long to be remembered. R. N. Rice, Esq., Supt. Mich. Cent. R. R., is very gratefully associated with

this reunion, several, through his generosity, being made participants in its pleasures who could not otherwise have been present.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

As heretofore, we have been made the grateful recipients of many and valuable contributions from friends in all parts of the State.

We are indebted to Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., D. W. C. Wheeler, Esq., and Robert Carter & Brothers, for liberal contributions to our library and conservatory. Our thanks are due W. H. Pardee, of Marshall, for a costly, embellished edition of Shakespeare. Mrs. Wiley, of Detroit, has donated several recent and valuable publications. H. P. Jones, Esq., of Burlington, has presented to the Institution a fine portrait in oil, suitably framed. Liberal contributions to the Library have also been received from Dr. Z. Pitcher and B. Hubbard, Esq., of Detroit, A. Brokaw, Esq., of Mottville, Dr. Geo. C. Palmer, of Ann Arbor, D. Barnard, Esq., of Saline, and others.

Mr. William Milham, of Portage, has presented fifty thrifty evergreens for the adornment of our grounds.

For special occasions we have received a box of maple sugar from Rev. E. Taylor, a barrel of apples from E. H. Rice, Esq., of Jackson, and two fine turkeys from A. W. Shipman, Esq., of Convis.

George Kidder, Esq., has added to our collection of curiosities several relics from the battle-field of Shiloh.

We are indebted for Congressional favors, to Hons. Z. Chandler, Charles Upson and S. S. Cox.

The Rice Family (vocalists) favored us with a pleasant concert.

To the officers of the State and County Fairs we are indebted for free admission for our entire household to the exhibitions.

A valuable contribution to the "Asylum Library" was found upon the Christmas tree of the M. E. Sabbath School, of this village.

Miss Turner and Mrs. Bostwick, of Hudson, N. Y.; Miss Kirkwood and Mrs. J. McBride, of Detroit; Mrs. M. Clark and Miss H. A. Britt, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Morse, Miss Carrie Booher and Miss Beerstecher, of Kalamazoo, have the thanks of our ladies for valuable contributions to our fancy-work department.

We are indebted to Samuel Rhoades, of Philadelphia, for the regular reception of the "Friend's Review;" to Mrs. S. R. R. White for the "Independent;" to Mr. Paul Stofer for the "Volksblatt;" and to Mrs. Martin Clark, of Ann Arbor, for the "State News." We desire especially to thank the publishers of the following papers for the weekly reception of their issues: "Lansing Republican," "Ann Arbor Journal," "Kalamazoo Telegraph," "Battle Creek Journal," "Michigan Christian Herald," "Monroe Commercial," "News-Boy," "Musical Miscellany," and "Voice of Masonry."

C. F. Clark, Esq., of Detroit, Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, furnishes to each of the convalescent halls, a copy of that most excellent paper, a journal always read with profit and pleasure.

Wm. A. Wood, Esq., of this village, has presented to the Institution, for meteorological purposes, a costly barometer, manufactured by Foster, of Cincinnati.

L. H. Trask, Esq., President of our Board of Trustees, has placed us under special obligation, through the donation of a full-rigged miniature ship, an object of unfailing interest.

Messrs. Roberts & Hillhouse, of Kalamazoo, have presented thirty volumes of choice books, which we have made the nucleus of a library for the male convalescent hall.

Messrs. Rice and Allen have donated for the embellishment of one of the halls, five engravings, elegantly framed.

Although abundant evidence of the fidelity and efficiency of the attendants and assistants has been afforded by the condition of the various departments of the Institution at your repeated visits, it nevertheless gives me great pleasure to add an expression of official approval. As a class, they have done well,

and although in so large a number of employés, we must expect occasionally to find one whose misconduct and wicked disregard of duty will reflect discredit upon the whole body, I am happy to know that such individuals have found neither countenance nor sympathy.* The success of remedial effort, and the comfort of the patients, is so largely dependent upon the character of the attendants, that medical officers find in their competency and fidelity, or in their inefficiency and inattention, sources of the highest pleasure or the most intense pain. It is consequently very grateful to my feelings to be able to refer to the service of our corps in terms of commendation.

To the officers associated with me in the immediate management of the Asylum I am under continued obligation. Our relations have invariably been pleasant and cordial. My prolonged illness and absence has thrown upon Dr. Tyler the heavy responsibilities and labors of general superintendence. As you are aware, all the duties devolving upon him have been discharged with great ability. He has found in Dr. Geo. C. Palmer, of the University at Ann Arbor, temporarily engaged as an Assistant, a faithful and efficient co-laborer.

Religious services have been held as usual, under the direction of our excellent Chaplain, Rev. Daniel Putnam. As his report contains much which will interest those having the welfare of the insane at heart, I present it herewith for publication.

There were several points of professional interest, with the consideration of which it was intended to occupy the present report. I am not now equal to the labor it would impose; and with this apology, beg leave at some future time to prepare for publication, a report supplemental to the one now offered, which is little more than a presentation of the simple statistics of the Institution.

To you, gentlemen, I extend my sincere thanks, not only for

your ready assistance and judicious counsel in the management of the affairs of the Institution, but also for personal favors and kind indulgence during a long and painful illness. The experience you have acquired in the administration of the affairs of the Asylum, enables you to afford the most efficient aid and support to those in immediate charge, and through your warm interest in its success, this aid and support is most cheerfully and promptly rendered. Were it otherwise, I should look forward to the next two years with an anxiety hitherto unknown.

Paramount to every other feeling with which we review the history of the past five years, is one of deep gratitude to God for the blessings vouchsafed the Institution since its opening. May He continue to protect us from danger and disease, and so direct us in the future, that our labors may, in the highest degree, promote the honor of the Institution, and the welfare of all who may seek its assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. VAN DEUSEN,

Medical Superintendent.

CHAPLAIN'S. REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

DEAR SIR—The power of impression received in early life, and deepened by the passage of years, is not easily shaken off. Old ideas and old habits of thought do not readily give place to new ones, even when the judgment has been fully convinced that the new are better and truer than the old. The long-trodden and familiar path is often chosen, and followed through many a winding, and over many a narrow and difficult place, although a more direct and broader, and smoother one lies open before us. The best and wisest of us are only partially controlled by reason; the impulsive and emotional parts of our nature not unfrequently move and direct us at their pleasure, and we act in the varied relations in which we find ourselves placed, not in harmony with obvious deductions from well-known facts and admitted truths, but in accordance with groundless prejudices and vague impressions, the sources of which may long since have been forgotten.

This has seemed to me to be especially and sadly true in respect to the conduct of many persons towards the insane, and in regard to the treatment supposed by them to be proper for that unfortunate class of our fellow-beings.

The old ideas and impressions of what asylums for the insane are, and what, of necessity, they must be, and of the course to be pursued by those in charge of such institutions, for the purpose of restraining or restoring the inmates, have apparently a very deep place in the hearts of even the better portion of community. It is not easy to root out these long-cherished notions, and to plant in place of them such as are

more in harmony with the promptings of nature, the suggestions of reason, and the teachings of Christianity.

There are humane and christian men and women who have no higher conception of an asylum than as a place of confinement for people who cannot safely be allowed to go at large in the community. All their ideas of construction, arrangement and management, conform to this primary and erroneous conception.

In their view, inside of such an institution there is little room for the exercise of the milder, tenderer, and kindlier feelings and impulses of our common humanity, and still less room for the exercise of those sweeter charities and more divine lessons of pity, sympathy and comfort, taught by Him who not only in words preached the gospel, but also opened the eyes of the blind, unstopped the ears of the deaf, gave strength to the withered and palsied limb, and joy to the stricken and desolate heart. Such conceptions and views, when embodied in words and deeds, shut out the insane from the domestic circle, break rudely off all the tender ties that bind the heart to home and friends and kindred, and give, in return, only solitary rooms, naked walls, and stern and heartless keepers.

More than this, they close the Book of Life, bar all approach to the house of worship, and leave the mind and soul to grope on, as best they can, in darkness, doubt and despair.

I would not condemn too harshly those who entertain notions and impressions, the natural fruits of which are such as I have painted. But there is reason to rejoice that a more excellent way has been found—that it has discovered that pleasant rooms, and neatly constructed furniture, and fitly decorated walls, and innocent games and social scenes and gatherings, have a blessed work to do in restoring diseased and enfeebled minds, as well as in healing wounded and weakened bodies—and that it has been proved that Divine truths, the words of Him who spake as never man spake, have power as they had in the olden time, to go down, amid the raging winds and

waters, not simply of the stormy lake, but of the disquieted human soul, and hush them to rest; and power also to whisper, in their still, small voice, joy, and hope, and trust, to joyless, hopeless, faithless human hearts.

The experience of the years during which I have had the pleasure of performing, very imperfectly I know, the duties of Chaplain in the Michigan Asylum, has given me greater confidence in the adaptation of simple Bible truths to the condition of the insane, especially to those in a convalescent state. The beautiful biographical and historical narratives of the Old Testament, the touching and tender words of our Lord to the poor and the sorrowing, the higher teachings of his parables, and the sublimer lessons of the sermon on the mount, and the last discourses to his disciples, never fail, apparently, to win and hold the attention. I have seldom seen more orderly congregations or more interested listeners. And the words of patients here, and the letters of some who have gone out again to active life, lead me to hope that the short and simple services of our Chapel, have been among the influences which have helped to restore them once more to the joys and duties of home, and to the society of friends and kindred.

In closing, I cannot refrain from saying, that I am more and more convinced that the services and teachings of the Sabbath would acquire additional power, and produce a still deeper and more abiding impression, if we had a small, neat and tasty chapel, set apart exclusively for religious purposes.

The influence of association of ideas with times and places, is very strong over healthful and cultivated minds. This influence is still stronger over disordered and weakened ones.

The restless and disturbed mind is more likely to find rest and quiet in a place consecrated to quietness and repose. A spirit of devotion will sooner and more surely fill the soul in a house dedicated to worship. The thoughts will more certainly go out after God, and be filled with a sense of his presence in a temple called by his name. It is to be hoped some friends

of our common humanity, and of our common faith, may soon be found to supply this need.

Very truly and sincerely yours,

D. PUTNAM,

Chaplain.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, }
December, 1864. }

APPENDIX.

The following forms, which are appended for the information of county officers and others, will explain themselves:

To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of an Act, approved February 14, 1859, you are hereby authorized and directed to receive.....an insane person of the town of.....in the county of.....provide for him as may be necessary, and charge the expenses of the same to the county of.....

..... } *Superintendents of the*
..... } *Poor.*
..... }

See, 20 Act of Organization.

FORM OF ORDER FOR THE ADMISSION OF AN INDIGENT PATIENT. (SEC. 14.)

In the matter of..... } *Before.....*
an alleged indigent insane person, } *Judge of Probate, &c.*

Application having been made to me by.....of the town of.....in the county of.....for an examination into the mental state and condition, and alleged indigence of.....of the said town of.....under the provisions of section 24, of an act entitled "An act to organize the Michigan Asylum for the Insane," approved February 14, 1859, and amendments thereto, I have accordingly taken the depositions of.....and.....two respectable physicians, who depose before me that the said.....is insane, and a proper subject for medical treatment, and I have also, in the presence of.....Prosecuting Attorney taken the depositions of.....credible witnesses, touching the indigence of said.....and fully investigated the facts in the case.

Now, therefore, I do adjudge and certify that it satisfactory appears to me from said depositions, that the said.....is insane, and that he has no estate of any kind, either in possession or held by any person in trust for him, sufficient for the support of himself and his family under the visitation of insanity as aforesaid; and I hereby order that the said.....be admitted into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and supported there at the expense of said county of.....until he shall be restored to soundness of mind if effected within two years, and until removed by the order of the Board of Supervisors, in pursuance of, and under the provisions of said act and amendments thereto.

Dated.....
.....
Judge of Probate, &c.

The act, under the provisions of which this order is drawn, is intended to secure the benefits of the Institution to a class,

by far more numerous than any other in this State, who, though possessed of some property, find it insufficient to meet the expenses of private maintenance, and at the same time have a feeling of delicacy in seeking admission by an order from the superintendents of the poor. The law evidently contemplates that these orders be granted in cases of such a character, that recovery, or at least very decided improvement may reasonably be expected. When otherwise, it is better that application for an order of admission be made to the superintendents of the poor, who are at liberty to ask a partial reimbursement if they deem it just to do so, upon the same principle that "relief" is usually granted. When an individual, absolutely a *pauper*, becomes insane, it is made obligatory upon the superintendents of the poor to secure to him the advantages of treatment in the Asylum; when the incurability of such a patient is determined, the case is in their hands for such disposal as they deem best.

The trustees would not presume to dictate to county officers the manner in which patients be brought to the Asylum, but would suggest that whenever admissible, some immediate friend accompany them. In the case of a female, for instance, it is much better, for reasons obvious enough, that she be placed, if circumstances allow, in the care of her husband, or some relative, rather than in the custody of the sheriff or a constable.

When there are vacancies in the Asylum, the Trustees have directed that:

"Pay patients may be admitted on a certificate of insanity from a respectable physician, a bond obligating the payment of expenses, duly executed by two persons of certified responsibility, and the payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance; and no private patient shall in *any case* be received, without such certificate, bond and payment.

"If the patient is removed by friends before the expiration of thirteen weeks, uncured, and contrary to the advice of the Superintendent, no part of the pre-payment will be refunded.

"The minimum rate of board for private patients will be three dollars and fifty cents per week."

Blanks, of which the following is a copy, will be furnished to applicants:

WHEREAS, of the town of in the county of an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo:

"Now therefore, we the undersigned, in consideration thereof, bind ourselves to F. W. Curtenius, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office, the sum of dollars cents per week for the care and board of said insane person, so long as he shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the Steward of the Asylum, and to remove him whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, and also to pay not exceeding twenty dollars per quarter, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of an elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly in advance.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names this, the day of, in the year 18.....

"I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with and, signers of the within bond, and consider either of them fully responsible for the prompt discharge of its obligations."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify that I have seen and examined, of, and believe him to be insane.

Dated M. D."

In conveying a patient to the Asylum, let it never be done by deception. Truth should not be compromised by proposing a visit to the Institution, and on arrival, suggesting the idea to the patient of staying, when their admission had already been decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and "stay a few days, to see how they like it," under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also, too often, in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are naturally supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. Removal to the Asylum should never be attempted, when the patient is much prostrated or laboring

under severe bodily illness, and care should be taken that the excitement attending acute mental disease be not mistaken for physical strength.

Every patient should be supplied with at least two suits of clothing, and several changes of under garments. The outfit should be liberal when circumstances permit. As nearly all of the patients will be taken out for drives and walks, it is desirable that they be furnished with clothing of a character to enable them to do so, and also to appear at little social gatherings. When desired, articles of clothing, etc., will be furnished at the Institution.

All letters, concerning patients, from individuals having the right to make inquiry, will be answered at once, and friends are promptly advised of any severe illness, accident, or event of moment or interest. The post-office and telegraphic address of one correspondent in each case is recorded, to whom such communications are sent. Letters are frequently received to which replies cannot be mailed, for the reason that the post-office address is not clearly given. A little care on the part of friends will often save them disappointment, and the Asylum unmerited censure. Information concerning inmates will not be given to casual visitors, except at the written request of friends.

Application for admission should invariably be made before the patient is brought to the Asylum, in reply to which any desired information will be cheerfully furnished. All correspondence in reference to patients may be addressed to Dr. Van Deusen, Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo.





ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.



REPORT.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL OFFICE, }
Dec. 1st, 1864. }

To His Excellency AUSTIN BLAIR,

Governor of the State of Michigan :

As Superintendent of the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal, I have the honor to submit this, my annual report for the year 1864, showing the amount of money received from all sources, the amount deposited with the State Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the canal fund, the amount expended for all purposes, and the whole number of vessels, the number and tonnage of each class of vessels, the number of tons of iron, copper, flour, &c., that have passed through the Canal this season, and a reference to such other matters and things as are directly connected with and growing out of the management, protection and permanency of the Canal.

You will see by reference to table "A," showing the receipts, expenses, amount deposited, &c., for every year since the Canal was opened, that the receipts for tolls this year have been thirty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents. That the increase this year over last is three thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-seven cents; that there has been deposited with the State Treasurer this year fourteen thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars; that there has been expended upon the buildings and Canal grounds, including the amount expended for timber for piers, dredging, snubbing posts, and repairing mitre sills with the aid of a diver, eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-nine cents; that the ordinary expenses of the

Canal for labor has been eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eight cents.

You will see that the ordinary expenses of the Canal have been very large this year in comparison with previous years.

The increase of business this year over last is not the principal reason for this large increase of ordinary expenses—it is owing mainly to the advance of wages, which have been at least one-third higher than they were last year. *i*

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts for tolls,	\$34,257 31
Receipts from other sources,	1,427 34
	<hr/>
	\$35,714 65
Deposited with State Treasurer,	\$14,644 00
Building, dredging, timber, &c.,	11,199 49
Salaries and wages,	8,938 08
Cash on hand,	933 08
	<hr/>
	\$35,714 65

For a full and particular statement of every article purchased for the Canal, and the amount paid for the same, during the past year, I would most respectfully refer you to my monthly reports made to the Hon. Emil Anneke, Secretary of the Board of Control, in which you will find a full statement of receipts, the name of each vessel that has passed through the Canal, her tonnage and cargo; also the name of every person to whom money has been paid, and the purpose for which it was paid. You will also find a statement of the amount deposited with the State Treasurer, and amount expended for all other purposes, and the balance left in office from month to month through the season of navigation, and in the report for the month of May last, a statement of receipts and expenditures from the date of my annual report of 1863, up to and including the month of May, with vouchers for all disbursements. By a reference to table "C," you will see the name of every vessel, sail and steam, the name of her Captain, her place of enroll-

ment, enrolled tonnage, and the amount of tolls that she paid, that has passed through the Canal this season.

You will see by table "B" that the whole number of vessels, sail and steam, that have passed through the Canal this season, is fourteen hundred and fourteen, with a tonnage of five hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight tons. By comparing this table with similar ones for the last four years you will see that my prediction four years ago—that side-wheel steamers, instead of being the greatest source of revenue to the Canal, would in a few years be the least. That they would gradually diminish until there would be but few if any left in this trade.

That the number and tonnage of sail vessels and propellers would increase, is being surely and rapidly verified. While the number and tonnage of side-wheel steamers has diminished, at the rate of twenty per cent., sail vessels and propellers have increased at the rate of thirty per cent.

You will see, by reference to table "D," the number of tons of iron, copper, flour, &c., that has passed through the canal during the past season.

The increase this year, over last, of iron and copper, is about thirty per cent.; and the increase of imports is about the same, but does not appear in our table, for the reason that all are not reported.

There will be a strong effort made to reduce the tolls the coming year. Those in favor of this policy argue that, unless the tolls are reduced, the trade of Lake Superior will seek another channel—an outlet by railroad; that the present rates are higher than are necessary to keep the Canal in repair, and eventually pay off the canal debt; that the commercial interest should control the policy of the State, in regard to the management of the affairs of the Canal, for the reason that it is this *particular interest* that creates the revenues, and the *particular interest* that would suffer most in case of bad management, destruction, or inefficiency of the Canal. That there is reason and force in the argument, no one will deny. I am free to admit

that they pay the tolls, pay the expenses of running and keeping the Canal in repairs, and should have a voice in controlling and managing the same; but I am not willing to admit that the State at large has no interest in the prosperity and welfare of a work of such vast importance to the State and country. The whole State—the entire producing population of the State—are directly interested, and to a much greater extent than is generally known and felt, and for this reason the Lake Superior country imports all, or nearly all of its supplies, which amount to about three millions a year. Up to this time, Detroit has had a large proportion of this trade, and the people of Michigan have supplied the Detroit market. Now, if on account of high rates of toll, bad management, or inefficiency of the Canal, this trade is turned over to the railroad just opened, most surely the whole people of the State of Michigan are going to be the losers; for, in that event, Illinois and Wisconsin will get this trade.

The State authorities are the legally constituted guardians of this great and important work, and should control and manage the same in a way and manner best calculated to secure, protect and advance the interests of the whole country.

If four cents a ton instead of six, will pay the expenses and keep the Canal in repair, then the tolls should be reduced—not without.

The yearly expenses of the Canal, including the interest on the one hundred thousand dollar loan, is thirteen thousand dollars. The entire indebtedness of the Canal, including the taxes due the counties, is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There is about seventy thousand dollars in the State Treasurer's hands, belonging to the Canal fund—if it has not been applied in payment of back taxes to counties.

Therefore the actual indebtedness of the Canal, that must be paid within fourteen years, is about eighty thousand dollars.

Taking the number of vessels passed through the Canal during the last four years, and the expenses for the same time, as a basis of calculation, I feel very confident that the tolls, at the

rate of four cents a ton, will keep the Canal in good repair, pay running expenses, extend the north pier, as hereinafter recommended, put in a perpendicular wall in the south side of the Canal, and pay up the indebtedness. Therefore, I would recommend that the Board of Control reduce the tolls, for the coming year, to four cents per ton.

The great object of reducing the tolls, our commercial friends tell us, is to retain the trade that we now have. There are two things that should be done, either of which would do as much towards retaining the trade as the reduction of tolls, and in my opinion, far more; but believe that all can be done.

1st. By extending the north pier 200 feet, you would gain from six to eight inches of water in the Canal; and if the water falls the coming year as much as it has this year, the six or eight inches of water thus gained, would be worth, the coming year, to the commercial interest, twice the amount of the tolls this year. The water is not yet as low, into six inches, as it was in 1825—and in 1845—according to the best information that I can obtain.

2d. The slope wall on the south side of the Canal should be, and will be in time, taken out, and a perpendicular wall put in. This improvement is of a vast importance to the *commercial interest* of the lakes; for the *actual damage* that this wall occasions every year, amounts to full as much, if not more, than the gross receipts of the Canal. You may think it very strange that vessel owners have not petitioned to have this wall removed before. I answer: The necessity was not felt, neither did it exist to any extent, until within the last three or four years, until the water commenced to fall, and the business approximated the full capacity of the Canal.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report, the upper and lower entrance of the Canal have been thoroughly dredged out. There is now more water above and below the Canal than there is over the mitre sills of the gates. The average stage of the water has been

over a foot lower this year than it was last. The dredging gave us just about a foot more of water in the Canal, so that vessels have been able to pass through this year, drawing about the same depth of water that they did last year, when the water was a foot higher. The foot of water thus gained, has been of inestimable benefit to the commerce of the Upper Lakes. All can now see the necessity and wisdom of pushing along this much needed improvement. If the water continues to fall for the next two years, as it has for the last two years, the Canal will be almost useless.

The question of deepening the Canal has already been agitated; but this cannot be done without reconstructing the whole work, involving an expense of at least half a million of dollars—nearly, if not quite as much as it would cost to put in a new set of locks upon the south side of the Canal. If the business of the Canal should increase, for ten years to come, at the same ratio that it has for the last ten years, there would be a greater necessity for another set of locks than there was for the present ones at the time of their construction. Therefore, instead of advising the reconstruction of the present Canal, I would sooner advise the construction of a new set of locks, as aforesaid.

Mr. Williams had nearly finished dredging out the old sunken cribs and corners of the so called "Warner's Dock," when he was obliged to suspend operations, by the commencement of an injunction suit by one Thomas Ryan, to prevent the same.

The land upon which not only the corner of the said dock stands, and upon which the said sunken cribs are, but upon which the entire dock and warehouse stands is clearly within the canal limits, according to Whelply's Map of Sault St. Marie.

The Canal grant reads thus: "Four hundred feet wide, according to Whelply's Map of Sault St. Marie."

The removal of the corner of the old dock, and the sunken cribs, and the construction of a good, substantial pier, such an one as we proposed to construct in front of the said ware-

house, would at least double the value of the "Warner Dock." Mr. Ryan, the pretended owner, was perfectly willing to have the State go on and improve his property, and make it worth double what it now is, provided the State would first pay him two thousand dollars for the privilege. This bonus I did not propose to pay, therefore, the improvement and dredging had to be postponed, and abide the result of the injunction suit. Since the commencement of the injunction suit, the property has been sold by virtue of the foreclosure of a mortgage held by a Mr. Tyson, and bid in by the Mortgagee. We had good reason to suppose before the sale, that Mr. Tyson would consent to have the corner of the old dock cut off, the old sunken cribs taken out, and a good substantial dock constructed in front of the warehouse. But it appears that Mr. Tyson has entered into some arrangement with Mr. Ryan, to leave Ryan in possession until after the injunction suit is decided, or until Ryan can force the State to pay him four times the real value of the property for the privilege of making it worth, at least, twice its present value. In order to obviate the immediate necessity of removing or disturbing the said "Old Dock," and in order to give Messrs. Ryan and Tyson all the time they want to prosecute their injunction case, I shall take the crib timbers intended for a new pier on the south side of the Canal, and construct a good, substantial pier on the north side.

I would recommend that the said injunction case be followed up with due diligence, and that the said parties be dispossessed, not only of the corner of said dock, but of all the lands now occupied by them, lying within the Canal limits. This should have been done long ago.

I hope this matter will receive the earnest, continued and determined attention of the Board of Control. The timber for an extra set of gates, could not be procured at any reasonable price, during the summer, but will be contracted for during the coming winter, provided a contract can be made for the same upon any reasonable terms.

The Canal is in excellent condition, the Gates and Valves are in perfect order. The Gates need a new coat of paint, which they will receive before the opening of navigation. I purchased the paint and oil for the same this fall, because the painting has to be done before the opening of navigation, or not at all.

DRY DOCK.

The actual necessity for a dry dock, at this place, is being felt more and more every year. Its necessity and importance increases with the increase of the commerce of the Upper Lakes.

A dry dock at this place would have saved vessel owners within the last two years not less than thirty thousand dollars, and saved the Canal an expense of one thousand dollars. Twice since I have been in charge of the Canal it has required all the ingenuity and energy in my power to prevent the sinking of a vessel in the Canal, which would have in one instance obstructed navigation for ten or twelve days, and in another for perhaps several weeks. Twice since the Canal was opened vessels have sunk in the Canal, but each time it happened to be at a time when there was but few vessels in this trade.

A dry dock, if located where it should be, would prevent all blockades of this character, the necessity and importance of which is known and felt by all.

The great question is, can one be constructed without endangering the Canal banks, and without interrupting navigation, and without cost to the State.

First, as to the cost to the State, I can answer that I am assured by the vessel owners that a sufficient amount can be raised to construct the dock at once, providing the State will grant them (vessel owners) the privilege. Now as to the question of endangering the embankments and interrupting navigation.

It is well known, that upon either side of the Canal, above the "basin," the original rock rises above the ordinary surface

of the water in the Canal; therefore, to construct a dry dock at that point, a space of sufficient size would have to be blasted into and through solid rock. This, of course, could not endanger the Canal in the least. But this is not all. There would have to be a small channel blasted through to the river, in order to draw off the water after the gates of the dock were shut. This could be done with such safe-guards, that the Canal would not be in any more danger than it now is. The entire space for the dock could be blasted; the mitres and gates put in during the summer, and the small space between the dock proper and the Canal, blasted out in the winter or spring, before the opening of navigation.

The right to construct can be so restricted that the State cannot possibly risk anything in granting the right. As I understand, the parties do not propose to make it a source of revenue at all, but would simply charge sufficient to keep the same in order, and will construct the dry dock on just the same principle that the Canal was constructed, and let it be governed by the same regulations. Those that have spoken to me about its construction, proposed to locate it upon the south side of the Canal; but I should not advise its location on the south side, and for the reason that, in case another set of locks should ever be needed, the place, above all others, is upon the south side of the Canal; and the north side is equally as good a location for a dry dock, but would not answer at all for another set of locks.

I would again call your attention, and through you the attention of the Legislature, to the importance of passing a joint resolution calling upon the General Government to repair "Fort Brady," at this place; or to coöperate with the State to secure the permanency, security and efficiency of the Canal in some other way. This work, in importance to the people of this State, and in fact to the whole country, is second to none upon the great chain of lakes extending along the entire northern national boundary line.

It should secure, as its importance demands, the fostering care of the State and nation. The State authorities and the

national government have only to examine the table hereto attached, showing the exports and imports of Lake Superior, showing the export of two hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of iron ore, fifteen thousand tons of iron bars, twenty-five thousand tons of pig iron, ten thousand tons of copper, and the fact that these exports are twelve times those of ten years ago, to convince them that the importance of properly managing, protecting and improving this great work cannot be overestimated. Our statement of exports is nearly correct, but there is not, in my judgment, over two-thirds of the imports given; but take the statement as it is, and estimate the value of the exports and imports of Lake Superior, and you will find that it does not fall much short of forty millions of dollars. Estimate the cost of unloading and reloading, say nothing about transportation, of two hundred and seventy-five thousand tons of iron, ten or twelve thousand tons of copper, one hundred and twelve thousand tons of general merchandise, and the damages and loss of time by all this extra labor, and then, and not till then, will the people realize and learn to appreciate and estimate their interest in the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal, and with a liberal hand do for it and to it all that is necessary to make it efficient, permanent and secure.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BROWN,
Superintendent.

T A B L E A.

Showing a Comparative Statement of Receipts for Tolls, Receipts from all Sources, Amount Deposited with State Treasurer, &c., for every year since the Canal was opened.

	J. BUCH.		E. CALKINS.		S. P. MEAD.		GEO. W. BROWN.		GEO. W. BROWN.	
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Receipts for Tolls,.....	\$4,374 06	\$7,564 84	\$9,408 74	\$10,888 87	\$16,941 84	\$24,777 82	\$16,672 16	\$21,607 17	\$30,574 44	\$34,287 31
Receipts from other sources,					419 40	304 98	82 97	89 17	724 86	1,427 84
Am't of money deposited with State Treasurer,				8,447 42	11,102 42	15,575 13	10,186 67	14,120 25	20,455 22	14,644 00
" expended on embankment,						2,768 87	2,157 00	2,054 00	2,560 00	
" for salaries and wages,	4,374 06	7,564 84	5,425 82	5,409 87	5,769 24	6,977 83	8,873 63	4,797 78	5,182 74	8,988 08
" for purposes extraordinary,							445 86		1,674 00	11,199 49
Average expenses for two years,		5,984 76		5,466 85		7,747 07		6,439 70		
Amount in office in fall,		786 89	3,980 91	790 92	499 87	798 81	507 86	725 86	1,427 84	988 02
Amount in office in spring,			3,980 91	419 49	804 98	32 87	89 72	139 00		
Amount delivered to successor in office,				419 49						
Expenses of Board of Control,		702 80			1,666 34	6,738 88				
Am't of interest and exchange on Canal debts,										
In hands of State Treas. belonging to Canal F'd.,							6,496 00			
							41,375 07	56,000 00		70,000 00

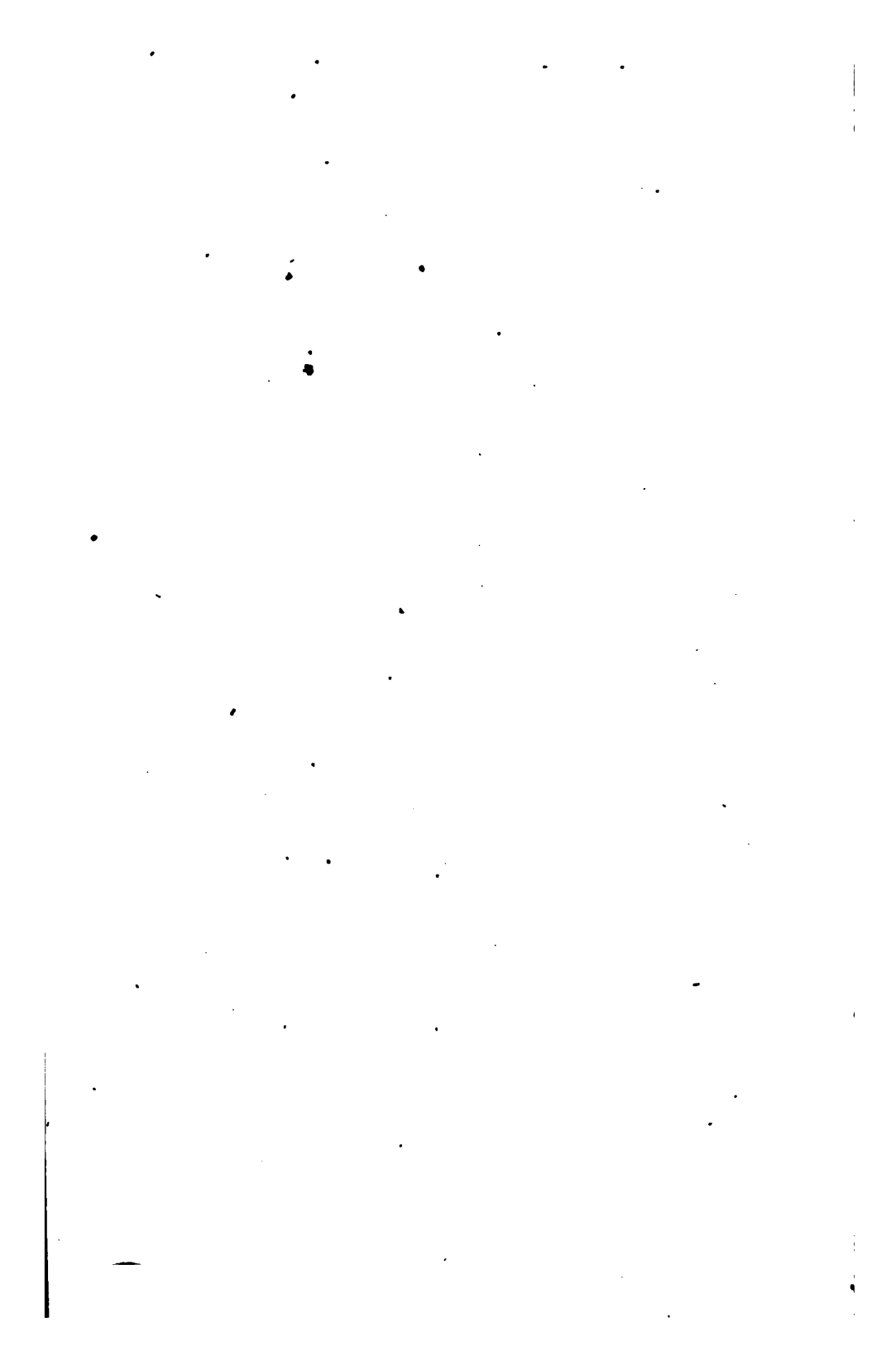
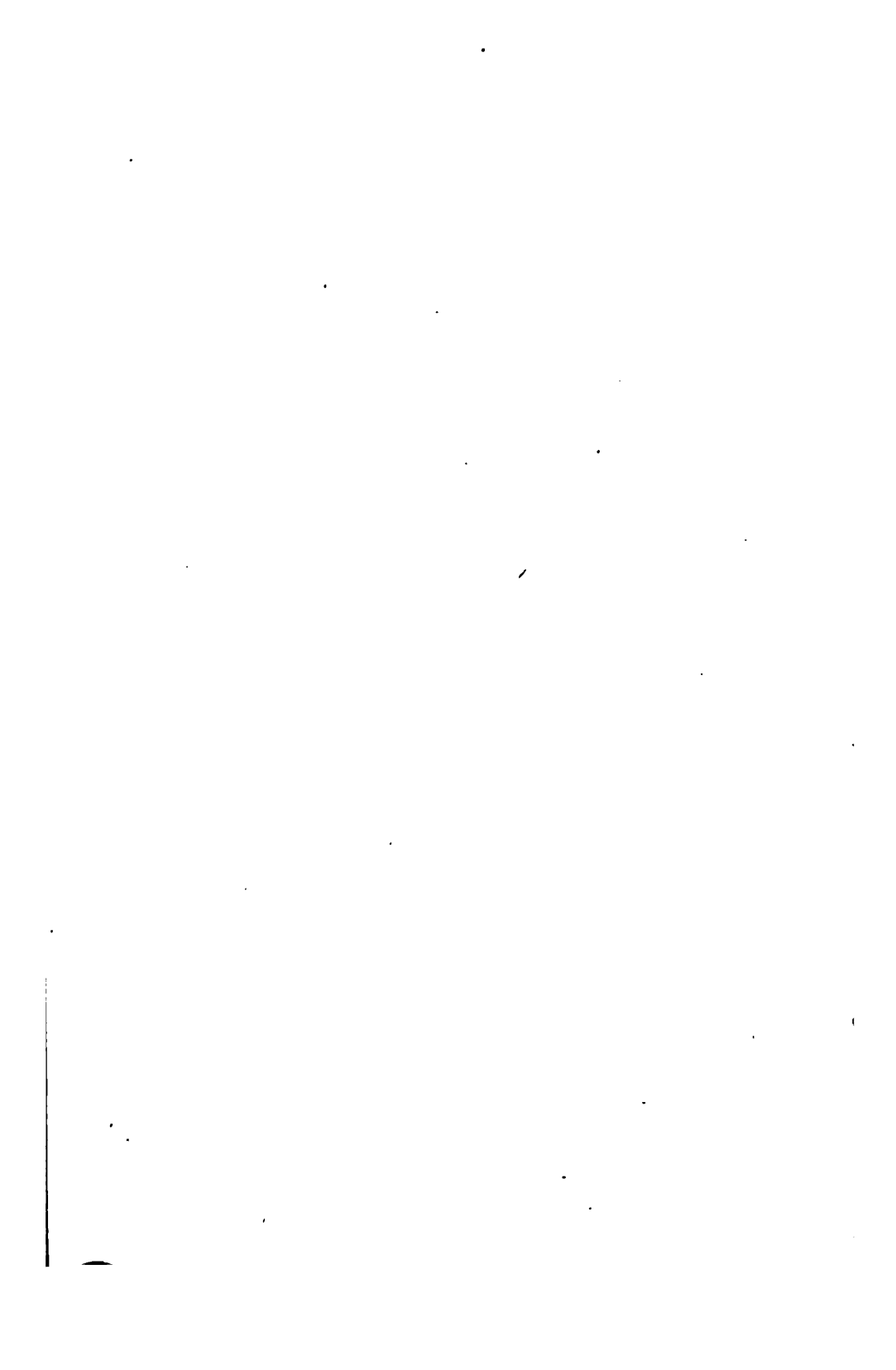


TABLE B.

Showing the whole Number of Vessels, sail and steam, that has passed through the Canal, and the Tonnage of each, and their Total Tonnage.

	1903.		1904.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Sail and steam,.....	1,357	507,434	1,414	571,438
Sail vessels,	954	307,142	1,045	342,433
Side-wheel steamboats,	176	129,179	153	98,926
Propellers,.....	127	71,113	216	130,074



Officers of the Asylum.

TRUSTEES:

LUTHER H. TRASK,	-	-	-	-	Kalamazoo.
WILLIAM BROOKS,	-	-	-	-	"
Z. PITCHER, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	Detroit.
D. L. PRATT,	-	-	-	-	Hillsdale.
CHAS. W. PENNEY,	-	-	-	-	Jackson.
WILSON C. EDELL,	-	-	-	-	Otsego.

RESIDENT OFFICERS:

E. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D.,	-	-	Medical Superintendent.
D. M. TYLER, M. D.,	-	-	Assistant Physician.
HENRY MONTAGUE,	-	-	Steward.

CHAPLAIN:

Rev. DANIEL PUTNAM.

TREASURER:

F. W. OURTENIUS,	-	-	-	-	Kalamazoo.
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TABLE C.—CONTINUED.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain	Tonnage.	Place of Enrollment.	Am't Tolls Paid.
Footc, Geo.	C. J. Straten.	316	Detroit.	\$18 93
Flying Mt.	— Ingraham.	393	Cleveland.	23 68
Fletcher, J.	— Otto.	97	Ontonagon.	5 82
Grace Greenwood.	— Doyle.	377½	Milwaukee.	22 65
Graft, Wm. G.	C. N. Icoff.	355	Cleveland.	21 40
Gross, J. L.	J. Morgan.	432	Sandusky.	21 12
Great West No. 2.	L. A. Smith.	360	Chicago.	21 00
Herald.	E. Hunnewell.	219	Cleveland.	13 14
Hyphe.	Wm. C. Rothwell.	334	Sandusky.	17 64
Harvest Home.	— Ingraham.	367½	Detroit.	22 06
Hibbard, W. B.	Geo. Manohg.	290	"	17 75
Harvest Queen.	O. C. T. H.	331	"	23 46
Hubbard.	— Penney.	441	"	30 46
Hippozirif.	Wm. Noble.	424½	Buffalo.	24 15
Halo.	— Jennings.	351½	Sandusky.	21 10
Ironside.	J. Anderson.	331	"	19 86
International.	— M. Ginn.	889	Chicago.	23 39
Jura.	E. T. Frank.	310	Sandusky.	18 00
Joels, Wm.	J. H. Andrews.	513½	Cleveland.	30 81
King, C. A.	—	294½	"	23 08
Kimball, S. H.	J. G. Harris.	418	"	25 03
Kantor, E.	S. C. Wickham.	274	Detroit.	22 68
King Sisters.	C. Norton.	414	Cleveland.	24 72
Live Yankee.	L. Wadley.	257½	Detroit.	17 25
Milan.	W. Rose.	276	Sandusky.	16 56
Miami.	Thos. Reukington.	383	Cleveland.	22 98
Maquette.	— Schawnwaber.	4 6	Detroit.	25 16
Middlesex.	A. Davis.	316	Cleveland.	23 76
Massillon.	R. Lloyd.	391½	Chicago.	23 10
Magill, G. J.	R. Kerr.	450	Cleveland.	27 00
Mos. B.	— Buckley.	331	Chicago.	19 86
Moss, A. H.	J. Meditt.	426	Cleveland.	25 56
Monitor.	O. Capron.	464	"	24 24
Midnight.	— Jassman.	3 3	"	22 98
Morris, D.	— Day.	382½	"	22 95
Niagara.	—	—	P. Lake.	5 00
Nicholas, J. W.	Wm. Young.	418	Sandusky.	25 08
New London.	S. Lumbob.	339	Cleveland.	20 34
Ogden, Wm. B.	D. J. Munro.	358	Chicago.	21 43
Ocean Wave.	James Grant.	365	"	18 43
Otter.	W. J. Simpson.	270	Detroit.	16 20
Perscy Rance.	— Marsholt.	264	Cleveland.	17 64
Parsons, B.	W. J. T. Inter.	304	"	18 24
Plover.	— Martin.	350	"	23 40
Pirreput.	— Ingalls.	183	Superior.	10 98
Queen City.	Wm. Jackson.	369	Cleveland.	22 14
Roe or, C. J.	— Ibberson.	174	"	10 44
Ryan, Wm.	C. B. Tower.	298	"	17 80
Rosalie.	Wm. Davidson.	339	Buffalo.	20 34
Roberts, E. C.	E. O. Andrews.	399	Cleveland.	23 94
Rhodes, H. A.	H. A. Thornton.	205	Buffalo.	17 70
Rummit.	— Cummings.	392	Cleveland.	18 12
St. Ann.	James Gray.	286	Erie.	17 16
Sagittarius.	E. Ferrin.	270	"	16 20
St. Andrews.	Wm. Norris.	435	"	28 70
Sherman, W. W.	Thos. Burke.	211	Cleveland.	12 66
Sont, Carl W.	— Cassidy.	200	"	15 60
Staker, M.	M. Staker.	334	Sandusky.	20 04
Stapord, L. B.	H. C. Miller.	296	Buffalo.	17 60
Stapord, B. A.	A. D. McCormick.	603	Cleveland.	36 18
Stapord, Wm.	J. Patton.	313	Sandusky.	19 08
Stook.	J. M. Kennedy.	361	Chicago.	21 66
Stow.	G. G. Lucas.	375	Detroit.	22 67
St. Paul.	S. Y. Mosher.	304	Erie.	18 24
Steehan, Geo.	— Case.	406	Cleveland.	24 30
Steehan, Geo.	Wm. Wood.	390	Chicago.	23 40
Sigel, P.	B. F. Hall.	397½	Cleveland.	23 55
Sunlight, W.	W. Millard.	402	Detroit.	24 12

TABLE C.—CONTINUED.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Tonnage.	Place of Enrollment.	Amount Tolls Paid.
Thursby, John,	J. Becker,	357	Cleveland,	\$21 54
Twilight,	D. Vance,	395½	"	23 73
Tartar,	H. L. Foster,	243	"	14 83
Williams, C. P.,	— Fraser,	234	Detroit,	26 05
Winona,	— Montague,	236	Cleveland,	17 16
Wagstaff, D.,	Geo. Stone,	408	"	24 53
Wellington,	S. J. Burke,	298	"	17 83
Willard, W. H.,	— Sherwood,	163	"	10 08
Wright, D.,	— Lamphere,	25	Canada,	5 00
Williams, E.,	J. Pomeroy,	390	Chicago,	23 40
Wings of the Wind,	J. Morley,	370	Buffalo,	22 20
Worthington, Geo.,	—	304	Cleveland,	13 24
Whaling, W. J.,	— Mathew,	831	Milwaukee,	21 86
Walrus,	— Bartlett,	377	Detroit,	21 62
Warner, J. F.,	W. M. Gilmore,	341	"	20 46
Warner, E.,	—	25	Sault Ste. Marie, ..	5 00
Wing of Morning,	J. R. Cole,	341	Buffalo,	20 40
White Cloud,	L. Hutton,	317	Detroit,	19 05
White Squall,	T. Leonard,	313	"	19 06
Wild Rover,	R. H. Fountain,	291	Cleveland,	17 43
Whitman, H. L.,	— Wood,	236	Chicago,	17 10
Williams, H. G.,	—	202	Cleveland,	12 12
Yorktown,	Wm. Jackson,	371	"	22 26

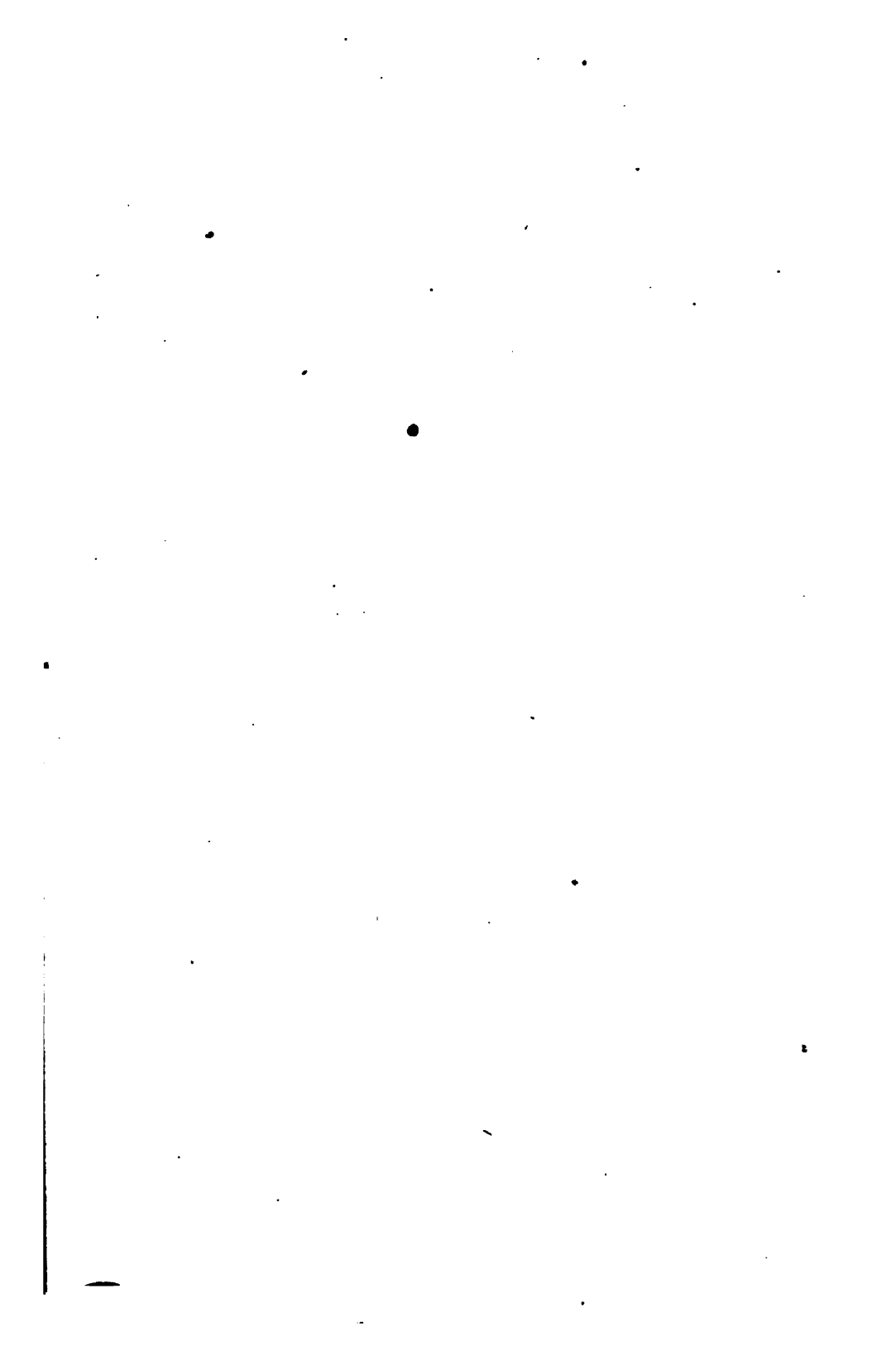


TABLE D.

Showing the number of Tons of Copper, Iron, Flour, &c., that has passed through the Canal for the Year 1884.

Tons, copper ore,	5330½
“ iron ore,	213758
“ pig iron,	6899
“ iron bars,	743½
“ ground feed,	1291½
“ powder,	589
Flour, bbls,	33937
Wheat, bu.,	—
Coarse grain, bu.,	143560
Beef, bbls.,	2630½
Pork, bbls.,	4712
Bacon, bbls.,	1558
Lard, bbls.,	951½
Butter, lbs.,	396384
Cheese, lbs.,	65787
Tallow, lbs.,	10658
Candles, lbs.,	132786
Soap, boxes and bbls.,	8915
Apples, bbls.,	6402
Dried fruit, lbs.,	42231
Sugar, lbs.,	340014
Coffee, bags,	712
Tea, chests,	1159
Vegetables, bu.,	16652
Salt, bbls.,	1776
Vinegar, bbls.,	401
Tobacco, lbs.,	77819
Coal, tons,	11282½
Nails, kegs,	4582

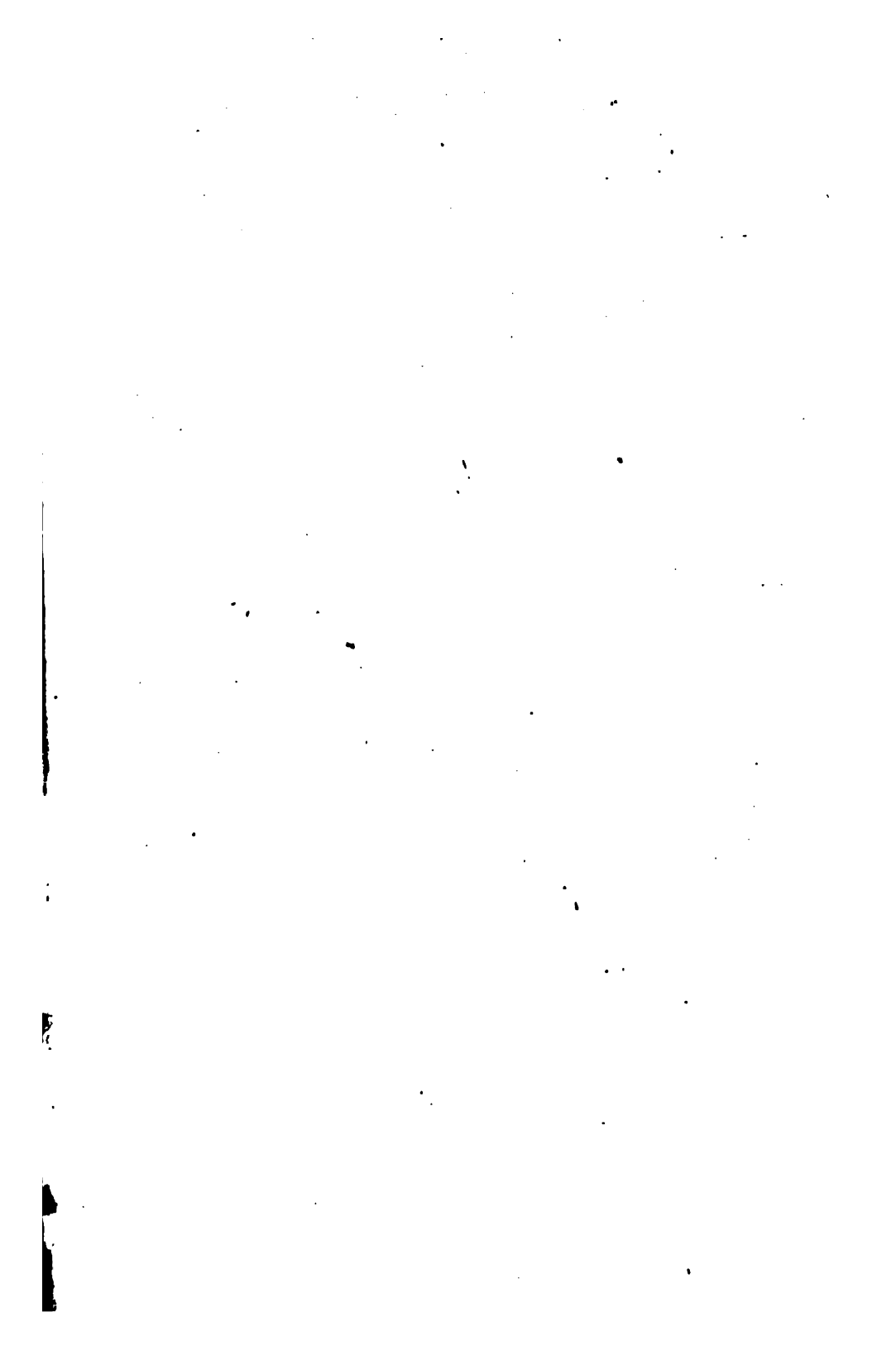
Merchandise, tons,	12608½
Lime, bbls,	8001
Lumber, M,	2000970½
Lath, bundles,	1640
Window glass,	1638
Hay, tons,	3985½
Horses and mules, heads,	671
Cattle, heads,	3849
Sheep, heads,	657
Hogs, heads,	859
Brick, M,	3942
Furniture, pieces,	1083
Hides,	2789
Pelts and furs, bundles,	413
Machinery, tons,	1220½
Engines and boilers,	71
Waggons and buggies,	319
Fish, bbls.,	582½
Liquor and beer, bbls.,	4834
Malt, lbs.,	133021
Passengers,	16985











UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane :

GENTLEMEN—The accompanying tables, arranged from our records, exhibit the operations of the Institution during the biennial period, closing November 30, 1864:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the date of the last report there remained in the Asylum,.....	58	97	155
Received during the biennial period,.....	72	73	145
Whole number treated,	130	170	300
Discharged during the same period,	55	81	136
Remaining November 30, 1864,.....	75	89	164

The largest number of patients under treatment on any one day was 182. The daily average has been 174. The rated capacity of those portions of the Institution now in use, is 120; we have, consequently, had under treatment during the entire two years, 54 patients beyond our capacity.

The condition of those discharged was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged recovered,.....	28	30	58
" improved,.....	8	12	20
" unimproved,.....	14	28	42
Died,	5	11	16
Total number discharged,.....	55	81	136

Although the claims of the insane to the special care and treatment they have been found to require, was many years

since duly recognized and acknowledged in this State, it is but five years since an institution was opened, and then with such limited capacity as scarcely to meet one-third of the demand upon it. The fact is, that this State has been, and still is, largely in arrears in the discharge of its obligations to this class, and in obedience to natural and invariable laws, is suffering severely from the neglect. This failure to secure prompt medical treatment, of the character universally acknowledged to be required in this particular disease, has resulted as it always does, in the accumulation of a large number of incurable insane, to be maintained somewhere during the remainder of their lives—a fact of which any one will be fully satisfied, by referring to the returns of the census, which, imperfect and incomplete as they are, clearly show that such has been the result in our State.

Although the larger number of this class are now in the county poor-houses and jails, still, many have been forced into the Asylum, to the exclusion of recent and curable cases. They have occasionally been received when the condition of the wards rendered their admission a matter of no inconvenience; but they have generally come to us under circumstances which absolutely compelled us to provide for them. We have from time to time discharged as many of this class, and as rapidly as seemed prudent, and still have, at no time, been able to provide for more than one-third of those desiring admission. To this circumstance, in addition to the embarrassment, discomfort and unpleasantness it entails, is attributable the small number of admissions and discharges. Nothing can more forcibly demonstrate the necessity of the early completion of the entire Institution, and until this is accomplished, our capacity for usefulness must continue sadly restricted.

Through ignorance of the arrangements of Asylums and the classification so essential to successful treatment, county officers and private individuals are frequently led to make and urge suggestions which are altogether impracticable. They imagine that if there be a vacant bed in the Institution, it can

of course be appropriated to the use of the particular patient in whom they are interested, irrespective of disease or condition. Though aware that individuals in health are sometimes unpleasantly affected by intercourse with the violently deranged, it does not occur to them that the shattered nerves of their patient requires any special consideration. To surround a timid, apprehensive individual, trembling under a monomania of fear and distrust, or one of those more frequent cases of religious depression and gloom, with the noise and violent language of the more disturbed, would be a most exquisite torture, and to expect recovery with such associations would be preposterous.

In larger institutions, with abundant means for more extensive classification, no difficulty is experienced; but to meet all the requirements in this direction, of nearly two hundred patients of both sexes, in but eight wards, and all densely crowded, is impossible. It therefore often becomes necessary to defer the admission of certain patients for this reason alone, even though there may be at the time a vacant bed; and for the same reason, we cannot always oblige county officers in the reception of a particular patient in the place of some other whom it is proposed to remove. Hence, too, the absolute impossibility of relieving the Institution by the enactment, as has been proposed, of a law excluding those who have been insane a certain length of time.

Thus far in our efforts to create vacancies for more recent and urgent cases, no patient has been returned to county poor-houses, unless sufficiently improved, or in a condition to be comfortably cared for with the usual appliances of such buildings. If violent and destructive, or inclined to injure himself or those about him, we have hitherto been able to meet the wishes of the officers and retain him. Henceforth, however, without an increase in our accommodations, these circumstances cannot be taken into consideration. This is a matter of great regret to us, and will prove very embarrassing to county officers, since a very limited number of this class, even three or four, returned

to a single county, will necessitate the erection of a receptacle of some kind.

As the subject of "provision for the incurable insane of the State," (which in this connection at once presents itself,) was briefly considered in our last report, and a plan suggested, it is not deemed necessary to introduce it again. Suffice it to say, that a reviewer in the American Journal of Insanity, in a notice of the report remarks: "The discussion of the vexed question of provision for the incurably insane poor, is especially practical, and in our opinion, suggests the only feasible method of relief for this existing evil."

Since the opening of the Asylum, three hundred and nine patients have been discharged. Of these, one hundred and thirty-seven were fully restored to their accustomed health, and left us to resume their previous duties and responsibilities. We have availed ourselves of every opportunity to acquire information as to the subsequent history of those who have been discharged *restored*, and although in a few instances relapses have occurred, through the injudicious interference of friends in insisting upon premature removal, nearly all continue well. When it is remembered how largely our wards have been occupied by those received for custodial care simply, about two-thirds of the entire number being chronic cases, imbeciles and epileptics, the results of treatment will be found to bear a very favorable comparison with those of similar institutions elsewhere.

Fifty have left the Asylum in various stages of improvement; not a few well enough to resume their wonted occupations and earn a full support, and all were sufficiently restored to become pleasant members of the family circle to which they belonged. Seventy are registered as *unimproved*. Most of these were removed to make room for more urgent cases. Many were of the self-supporting classes, and have found comfortable homes in the eastern asylums, but the larger proportion returned to the poor-houses of the counties whence they came.

The circumstances under which many of those received were presented for treatment, rendered it very difficult to procure a reliable medical history, and in some instances the only items of information communicated were the supposed name of the individual, and a surmise as to the probable time he had been rambling about, or an inmate of the poor-house. The annexed statistics are, consequently, not fully reliable, but are probably as nearly correct as those presented in similar reports.

TABLE showing the age of Patients at the time of their Admission.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under ten,.....		1	1
From ten to twenty,.....	14	17	31
“ twenty to thirty,.....	60	84	144
“ thirty to forty,.....	46	72	118
“ forty to fifty,.....	41	51	92
“ fifty to sixty,.....	23	24	47
“ sixty to seventy,.....	16	9	25
Seventy and upwards,.....	1	2	3
Congenital and unascertained,.....	3	9	12
Total,.....	204.	269	473

TABLE showing the Civil condition of those Received.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married,.....	103	149	252
Unmarried,.....	97	93	190
Widows and widowers,.....	5	25	30
Unascertained,.....		1	1
Total,.....	205	268	473

PROFESSION OF RELIGION.

An unusually large proportion of our patients, of the females particularly, had been professors of religion; a circumstance which has given to our religious exercises a character and interest, which could not otherwise have been attained. The denominations to which they belonged were as follows: Presbyterian, thirty-three; Baptist, twenty-three; Congregational, nineteen; Methodist, seventy-one; Episcopal, twenty-one; Dutch Reformed, 7; Roman Catholic, forty; Friends, six; Lutheran, four; United Brethren, four; Christian, two; Universalist, five; Unitarian, Evangelist, Jew, each one.

TABLE showing the Nativity of those Admitted.

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
New Hampshire,	3	Ohio,	22
Vermont,	13	Michigan,	66
Massachusetts,	16	Canada,	17
Connecticut,	7	England,	25
Rhode Island,	2	Scotland,	71
New York,	169	Ireland,	36
New Jersey,	6	Wales,	1
Pennsylvania,	12	Germany,	41
Delaware,	2	Holland,	6
Virginia,	2	Prussia,	2
Kentucky,	2	France,	2
Indiana,	2	Unascertained,	8

TABLE showing the Occupation of those Admitted.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Accountant's wife,	1	Masons,	4
Agent's wife,	3	Mason's wife,	1
Agent's son,	1	Mechanics' wives,	14
Agents' daughters,	2	Mechanic's son,	1
Banker's wife,	1	Merchants,	9
Banker's wife,	1	Merchants' wives,	12
Blacksmiths,	3	Merchants' daughters,	5
Blacksmith's wife,	1	Miner's daughter,	1
Brush-maker,	1	Milliners,	2
Brush-maker's daughter,	1	Millers' wives,	2
Butchers,	2	Miller's son,	1
Carpenters,	8	Painter,	1
Carpenter's wife,	1	Painter's wife,	1
Clerk,	1	Physician,	1
Clerk's daughter,	1	Physicians' wives,	4
Coppersmith,	1	Physician's son,	1
Clergyman,	1	Physician's daughters,	2
Clergymen's wives,	3	R. R. conductor,	1
Clergymen's daughters,	2	Saloon-keepers,	2
Cooper,	1	Salesmen's wives,	2
Contractors' wives,	3	Sea captains,	2
Contractor's daughter,	1	Seamen,	2
Cabinet-makers,	2	Seamstresses,	7
Domestics,	35	Saddlers,	2
Drayman's wife,	1	Supt. gas works,	1
Engineers,	3	Students,	6
Farmers,	89	Shoemakers,	2
Farmers' wives,	77	Soldiers,	4
Farmers' sons,	12	Weaver,	1
Farmers' daughters,	20	Music teacher,	1
Gardener,	1	None,	12
Gardeners' wives,	2	Unascertained,	5
Hotel-keepers,	3	Lawyer's son,	1
House-keepers,	2	Lawyer's daughter,	1
Laborers,	20	Lumberman's wife,	1
Laborers' wives,	14	Teachers,	23
Laborer's son,	1	Tinsmiths,	2
Laborers' daughters,	2	Trapper's wife,	1
Lawyers,	3	Tailors,	1
Lawyers' wives,	4	.....	.....
Total,			473

TABLE showing the Population and the Number of Insane in each County in the State, according to the National Census; also the Number Admitted, Discharged, and Remaining at the Asylum, December 1st, 1864.

COUNTIES.	1860. U. S. Census.		Received.			Discharged.			Remaining.		
	Population.	Insane.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Allegan,	16,091	4	5	4	9	2	3	5	3	1	4
Barry,	14,041	5	6	6	12	4	4	8	2	2	4
Bay,	22,274	9	7	5	12	5	3	8	2	2	4
Berrien,	21,197	4	3	12	15	1	7	8	2	5	7
Branch,	29,393	12	13	11	24	8	9	17	5	2	7
Calhoun,	17,896	7	3	8	11	3	6	9	2	2	4
Cass,	13,923	8	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Clinton,	16,574	2	4	6	9	4	4	8	1	1	2
Eaton,	22,607	11	6	8	14	5	6	11	1	2	3
Genesee,	4,027	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Gratiot,	26,201	8	5	4	9	2	3	5	3	1	4
Hillsdale,	9,253	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Houghton,	17,456	3	8	6	13	6	4	10	2	1	3
Ingham,	16,665	3	6	3	9	3	3	6	2	2	4
Ionia,	26,664	4	5	9	14	3	8	11	2	1	3
Jackson,	24,663	89	20	28	48	14	26	40	6	2	8
Kalamazoo,	30,743	8	7	12	19	6	9	15	1	3	4
Kent,	14,875	6	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	1	2
Lapeer,	38,497	27	8	10	18	5	6	11	3	4	7
Lenawee,	16,626	6	5	1	6	4	1	5	1	1	2
Livingston,	23,112	6	2	5	7	2	3	5	1	2	3
Macomb,	21,648	2	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2
Monroe,	3,984	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
Montcalm,	3,893	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Muskegon,	2,767	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2
Newaygo,	33,020	14	9	9	18	4	4	8	5	5	10
Oakland,	1,102	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Oceana,	1,102	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ontonagon,	18,127	1	7	2	9	5	1	6	2	1	3
Ottawa,	12,758	1	3	6	9	3	3	6	3	2	5
Saginaw,	7,628	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3
Sanilac,	12,888	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Shiawassee,	26,814	8	7	8	15	6	2	8	1	6	7
St. Clair,	21,111	2	2	8	10	1	6	7	1	2	3
St. Joseph,	15,230	8	3	6	9	3	5	8	1	1	2
Van Buren,	85,747	13	13	15	28	8	11	19	5	4	9
Washtenaw,	75,284	61	33	58	91	16	32	48	17	26	43
Wayne,	35,525	3	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	2	4
Other Counties,											
Other States,											
			205	268	473	130	179	309	75	89	164

The subjoined table is one to which we would call special attention. It presents a classification of all patients received, based upon the duration of the attack in each case, without reference (the epileptic and imbecile excepted,) to the nature and form of the disease, its curability or incurability. Assuming, as heretofore, one year to be a point in the history of an attack of mental disease, beyond which it may be considered *chronic*, it will be observed that—

We have treated 191 *recent cases*, of which 137 have been discharged. Of these, *one hundred and one*, 74.45 per cent., have recovered, *nineteen* were *improved*, seven left unimproved, and *ten*, 7.29 per cent., died.

Of *chronic cases*, epileptics and imbeciles, 282 were received, and 172 have been discharged. Of those discharged, *thirty-six*, 20.93 per cent., have recovered, *thirty-five* were *improved*, *sixty-four* were unimproved, and *thirty-seven* died.

At the present time, with the same basis of classification, we have remaining 54 *recent cases*, and 110 *chronic cases*.

We have no reason to doubt, that if the 257 patients, (282 chronic cases, less 25 epileptics and imbeciles,) had been placed under treatment as promptly as the 191 *recent cases*, an equal degree of success could have been realized. Had it been so, at least one hundred individuals, who must be a burden during the remainder of their lives, themselves miserable and making all miserable about them, might now be in the enjoyment of health, and useful, happy citizens. That abundant opportunity for restoration should have been extended to each and every one of this unhappy number, all admit; and it is equally obvious, that the withholding of the necessary means to secure this end, was in every point of view, unwise and impolitic.

TABLE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Discharged.				Discharged and Died.	Remaining.	Whole Number.
	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.			
Duration less than 2 months,.....	57	3	1	3	64	18	82
“ 2 months and less than 5,...	25	4	...	3	32	14	46
“ 6 months and less than 9,...	14	10	5	2	31	16	47
“ 9 months and less than 1 year,	5	2	1	2	10	6	16
“ 1 year and less than 2 years,	17	5	4	5	31	16	47
“ 2 years and less than 5 years,	13	11	16	13	53	36	89
“ 5 years and more,.....	6	19	40	10	75	46	121
Epileptics,.....	...	2	9	11	10	21	
Imbeciles,.....	...	2	...	2	2	4	
	137	54	71	47	309	164	473

In addition to the means previously in use for the physical and mental recreation and diversion of our household, there has been added since the issue of our last report, a valuable Stereopticon, with an oxy-hydrogen light, manufactured by Queen & Co., of Philadelphia, and a large collection of choice slides. This apparatus will continue to furnish at a small additional yearly expense, a source of most elegant and refined entertainment. One exhibition of two hours in length was attended by nearly all the patients from one of the most disturbed wards, and a quieter or more pleased attendance could not have been secured anywhere. We have also provided for each of the convalescent halls, "pigeon hole boards," which have been in such constant use and have afforded so much pleasure that we shall endeavor to introduce them elsewhere.

A very pleasant incident in the history of the past year was a reunion of recovered patients during the holidays. Nearly every available space in the house being already occupied, the number of invitations extended was necessarily very limited, but the occasion was one long to be remembered. R. N. Rice, Esq., Supt. Mich. Cent. R. R., is very gratefully associated with

this reunion, several, through his generosity, being made participants in its pleasures who could not otherwise have been present.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

As heretofore, we have been made the grateful recipients of many and valuable contributions from friends in all parts of the State.

We are indebted to Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., D. W. C. Wheeler, Esq., and Robert Carter & Brothers, for liberal contributions to our library and conservatory. Our thanks are due W. H. Pardee, of Marshall, for a costly, embellished edition of Shakespeare. Mrs. Wiley, of Detroit, has donated several recent and valuable publications. H. P. Jones, Esq., of Burlington, has presented to the Institution a fine portrait in oil, suitably framed. Liberal contributions to the Library have also been received from Dr. Z. Pitcher and B. Hubbard, Esq., of Detroit, A. Brokaw, Esq., of Mottville, Dr. Geo. C. Palmer, of Ann Arbor, D. Barnard, Esq., of Saline, and others.

Mr. William Milham, of Portage, has presented fifty thrifty evergreens for the adornment of our grounds.

For special occasions we have received a box of maple sugar from Rev. E. Taylor, a barrel of apples from E. H. Rice, Esq., of Jackson, and two fine turkeys from A. W. Shipman, Esq., of Convis.

George Kidder, Esq., has added to our collection of curiosities several relics from the battle-field of Shiloh.

We are indebted for Congressional favors, to Hons. Z. Chandler, Charles Upson and S. S. Cox.

The Rice Family (vocalists) favored us with a pleasant concert.

To the officers of the State and County Fairs we are indebted for free admission for our entire household to the exhibitions.

A valuable contribution to the "Asylum Library" was found upon the Christmas tree of the M. E. Sabbath School, of this village.

Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Bestwick, of Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. Kirkwood and Mrs. J. McBride, of Detroit; Mrs. M. Clark and Miss H. A. Bragg, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Morse, Miss Carrie Booker and Miss Beerstecher, of Kalamazoo, have the thanks of our ladies for valuable contributions to our fancy-work department.

We are indebted to Samuel Rhoades, of Philadelphia, for the regular reception of the "Friend's Review;" to Mrs. S. R. B. White for the "Independent;" to Mr. Paul Stofer for the "Volksblatt;" and to Mrs. Martin Clark, of Ann Arbor, for the "State News." We desire especially to thank the publishers of the following papers for the weekly reception of their issues: "Lansing Republican," "Ann Arbor Journal," "Kalamazoo Telegraph," "Battle Creek Journal," "Michigan Christian Herald," "Monroe Commercial," "News-Boy," "Musical Miscellany," and "Voice of Masonry."

C. F. Clark, Esq., of Detroit, Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, furnishes to each of the convalescent halls, a copy of that most excellent paper, a journal always read with profit and pleasure.

Wm. A. Wood, Esq., of this village, has presented to the Institution, for meteorological purposes, a costly barometer, manufactured by Foster, of Cincinnati.

L. H. Trask, Esq., President of our Board of Trustees, has placed us under special obligation, through the donation of a full-rigged miniature ship, an object of unfailing interest.

Messrs. Roberts & Hillhouse, of Kalamazoo, have presented thirty volumes of choice books, which we have made the nucleus of a library for the male convalescent hall.

Messrs. Rice and Allen have donated for the embellishment of one of the halls, five engravings, elegantly framed.

Although abundant evidence of the fidelity and efficiency of the attendants and assistants has been afforded by the condition of the various departments of the Institution at your repeated visits, it nevertheless gives me great pleasure to add an expression of official approval. As a class, they have done well,

and although in so large a number of employés, we must expect occasionally to find one whose misconduct and wicked disregard of duty will reflect discredit upon the whole body, I am happy to know that such individuals have found neither countenance nor sympathy.* The success of remedial effort, and the comfort of the patients, is so largely dependent upon the character of the attendants, that medical officers find in their competency and fidelity, or in their inefficiency and inattention, sources of the highest pleasure or the most intense pain. It is consequently very grateful to my feelings to be able to refer to the service of our corps in terms of commendation.

To the officers associated with me in the immediate management of the Asylum I am under continued obligation. Our relations have invariably been pleasant and cordial. My prolonged illness and absence has thrown upon Dr. Tyler the heavy responsibilities and labors of general superintendence. As you are aware, all the duties devolving upon him have been discharged with great ability. He has found in Dr. Geo. C. Palmer, of the University at Ann Arbor, temporarily engaged as an Assistant, a faithful and efficient co-laborer.

Religious services have been held as usual, under the direction of our excellent Chaplain, Rev. Daniel Putnam. As his report contains much which will interest those having the welfare of the insane at heart, I present it herewith for publication.

There were several points of professional interest, with the consideration of which it was intended to occupy the present report. I am not now equal to the labor it would impose; and with this apology, beg leave at some future time to prepare for publication, a report supplemental to the one now offered, which is little more than a presentation of the simple statistics of the Institution.

To you, gentlemen, I extend my sincere thanks, not only for

your ready assistance and judicious counsel in the management of the affairs of the Institution, but also for personal favors and kind indulgence during a long and painful illness. The experience you have acquired in the administration of the affairs of the Asylum, enables you to afford the most efficient aid and support to those in immediate charge, and through your warm interest in its success, this aid and support is most cheerfully and promptly rendered. Were it otherwise, I should look forward to the next two years with an anxiety hitherto unknown.

Paramount to every other feeling with which we review the history of the past five years, is one of deep gratitude to God for the blessings vouchsafed the Institution since its opening. May He continue to protect us from danger and disease, and so direct us in the future, that our labors may, in the highest degree, promote the honor of the Institution, and the welfare of all who may seek its assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. VAN DEUSEN,

Medical Superintendent.

CHAPLAIN'S. REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

DEAR SIR—The power of impression received in early life, and deepened by the passage of years, is not easily shaken off. Old ideas and old habits of thought do not readily give place to new ones, even when the judgment has been fully convinced that the new are better and truer than the old. The long-trodden and familiar path is often chosen, and followed through many a winding, and over many a narrow and difficult place, although a more direct and broader, and smoother one lies open before us. The best and wisest of us are only partially controlled by reason; the impulsive and emotional parts of our nature not unfrequently move and direct us at their pleasure, and we act in the varied relations in which we find ourselves placed, not in harmony with obvious deductions from well-known facts and admitted truths, but in accordance with groundless prejudices and vague impressions, the sources of which may long since have been forgotten.

This has seemed to me to be especially and sadly true in respect to the conduct of many persons towards the insane, and in regard to the treatment supposed by them to be proper for that unfortunate class of our fellow-beings.

The old ideas and impressions of what asylums for the insane are, and what, of necessity, they must be, and of the course to be pursued by those in charge of such institutions, for the purpose of restraining or restoring the inmates, have apparently a very deep place in the hearts of even the better portion of community. It is not easy to root out these long-cherished notions, and to plant in place of them such as are

more in harmony with the promptings of nature, the suggestions of reason, and the teachings of Christianity.

There are humane and christian men and women who have no higher conception of an asylum than as a place of confinement for people who cannot safely be allowed to go at large in the community. All their ideas of construction, arrangement and management, conform to this primary and erroneous conception.

In their view, inside of such an institution there is little room for the exercise of the milder, tenderer, and kindlier feelings and impulses of our common humanity, and still less room for the exercise of those sweeter charities and more divine lessons of pity, sympathy and comfort, taught by Him who not only in words preached the gospel, but also opened the eyes of the blind, unstopped the ears of the deaf, gave strength to the withered and palsied limb, and joy to the stricken and desolate heart. Such conceptions and views, when embodied in words and deeds, shut out the insane from the domestic circle, break rudely off all the tender ties that bind the heart to home and friends and kindred, and give, in return, only solitary rooms, naked walls, and stern and heartless keepers.

More than this, they close the Book of Life, bar all approach to the house of worship, and leave the mind and soul to grope on, as best they can, in darkness, doubt and despair.

I would not condemn too harshly those who entertain notions and impressions, the natural fruits of which are such as I have painted. But there is reason to rejoice that a more excellent way has been found—that it has discovered that pleasant rooms, and neatly constructed furniture, and fitly decorated walls, and innocent games and social scenes and gatherings, have a blessed work to do in restoring diseased and enfeebled minds, as well as in healing wounded and weakened bodies—and that it has been proved that Divine truths, the words of Him who spake as never man spake, have power as they had in the olden time, to go down, amid the raging winds and

waters, not simply of the stormy lake, but of the disquieted human soul, and hush them to rest; and power also to whisper, in their still, small voice, joy, and hope, and trust, to joyless, hopeless, faithless human hearts.

The experience of the years during which I have had the pleasure of performing, very imperfectly I know, the duties of Chaplain in the Michigan Asylum, has given me greater confidence in the adaptation of simple Bible truths to the condition of the insane, especially to those in a convalescent state. The beautiful biographical and historical narratives of the Old Testament, the touching and tender words of our Lord to the poor and the sorrowing, the higher teachings of his parables, and the sublimer lessons of the sermon on the mount, and the last discourses to his disciples, never fail, apparently, to win and hold the attention. I have seldom seen more orderly congregations or more interested listeners. And the words of patients here, and the letters of some who have gone out again to active life, lead me to hope that the short and simple services of our Chapel, have been among the influences which have helped to restore them once more to the joys and duties of home, and to the society of friends and kindred.

In closing, I cannot refrain from saying, that I am more and more convinced that the services and teachings of the Sabbath would acquire additional power, and produce a still deeper and more abiding impression, if we had a small, neat and tasty chapel, set apart exclusively for religious purposes.

The influence of association of ideas with times and places, is very strong over healthful and cultivated minds. This influence is still stronger over disordered and weakened ones.

The restless and disturbed mind is more likely to find rest and quiet in a place consecrated to quietness and repose. A spirit of devotion will sooner and more surely fill the soul in a house dedicated to worship. The thoughts will more certainly go out after God, and be filled with a sense of his presence in a temple called by his name. It is to be hoped some friends

of our common humanity, and of our common faith, may soon be found to supply this need.

Very truly and sincerely yours,

D. PUTNAM,

Chaplain.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, }
December, 1864. }

APPENDIX.

The following forms, which are appended for the information of county officers and others, will explain themselves:

To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of an Act, approved February 14, 1859, you are hereby authorized and directed to receive.....an insane person of the town of.....in the county of.....provide for him as may be necessary, and charge the expenses of the same to the county of.....

..... } *Superintendents of the*
 } *Poor.*
 }

See, 20 Act of Organization.

FORM OF ORDER FOR THE ADMISSION OF AN INDIGENT PATIENT. (SEC. 14.)

In the matter of..... } *Before.....*
 an alleged indigent insane person, } *Judge of Probate, &c.*

Application having been made to me by.....of the town of.....in the county of.....for an examination into the mental state and condition, and alleged indigence of.....of the said town of.....under the provisions of section 24, of an act entitled "An act to organize the Michigan Asylum for the Insane," approved February 14, 1859, and amendments thereto, I have accordingly taken the depositions of.....and.....two respectable physicians, who depose before me that the said.....is insane, and a proper subject for medical treatment, and I have also, in the presence of.....Prosecuting Attorney taken the depositions of.....credible witnesses, touching the indigence of said.....and fully investigated the facts in the case.

Now, therefore, I do adjudge and certify that it satisfactory appears to me from said depositions, that the said.....is insane, and that he has no estate of any kind, either in possession or held by any person in trust for him, sufficient for the support of himself and his family under the visitation of insanity as aforesaid; and I hereby order that the said.....be admitted into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and supported there at the expense of said county of.....until he shall be restored to soundness of mind if effected within two years, and until removed by the order of the Board of Supervisors, in pursuance of, and under the provisions of said act and amendments thereto.

Dated.....

.....
Judge of Probate, &c.

The act, under the provisions of which this order is drawn, is intended to secure the benefits of the Institution to a class,

by far more numerous than any other in this State, who, though possessed of some property, find it insufficient to meet the expenses of private maintenance, and at the same time have a feeling of delicacy in seeking admission by an order from the superintendents of the poor. The law evidently contemplates that these orders be granted in cases of such a character, that recovery, or at least very decided improvement may reasonably be expected. When otherwise, it is better that application for an order of admission be made to the superintendents of the poor, who are at liberty to ask a partial reimbursement if they deem it just to do so, upon the same principle that "relief" is usually granted. When an individual, absolutely a *pauper*, becomes insane, it is made obligatory upon the superintendents of the poor to secure to him the advantages of treatment in the Asylum; when the incurability of such a patient is determined, the case is in their hands for such disposal as they deem best.

The trustees would not presume to dictate to county officers the manner in which patients be brought to the Asylum, but would suggest that whenever admissible, some immediate friend accompany them. In the case of a female, for instance, it is much better, for reasons obvious enough, that she be placed, if circumstances allow, in the care of her husband, or some relative, rather than in the custody of the sheriff or a constable.

When there are vacancies in the Asylum, the Trustees have directed that:

"Pay patients may be admitted on a certificate of insanity from a respectable physician, a bond obligating the payment of expenses, duly executed by two persons of certified responsibility, and the payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance; and no private patient shall in *any case* be received, without such certificate, bond and payment.

"If the patient is removed by friends before the expiration of thirteen weeks, uncured, and contrary to the advice of the Superintendent, no part of the pre-payment will be refunded.

"The minimum rate of board for private patients will be three dollars and fifty cents per week."

Blanks, of which the following is a copy, will be furnished to applicants:

WHEREAS, of the town of in the county of an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo:

"Now therefore, we the undersigned, in consideration thereof, bind ourselves to F. W. Curtenius, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office, the sum of dollars cents per week for the care and board of said insane person, so long as he shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the Steward of the Asylum, and to remove him whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, and also to pay not exceeding twenty dollars per quarter, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of an elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly in advance.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names this, the day of in the year 18.....

"I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with and signers of the within bond, and consider either of them fully responsible for the prompt discharge of its obligations."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify that I have seen and examined of and believe him to be insane.

Dated

..... M. D."

In conveying a patient to the Asylum, let it never be done by deception. Truth should not be compromised by proposing a visit to the Institution, and on arrival, suggesting the idea to the patient of staying, when their admission had already been decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and "stay a few days, to see how they like it," under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also, too often, in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are naturally supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. Removal to the Asylum should never be attempted, when the patient is much prostrated or laboring

under severe bodily illness, and care should be taken that the excitement attending acute mental disease be not mistaken for physical strength.

Every patient should be supplied with at least two suits of clothing, and several changes of under garments. The outfit should be liberal when circumstances permit. As nearly all of the patients will be taken out for drives and walks, it is desirable that they be furnished with clothing of a character to enable them to do so, and also to appear at little social gatherings. When desired, articles of clothing, etc., will be furnished at the Institution.

All letters, concerning patients, from individuals having the right to make inquiry, will be answered at once, and friends are promptly advised of any severe illness, accident, or event of moment or interest. The post-office and telegraphic address of one correspondent in each case is recorded, to whom such communications are sent. Letters are frequently received to which replies cannot be mailed, for the reason that the post-office address is not clearly given. A little care on the part of friends will often save them disappointment, and the Asylum unmerited censure. Information concerning inmates will not be given to casual visitors, except at the written request of friends.

Application for admission should invariably be made before the patient is brought to the Asylum, in reply to which any desired information will be cheerfully furnished. All correspondence in reference to patients may be addressed to Dr. Van Deusen, Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo.





ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL,
FOR THE YEAR 1864.



~~~~~  
**BY AUTHORITY.**  
~~~~~

LANSING:
JOHN A. KERR & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.



REPORT.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL OFFICE, }
Dec. 1st, 1864. }

To His Excellency AUSTIN BLAIR,

Governor of the State of Michigan :

As Superintendent of the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal, I have the honor to submit this, my annual report for the year 1864, showing the amount of money received from all sources, the amount deposited with the State Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the canal fund, the amount expended for all purposes, and the whole number of vessels, the number and tonnage of each class of vessels, the number of tons of iron, copper, flour, &c., that have passed through the Canal this season, and a reference to such other matters and things as are directly connected with and growing out of the management, protection and permanency of the Canal.

You will see by reference to table "A," showing the receipts, expenses, amount deposited, &c., for every year since the Canal was opened, that the receipts for tolls this year have been thirty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents. That the increase this year over last is three thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-seven cents; that there has been deposited with the State Treasurer this year fourteen thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars; that there has been expended upon the buildings and Canal grounds, including the amount expended for timber for piers, dredging, snubbing posts, and repairing mitre sills with the aid of a diver, eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-nine cents; that the ordinary expenses of the

Canal for labor has been eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eight cents.

You will see that the ordinary expenses of the Canal have been very large this year in comparison with previous years.

The increase of business this year over last is not the principal reason for this large increase of ordinary expenses—it is owing mainly to the advance of wages, which have been at least one-third higher than they were last year.

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts for tolls,.....	\$34,237 31
Receipts from other sources,	1,427 34
	<hr/>
	\$35,714 65
Deposited with State Treasurer,.....	\$14,644 00
Building, dredging, timber, &c.,.....	11,199 49
Salaries and wages,	8,938 08
Cash on hand,.....	933 08
	<hr/>
	\$35,714 65

For a full and particular statement of every article purchased for the Canal, and the amount paid for the same, during the past year, I would most respectfully refer you to my monthly reports made to the Hon. Emil Anneke, Secretary of the Board of Control, in which you will find a full statement of receipts, the name of each vessel that has passed through the Canal, her tonnage and cargo; also the name of every person to whom money has been paid, and the purpose for which it was paid. You will also find a statement of the amount deposited with the State Treasurer, and amount expended for all other purposes, and the balance left in office from month to month through the season of navigation, and in the report for the month of May last, a statement of receipts and expenditures from the date of my annual report of 1863, up to and including the month of May, with vouchers for all disbursements. By a reference to table "C," you will see the name of every vessel, sail and steam, the name of her Captain, her place of enroll-

ment, enrolled tonnage, and the amount of tolls that she paid, that has passed through the Canal this season.

You will see by table "B" that the whole number of vessels, sail and steam, that have passed through the Canal this season, is fourteen hundred and fourteen, with a tonnage of five hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight tons. By comparing this table with similar ones for the last four years you will see that my prediction four years ago—that side-wheel steamers, instead of being the greatest source of revenue to the Canal, would in a few years be the least. That they would gradually diminish until there would be but few if any left in this trade.

That the number and tonnage of sail vessels and propellers would increase, is being surely and rapidly verified. While the number and tonnage of side-wheel steamers has diminished, at the rate of twenty per cent., sail vessels and propellers have increased at the rate of thirty per cent.

You will see, by reference to table "D," the number of tons of iron, copper, flour, &c., that has passed through the canal during the past season.

The increase this year, over last, of iron and copper, is about thirty per cent.; and the increase of imports is about the same, but does not appear in our table, for the reason that all are not reported.

There will be a strong effort made to reduce the tolls the coming year. Those in favor of this policy argue that, unless the tolls are reduced, the trade of Lake Superior will seek another channel—an outlet by railroad; that the present rates are higher than are necessary to keep the Canal in repair, and eventually pay off the canal debt; that the commercial interest should control the policy of the State, in regard to the management of the affairs of the Canal, for the reason that it is this *particular interest* that creates the revenues, and the *particular interest* that would suffer most in case of bad management, destruction, or inefficiency of the Canal. That there is reason and force in the argument, no one will deny. I am free to admit

that they pay the tolls, pay the expenses of running and keeping the Canal in repairs, and should have a voice in controlling and managing the same; but I am not willing to admit that the State at large has no interest in the prosperity and welfare of a work of such vast importance to the State and country. The whole State—the entire producing population of the State—are directly interested, and to a much greater extent than is generally known and felt, and for this reason the Lake Superior country imports all, or nearly all of its supplies, which amount to about three millions a year. Up to this time, Detroit has had a large proportion of this trade, and the people of Michigan have supplied the Detroit market. Now, if on account of high rates of toll, bad management, or inefficiency of the Canal, this trade is turned over to the railroad just opened, most surely the whole people of the State of Michigan are going to be the losers; for, in that event, Illinois and Wisconsin will get this trade.

The State authorities are the legally constituted guardians of this great and important work, and should control and manage the same in a way and manner best calculated to secure, protect and advance the interests of the whole country.

If four cents a ton instead of six, will pay the expenses and keep the Canal in repair, then the tolls should be reduced—not without.

The yearly expenses of the Canal, including the interest on the one hundred thousand dollar loan, is thirteen thousand dollars. The entire indebtedness of the Canal, including the taxes due the counties, is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There is about seventy thousand dollars in the State Treasurer's hands, belonging to the Canal fund—if it has not been applied in payment of back taxes to counties.

Therefore the actual indebtedness of the Canal, that must be paid within fourteen years, is about eighty thousand dollars.

Taking the number of vessels passed through the Canal during the last four years, and the expenses for the same time, as a basis of calculation, I feel very confident that the tolls, at the

rate of four cents a ton, will keep the Canal in good repair, pay running expenses, extend the north pier, as hereinafter recommended, put in a perpendicular wall in the south side of the Canal, and pay up the indebtedness. Therefore, I would recommend that the Board of Control reduce the tolls, for the coming year, to four cents per ton.

The great object of reducing the tolls, our commercial friends tell us, is to retain the trade that we now have. There are two things that should be done, either of which would do as much towards retaining the trade as the reduction of tolls, and in my opinion, far more; but believe that all can be done.

1st. By extending the north pier 200 feet, you would gain from six to eight inches of water in the Canal; and if the water falls the coming year as much as it has this year, the six or eight inches of water thus gained, would be worth, the coming year, to the commercial interest, twice the amount of the tolls this year. The water is not yet as low, into six inches, as it was in 1825—and in 1845—according to the best information that I can obtain.

2d. The slope wall on the south side of the Canal should be, and will be in time, taken out, and a perpendicular wall put in. This improvement is of a vast importance to the *commercial interest* of the lakes; for the *actual damage* that this wall occasions every year, amounts to full as much, if not more, than the gross receipts of the Canal. You may think it very strange that vessel owners have not petitioned to have this wall removed before. I answer: The necessity was not felt, neither did it exist to any extent, until within the last three or four years, until the water commenced to fall, and the business approximated the full capacity of the Canal.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report, the upper and lower entrance of the Canal have been thoroughly dredged out. There is now more water above and below the Canal than there is over the mitre sills of the gates. The average stage of the water has been

over a foot lower this year than it was last. The dredging gave us just about a foot more of water in the Canal, so that vessels have been able to pass through this year, drawing about the same depth of water that they did last year, when the water was a foot higher. The foot of water thus gained, has been of inestimable benefit to the commerce of the Upper Lakes. All can now see the necessity and wisdom of pushing along this much needed improvement. If the water continues to fall for the next two years, as it has for the last two years, the Canal will be almost useless.

The question of deepening the Canal has already been agitated; but this cannot be done without reconstructing the whole work, involving an expense of at least half a million of dollars—nearly, if not quite as much as it would cost to put in a new set of locks upon the south side of the Canal. If the business of the Canal should increase, for ten years to come, at the same ratio that it has for the last ten years, there would be a greater necessity for another set of locks than there was for the present ones at the time of their construction. Therefore, instead of advising the reconstruction of the present Canal, I would sooner advise the construction of a new set of locks, as aforesaid.

Mr. Williams had nearly finished dredging out the old sunken cribs and corners of the so called "Warner's Dock," when he was obliged to suspend operations, by the commencement of an injunction suit by one Thomas Ryan, to prevent the same.

The land upon which not only the corner of the said dock stands, and upon which the said sunken cribs are, but upon which the entire dock and warehouse stands is clearly within the canal limits, according to Whelply's Map of Sault St Marie.

The Canal grant reads thus: "Four hundred feet wide, according to Whelply's Map of Sault St. Marie."

The removal of the corner of the old dock, and the sunken cribs, and the construction of a good, substantial pier, such an one as we proposed to construct in front of the said ware-

house, would at least double the value of the "Warner Dock." Mr. Ryan, the pretended owner, was perfectly willing to have the State go on and improve his property, and make it worth double what it now is, provided the State would first pay him two thousand dollars for the privilege. This bonus I did not propose to pay, therefore, the improvement and dredging had to be postponed, -and abide the result of the injunction suit. Since the commencement of the injunction suit, the property has been sold by virtue of the foreclosure of a mortgage held by a Mr. Tyson, and bid in by the Mortgagee. We had good reason to suppose before the sale, that Mr. Tyson would consent to have the corner of the old dock cut off, the old sunken cribs taken out, and a good substantial dock constructed in front of the warehouse. But it appears that Mr. Tyson has entered into some arrangement with Mr. Ryan, to leave Ryan in possession until after the injunction suit is decided, or until Ryan can force the State to pay him four times the real value of the property for the privilege of making it worth, at least, twice its present value. In order to obviate the immediate necessity of removing or disturbing the said "Old Dock," and in order to give Messrs. Ryan and Tyson all the time they want to prosecute their injunction case, I shall take the crib timbers intended for a new pier on the south side of the Canal, and construct a good, substantial pier on the north side.

I would recommend that the said injunction case be followed up with due diligence, and that the said parties be dispossessed, not only of the corner of said dock, but of all the lands now occupied by them, lying within the Canal limits. This should have been done long ago.

I hope this matter will receive the earnest, continued and determined attention of the Board of Control. The timber for an extra set of gates, could not be procured at any reasonable price, during the summer, but will be contracted for during the coming winter, provided a contract can be made for the same upon any reasonable terms.

The Canal is in excellent condition, the Gates and Valves are in perfect order. The Gates need a new coat of paint, which they will receive before the opening of navigation. I purchased the paint and oil for the same this fall, because the painting has to be done before the opening of navigation, or not at all.

DRY DOCK.

The actual necessity for a dry dock, at this place, is being felt more and more every year. Its necessity and importance increases with the increase of the commerce of the Upper Lakes.

A dry dock at this place would have saved vessel owners within the last two years not less than thirty thousand dollars, and saved the Canal an expense of one thousand dollars. Twice since I have been in charge of the Canal it has required all the ingenuity and energy in my power to prevent the sinking of a vessel in the Canal, which would have in one instance obstructed navigation for ten or twelve days, and in another for perhaps several weeks. Twice since the Canal was opened vessels have sunk in the Canal, but each time it happened to be at a time when there was but few vessels in this trade.

A dry dock, if located where it should be, would prevent all blockades of this character, the necessity and importance of which is known and felt by all.

The great question is, can one be constructed without endangering the Canal banks, and without interrupting navigation, and without cost to the State.

First, as to the cost to the State, I can answer that I am assured by the vessel owners that a sufficient amount can be raised to construct the dock at once, providing the State will grant them (vessel owners) the privilege. Now as to the question of endangering the embankments and interrupting navigation.

It is well known, that upon either side of the Canal, above the "basin," the original rock rises above the ordinary surface

of the water in the Canal; therefore, to construct a dry dock at that point, a space of sufficient size would have to be blasted into and through solid rock. This, of course, could not endanger the Canal in the least. But this is not all. There would have to be a small channel blasted through to the river, in order to draw off the water after the gates of the dock were shut. This could be done with such safe-guards, that the Canal would not be in any more danger than it now is. The entire space for the dock could be blasted; the mitres and gates put in during the summer, and the small space between the dock proper and the Canal, blasted out in the winter or spring, before the opening of navigation.

The right to construct can be so restricted that the State cannot possibly risk anything in granting the right. As I understand, the parties do not propose to make it a source of revenue at all, but would simply charge sufficient to keep the same in order, and will construct the dry dock on just the same principle that the Canal was constructed, and let it be governed by the same regulations. Those that have spoken to me about its construction, proposed to locate it upon the south side of the Canal; but I should not advise its location on the south side, and for the reason that, in case another set of locks should ever be needed, the place, above all others, is upon the south side of the Canal; and the north side is equally as good a location for a dry dock, but would not answer at all for another set of locks.

I would again call your attention, and through you the attention of the Legislature, to the importance of passing a joint resolution calling upon the General Government to repair "Fort Brady," at this place; or to cooperate with the State to secure the permanency, security and efficiency of the Canal in some other way. This work, in importance to the people of this State, and in fact to the whole country, is second to none upon the great chain of lakes extending along the entire northern national boundary line.

It should secure, as its importance demands, the fostering care of the State and nation. The State authorities and the

national government have only to examine the table hereto attached, showing the exports and imports of Lake Superior, showing the export of two hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of iron ore, fifteen thousand tons of iron bars, twenty-five thousand tons of pig iron, ten thousand tons of copper, and the fact that these exports are twelve times those of ten years ago, to convince them that the importance of properly managing, protecting and improving this great work cannot be overestimated. Our statement of exports is nearly correct, but there is not, in my judgment, over two-thirds of the imports given; but take the statement as it is, and estimate the value of the exports and imports of Lake Superior, and you will find that it does not fall much short of forty millions of dollars. Estimate the cost of unloading and reloading, say nothing about transportation, of two hundred and seventy-five thousand tons of iron, ten or twelve thousand tons of copper, one hundred and twelve thousand tons of general merchandise, and the damages and loss of time by all this extra labor, and then, and not till then, will the people realize and learn to appreciate and estimate their interest in the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal, and with a liberal hand do for it and to it all that is necessary to make it efficient, permanent and secure.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BROWN,
Superintendent.

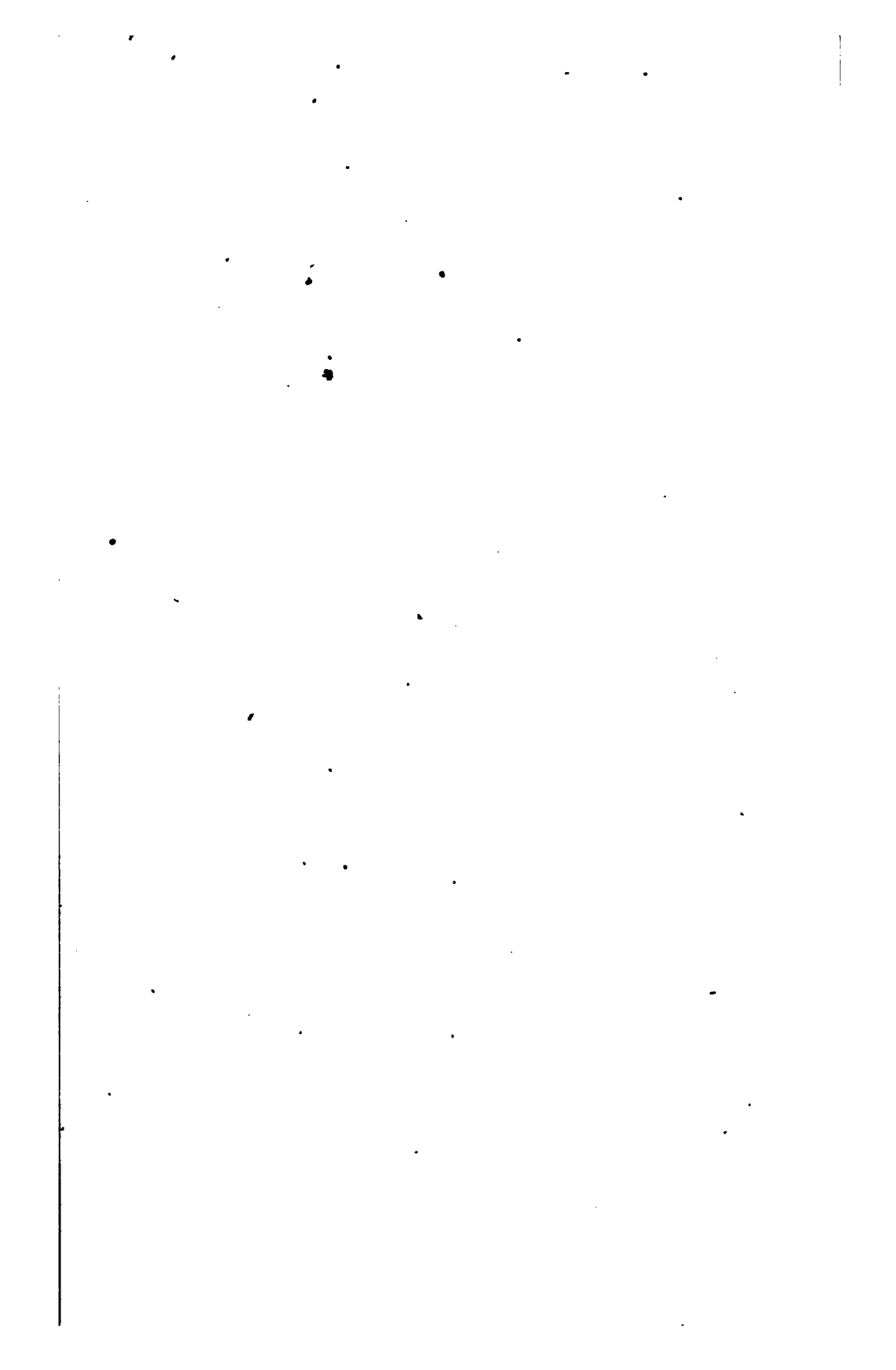


TABLE B.

Showing the whole Number of Vessels, sail and steam, that has passed through the Canal, and the Tonnage of each, and their Total Tonnage.

	1863.		1864.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Sail and steam,.....	1,357	507,484	1,414	571,438
Sail vessels,	964	307,143	1,045	343,438
Side-wheel steamboats,	176	129,179	153	96,296
Propellers,.....	120	71,113	212	130,074

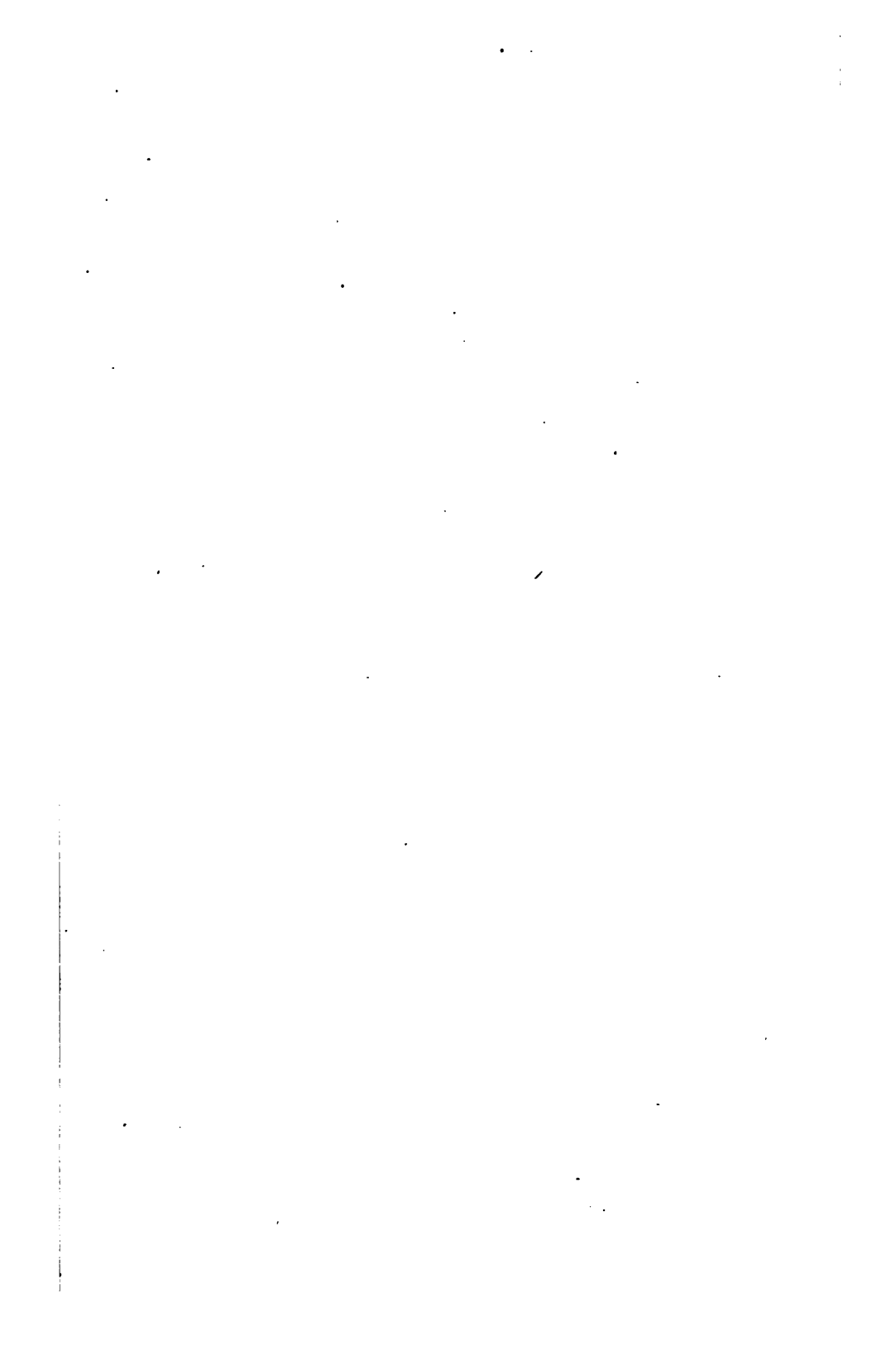


TABLE C.

Showing the name of every Vessel, name of Captain, Tonnage and Tolls, that has passed through the Canal in 1864.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Tonnage.	Place of Enrollment.	Am't Tolls Paid.
Steamer Planet,.....	Berj. Wilkins,.....	933	Chicago,.....	\$59 61
" Illinois,.....	John Robertson,.....	877	Detroit,.....	52 66
" Traveler,.....	F. S. Miller,.....	603	".....	36 18
" Sea Bird,.....	A. Morgan,.....	535	Chicago,.....	32 13
" Michigan,.....	Geo. Davis,.....	642	".....	38 64
" Cleveland,.....	John Halloran,.....	574	Detroit,.....	34 44
" Algoma,.....	D. McCain,.....	416	Montreal,.....	24 95
" S. Clement,.....	H. D. Nichols,.....	455	Detroit,.....	27 80
" Magnet,.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Propeller Mineral Rock,.....	Thos. Wilson,.....	555	Detroit,.....	32 18
" Dubuque,.....	Paul Pelky,.....	393	".....	23 97
" Meteor,.....	R. S. Ryker,.....	729	".....	43 74
" Pewable,.....	Geo. McKay,.....	733	".....	44 84
" Iron City,.....	R. G. Sweet,.....	608	Cleveland,.....	36 36
" Northern Light,.....	M. H. Murch,.....	714	".....	44 64
" Lac La Belle,.....	John S. J. King,.....	872	".....	52 32
" Iron Sides,.....	J. E. Turner,.....	937	".....	56 22
" City of Madison,.....	Porter Price,.....	304	Chicago,.....	23 64
" Union,.....	— Sprague,.....	435	".....	26 10
" S. D. Caldwell,.....	— Lewis,.....	767	".....	45 42
" Ontonagon,.....	E. H. Thompson,.....	560	".....	33 60
" Gov. Cashman,.....	Geo. Davis,.....	663	Cleveland,.....	36 36
" F. W. Beckus,.....	— Hunt,.....	2-9	Chicago,.....	17 34
" Bruce,.....	— McCain,.....	87	Montreal,.....	5 22
" Georgian,.....	".....	323	".....	19 50
" Sky Lark,.....	— Dumont,.....	124	Detroit,.....	8 04
Anderson, Jessie,.....	J. Lawler,.....	252	Sandusky,.....	15 12
Australia,.....	— McAdams,.....	193	".....	11 88
Allen, C. F.,.....	— Gillmore,.....	204	Cleveland,.....	12 25
Anderson, Major,.....	— W. Ingraham,.....	363	".....	34 08
Amaranth,.....	— H. Higgs,.....	333	Detroit,.....	19 80
Andrews, S. G.,.....	".....	253	Cleveland,.....	15 38
Ann Marie,.....	— Kenyon,.....	260	".....	21 60
Armstrong,.....	— Anderson,.....	351 1/2	Sandusky,.....	21 10
Bradley, A.,.....	— G. Mach,.....	253	".....	15 18
Bronson, T. J.,.....	— W. Vance,.....	381	Cleveland,.....	22 86
Bates, Evelyn,.....	— E. M. Harrington,.....	321	Sandusky,.....	19 26
Buckingham, A.,.....	— Geo. Young,.....	236	Cleveland,.....	17 16
Barney, F. T.,.....	— J. Kelly,.....	154	".....	21 26
Berlin,.....	— I. Green,.....	253	Sandusky,.....	16 19
Hallard, M.,.....	— Pratt,.....	283 1/2	Detroit,.....	17 31
Rates, Eli,.....	— Davidson,.....	361	Detroit,.....	21 90
Challenge,.....	— James Stone,.....	247	Cleveland,.....	14 82
City of Buffalo,.....	— Thomas Baumer,.....	455	Detroit,.....	27 80
Correspondent,.....	— A. J. Fry,.....	293	Cleveland,.....	17 58
Carrington,.....	— Thompson,.....	275 1/2	Detroit,.....	16 53
Courtwright,.....	— Hunchberger,.....	331	Detroit,.....	21 06
Cross, E. C.,.....	".....	466	Detroit,.....	24 86
Card, J. E.,.....	— Geo. Jackson,.....	357	Cleveland,.....	21 42
Corr, E. P.,.....	— G. Chase,.....	293	Chicago,.....	".....
De Soto,.....	— Geo. H. Leach,.....	".....	".....	".....
Exchange,.....	— Brewell,.....	390	Cleveland,.....	23 40
Eagle Wing,.....	— G. Whitney,.....	342	Detroit,.....	21 72
Enterprise,.....	— J. Dwyer,.....	208	".....	17 76
Ford, G. W.,.....	— J. G. Parker,.....	127	Ontonagon,.....	7 63
Fontanelle,.....	— J. G. Gelson,.....	370	Cleveland,.....	22 20

TABLE C.—CONTINUED.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Ton'age.	Place of Enrollment.	Am't Tolls Paid.
Footo, Geo.	C. J. Straton.	316	Detroit.	\$18 96
Flying Mist.	— Inghram.	333	Cleveland.	23 66
Fietter, J.	— Otto.	87	Ontonagon.	5 82
Grace Greenwood.	— Doyle.	377½	Milwaukee.	22 66
Grant, Wm. G.	C. N. Dooff.	356	Cleveland.	21 40
Gross, J. L.	J. Morgan.	352	Sandusky.	21 12
Great West No. 2.	L. A. Smith.	360	Chicago.	21 00
Herald.	E. Hunnewell.	219	Cleveland.	13 14
Hyphen.	Wm. C. Rothwell.	294	Sandusky.	17 64
Harvest Home.	— Inghram.	267½	Detroit.	22 06
Hibbard, W. B.	Geo. Manning.	296	"	17 75
Harvest Queen.	O. C. Telf.	391	"	23 46
Hubbard.	— Penney.	241	"	20 46
Hippodrif.	Wm. Noble.	432½	Buffalo.	24 15
Iaho.	— Jennings.	351½	Sandusky.	21 10
Ironides.	J. Anderson.	331	"	19 66
International.	— McGinn.	889	Chicago.	23 39
Jura.	E. T. Fink.	310	Sandusky.	18 60
Jou & Wm.	L. H. Andrews.	513½	Cleveland.	30 81
King, C. A.	—	294½	"	23 66
Kimball, S. H.	J. G. Harris.	418	"	25 03
Kanter, E.	S. C. Wickham.	378	Detroit.	22 66
King Sisters.	C. Norton.	414	Cleveland.	24 72
Live Yankee.	L. Waldo.	257½	Detroit.	17 25
Milan.	W. Rose.	276	Sandusky.	16 56
Miami.	Thos. Pennington.	383	Cleveland.	22 96
Marquette.	— Schawnweber.	476	Detroit.	15 76
Michigan.	A. Davis.	336	Cleveland.	23 76
Massillon.	A. Lyle.	391½	Chicago.	23 50
Magill, C. J.	R. Kerr.	450	Cleveland.	27 00
Mos. II.	— Buckley.	361	Chicago.	19 66
Moss, A. H.	J. Moffitt.	426	Cleveland.	25 66
Monitor.	O. Capron.	404	"	24 24
Midnight.	— Jaesman.	313	"	22 96
Morris, D.	— Day.	382½	"	22 96
Niagara.	—	418	D. Lake.	5 00
Nicholas, J. W.	Wm. Young.	339	Sandusky.	25 06
New London.	S. Lamont.	336	Cleveland.	20 34
Ogden, Wm. B.	H. J. Manro.	365	Chicago.	21 43
Ocean Wave.	James Grant.	338	"	18 43
Otter.	W. J. Simpson.	270	Detroit.	16 20
Perseverance.	— Marshall.	264	Cleveland.	17 64
Parsons, B.	W. J. Tinter.	304	"	18 24
Plover.	— Martin.	350	"	23 40
Pierpont.	— Ingalls.	183	Superior.	10 96
Queen City.	Wm. Jackson.	369	Cleveland.	22 14
Roe or, C. J.	— Ibberson.	174	"	10 44
Ryan, Wm.	C. B. Tower.	296	"	17 80
Rosalie.	Wm. Davidson.	339	Buffalo.	20 34
Roberts, E. C.	E. O. Andrews.	399	Cleveland.	23 94
Blanchard, H. A.	H. A. Thornton.	295	Buffalo.	17 70
Monmouth.	— Cummings.	302	Cleveland.	18 12
St. John.	James Shay.	286	Eric.	17 16
Sandusky.	T. Perrin.	270	"	16 20
St. Andrews.	Wm. Norris.	445	"	26 70
Sherman, W. W.	Thos. Burke.	211	Cleveland.	12 66
Scott, Geo. W.	— Cassidy.	280	"	15 60
Slaker, M.	M. Slaker.	334	Sandusky.	20 04
Shapiro, L. B.	H. C. Mier.	296	Buffalo.	17 50
Stanford, B. A.	A. D. McCormick.	603	Cleveland.	36 18
St. Paul, Wm.	J. Paxton.	318	Sandusky.	19 03
Stock.	J. M. Kennedy.	261	Chicago.	21 66
St. Louis.	G. G. Lucas.	373	Detroit.	22 67
St. Paul.	S. Y. Mosher.	304	Eric.	18 24
St. Paul, Geo.	— Cas.	406	Cleveland.	24 30
St. Paul.	Wm. Wood.	390	Chicago.	23 40
St. Paul.	B. F. Hall.	397½	Cleveland.	23 66
Starlight, W.	W. Millard.	402	Detroit.	24 12

TABLE C.—CONTINUED.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Ton'age.	Place of Enrollment.	Am't Tolls Paid.
Thursby, John,	J. Becker,	357	Cleveland,	\$21 54
Twilight,	D. Vance,	305½	"	23 73
Tartar,	H. L. Foster,	248	"	14 85
Williams, C. P.,	— Frazer,	434	Detroit,	26 05
Winona,	— Montague,	286	Cleveland,	17 16
Wagstaff, D.,	Geo. Stone,	408	"	24 53
Wellington,	N. J. Burke,	298	"	17 88
Willard, W. H.,	— Sherwood,	163	"	10 08
Wright, D.,	— Lamphere,	25	Canada,	5 00
Williams, E.,	J. Pomeroy,	890	Chicago,	28 40
Wings of the Wind,	J. Moreley,	370	Buffalo,	22 20
Worthington, Geo.,	—	304	Cleveland,	18 24
Whaling, W. J.,	— McGaw,	381	Milwaukee,	22 86
Walrus,	— Bartlett,	377	Detroit,	22 62
Warner, J. F.,	W. M. Gilmore,	341	"	20 48
Warner, E.,	—	25	Sault Ste. Marie, ..	5 00
Wing of Morning,	J. Reel,	341	Buffalo,	20 40
White Cloud,	L. Hutton,	317	Detroit,	19 05
White Squall,	T. Leonard,	318	"	19 08
Wild Rover,	R. H. Fountain,	291	Cleveland,	17 46
Whitman, H. L.,	— Wood,	286	Chicago,	17 16
Williams, H. G.,	—	202	Cleveland,	12 12
Yorktown,	Wm. Jackson,	871	"	22 28



TABLE D.

Showing the number of Tons of Copper, Iron, Flour, &c., that has passed through the Canal for the Year 1864.

Tons, copper ore,	5330½
“ iron ore,	213753
“ pig iron,	6899
“ iron bars,	743½
“ ground feed,	1291½
“ powder,	589
Flour, bbls,	33987
Wheat, bu.,	—
Coarse grain, bu.,	143560
Beef, bbls.,	2630½
Pork, bbls.,	4712
Bacon, bbls.,	1558
Lard, bbls.,	951½
Butter, lbs.,	396384
Cheese, lbs.,	65787
Tallow, lbs.,	10658
Candles, lbs.,	132786
Soap, boxes and bbls.,	8915
Apples, bbls., ..	6402
Dried fruit, lbs.,	42231
Sugar, lbs.,	340014
Coffee, bags,	712
Tea, chests,	1159
Vegetables, bu.,	16652
Salt, bbls.,	1776
Vinegar, bbls.,	401
Tobacco, lbs.,	77819
Coal, tons,	11282½
Nails, kegs,	4582

Merchandise, tons,.....	12608½
Lime, bbls,.....	8001
Lumber, M,.....	2000970½
Lath, bundles,.....	1640
Window glass,.....	1638
Hay, tons,.....	3985½
Horses and mules, heads,.....	671
Cattle, heads,.....	3849
Sheep, heads,.....	657
Hogs, heads,.....	859
Brick, M,.....	3942
Furniture, pieces,.....	1083
Hides,	2789
Pelts and furs, bundles,.....	413
Machinery, tons,	1220½
Engines and boilers,.....	71
Waggon and buggies,.....	319
Fish, bbls.,.....	582½
Liquor and beer, bbls.,.....	4834
Malt, lbs.,.....	133021
Passengers,.....	16985

